Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

SKU: 9780357372722-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

1. The word *psychology* was derived from the Greek words *psyche* and *logos*, which mean
   a. think and know.
   b. behavior and experience.
   c. mind and body.
   d. mind and word.

ANSWER: d

2. What is the objection to defining psychology as the scientific study of mind?
   a. Psychology does not want to be a scientific field.
   b. Mind is not observable.
   c. Bigger research grants are available for studying the brain.
   d. The mind is separate from the body.

ANSWER: b

3. Which of the following can you expect to gain from a course in introduction to psychology?
   a. the ability to analyze dreams
   b. the ability to decipher hidden aspects of people's personality
   c. knowledge about learning, memory, and attention
   d. tricks for manipulating other people's behavior

ANSWER: c

4. Why do so few statements apply to the behavior of all people, all the time?
   a. The principle of determinism does not apply to humans.
   b. Behavior depends on many influences.
   c. The mind is separate from the body.
   d. So far, nearly all psychological research has dealt with laboratory animals.

ANSWER: b

5. Decades ago, two laboratories consistently got different results in studies about human learning. What was responsible for the difference?
   a. differences in the chairs
   b. differences in the climate
   c. differences in the diet
   d. differences in the age of participants

ANSWER: a

6. Why has psychological research advanced further for sensation and memory than for personality and emotion?
   a. differences in availability of research participants
   b. differences in psychologists' interests
   c. differences in accuracy of measurement
   d. differences in availability of research grants

ANSWER: c

7. What is meant by "determinism" in contrast to "free will"?

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

a. All behavioral differences depend at least partly on genetics.
b. People who try hard can accomplish whatever they want.
c. Every event has a cause.
d. Mind and brain are inseparable.

ANSWER: c

8. What does determinism imply for psychology?
a. We have free will to control our actions.
b. People who make the greatest efforts will have the greatest success.
c. All behavioral differences relate to genetics.
d. Behavior follows rules of cause and effect.

ANSWER: d

9. Someone who believes in "determinism" believes which of the following?
a. Genetic factors control everything we do.
b. Research can find explanations for behaviors.
c. People have free will to determine their actions.
d. Eventually, humans will evolve greater intelligence.

ANSWER: b

10. The belief that all behaviors have a cause implies which philosophical position?
a. authoritarianism
b. determinism
c. dualism
d. structuralism

ANSWER: b

11. Which of these views is regarded as the opposite of determinism?
a. free will
b. monism
c. dualism
d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

12. A belief in free will opposes which of the following assertions?
a. Introspection is a valid method of understanding thought.
b. Heredity and environment are equally important.
c. Scientific research can explain human behavior.
d. Children advance through several stages of cognitive development.

ANSWER: c

13. Someone who supports the idea of determinism believes which of the following?
a. Highly motivated people achieve their goals.
b. Genetic factors control how we behave.

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

c. Scientific research can find explanations of behavior.
d. Mind and body are separate, but they interact.

ANSWER: c

14. Those who accept determinism and those who believe in free will disagree about what?
a. Should children be taught to obey or to become independent?
b. Are mind and body inseparable or independent of each other?
c. Does behavior follow rules of cause and effect?
d. Which controls more of behavioral differences, heredity or environment?

ANSWER: c

15. To evaluate the assumptions of determinism, what would someone test?
a. the predictability of behavior
b. the importance of genetic differences
c. the differences among cultures
d. the effectiveness of motivational speakers

ANSWER: a

16. If someone discovered that certain behaviors are totally unpredictable, that finding would contradict which view?
a. determinism
b. free will
c. monism
d. dualism

ANSWER: a

17. How do advocates of determinism explain why we cannot completely predict people's behavior?
a. Researchers have not yet identified all the genes on human chromosomes.
b. It is impractical to measure all the influences on behavior.
c. People have free will.
d. The mind is independent of the body.

ANSWER: b

18. How does determinism apply to human behavior, if at all?
a. Your behavior is like a ball bouncing down a hill.
b. You act as you do because of your heredity and environment.
c. You act as you do because of your heredity alone.
d. Determinism applies to inanimate objects, not to people.

ANSWER: b

19. What is meant by the mind–brain problem?
a. Which is more important, the mind or the brain?
b. How does experience relate to brain activity?
c. Where is the mind during an out of body experience?
d. Do genes control development of the brain or the mind?

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

ANSWER: b

20. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the "mind–body" problem?
    a. How does brain activity relate to mental activity?
    b. What happens during an out of body experience?
    c. What happens to the mind after the body dies?
    d. Do you mind what I do with your body?

ANSWER: a

21. What is meant by "dualism"?
    a. the belief that two can live as cheaply as one
    b. the belief that plant life and animal life evolved from separate ancestors
    c. the belief that heredity and environment are equally important
    d. the belief that mind is separate from the brain

ANSWER: d

22. What is meant by "monism"?
    a. the belief that heredity controls all aspects of behavior
    b. the belief that behavior follows cause and effect rules
    c. the belief that all animals evolved from a single ancestor
    d. the belief that mental activity is the same as brain activity

ANSWER: d

23. Dualism conflicts with which of the following?
    a. the idea of free will
    b. the theory of evolution by natural selection
    c. the principle of supply and demand
    d. the law of conservation of matter and energy

ANSWER: d

24. Monism and dualism are conflicting views with regard to which issue?
    a. the mind-brain problem
    b. free will vs. determinism
    c. the nature-nurture debate
    d. the evolution of species

ANSWER: a

25. According to monism, what is the relationship between thoughts and brain activity?
    a. Thoughts cause brain activity.
    b. Brain activity causes thoughts.
    c. Thoughts and brain activity are the same thing.
    d. Thoughts and brain activity are unrelated.

ANSWER: c

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

26. Which of the following is an example of evidence to support monism?
    a. All mammalian species have some of the same genes.
    b. Every task activates some part of the brain.
    c. Certain types of behavior vary from one culture to another.
    d. Children begin to understand speech before they produce it themselves.

ANSWER: b

27. Studies of the contributions of heredity and environment relate to which question?
    a. the mind-brain problem
    b. the nature-nurture issue
    c. free will and determinism
    d. stucturalism and functionalism

ANSWER: b

28. Which of the following relates MOST closely to studying the nature-nurture issue?
    a. analyzing the relationship between people's dreams and their motivations
    b. watching how people behave differently after sleep deprivation
    c. examining cellular structures in different parts of the brain
    d. comparing the genes of people who behave differently

ANSWER: d

29. A study of similarities and differences in the behaviors of twins is MOST related to which of these?
    a. the difference between structuralism and functionalism
    b. the mind-brain problem
    c. the question of free will and determinism
    d. the nature-nurture issue

ANSWER: d

30. Which of these questions is MOST closely related to the nature–nurture issue?
    a. In what ways, if any, do motivations differ from emotions?
    b. Do alcohol and other substances cause permanent harm to the brain?
    c. Do people have free will that makes their behavior beyond the reach of science?
    d. Do children resemble their parents because of experiences or genes?

ANSWER: d

31. Which type of therapist is MOST likely to have a PhD degree?
    a. psychiatrist
    b. psychoanalyst
    c. clinical psychologist
    d. social worker

ANSWER: c

32. A clinical psychologist has which educational degree(s)?
    a. associate degree only

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

b. bachelor's degree only
c. at least a master's degree
d. both phd and md

ANSWER: c

33. A psychiatrist has which educational degree(s)?
a. associate degree only
b. bachelor's degree only
c. phd or psyd
d. md

ANSWER: d

34. Which of these professions requires an MD (medical doctor) degree?
a. psychiatrist
b. clinical psychologist
c. social worker
d. forensic psychologist

ANSWER: a

35. What is a difference between psychiatrists and most clinical psychologists?
a. Psychiatrists can prescribe drugs, and most clinical psychologists cannot.
b. Psychiatrists conduct research, and clinical psychologists do not.
c. Psychiatrists deal with emotional problems, and most clinical psychologists do not.
d. Psychiatrists teach in universities, and clinical psychologists do not.

ANSWER: a

36. Psychiatrists and clinical psychologists differ MOST clearly in which way?
a. their interest in helping disturbed people
b. their age
c. their theories of personality
d. their education

ANSWER: d

37. People with the most severe psychological disorders usually get treatment from which specialist?
a. a psychiatrist
b. a clinical psychologist
c. a counseling psychologist
d. a phrenologist

ANSWER: a

38. How does a psychoanalyst differ from other therapists?
a. greater attention to neuroscience
b. greater emphasis on seeking rapid changes in behavior
c. greater use of laboratory research

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

d. greater adherence to the ideas of sigmund freud

ANSWER: d

39. Can clinical psychologists prescribe drugs in the United States?
a. Yes, all of them can.
b. No, none of them can.
c. Only some can, but in all states.
d. Only some can, and only in certain states.

ANSWER: d

40. In what way might a visit to a clinical psychologist be better than to a psychiatrist?
a. A clinical psychologist has more extensive education and experience.
b. A clinical psychologist is better prepared to prescribe antidepressants or other drugs.
c. A clinical psychologist is more likely to listen extensively to the client's troubles.
d. A clinical psychologist follows different theories of personality.

ANSWER: c

41. Typically, what education does a clinical social worker have?
a. a bachelor's degree only
b. a master's degree
c. PsyD.
d. PhD

ANSWER: b

42. Which of the following is LEAST likely to deal with people who have serious emotional problems?
a. a psychiatrist
b. a psychoanalyst
c. a counseling psychologist
d. a clinical psychologist

ANSWER: c

43. What does a counseling psychologist do?
a. A counseling psychologist conducts, evaluates, and publishes laboratory research.
b. A counseling psychologist deals with the people with the most severe disorders.
c. A counseling psychologist checks how well patients adjust to their medications.
d. A counseling psychologist helps people with decisions and career adjustments.

ANSWER: d

44. A forensic psychologist consults with what type of person?
a. labor leaders
b. engineers
c. lawyers
d. clergy

ANSWER: c

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

45. Which specialist provides advice to lawyers and judges?
    a. a forensic psychologist
    b. a human factors psychologist
    c. a counseling psychologist
    d. a structuralist

ANSWER: a

46. Which of these does an industrial/organizational psychologist MOST often do?
    a. advises students about how to prepare a job application
    b. helps companies hire the right employees
    c. provides counseling to workers with emotional problems
    d. helps engineers revise their machinery to be easier to understand

ANSWER: b

47. Which type of psychologist helps a company choose employees and train them for a job?
    a. psychoanalyst
    b. industrial/organizational psychologist
    c. human factors specialist
    d. biopsychologist

ANSWER: b

48. What kind of psychologist helps increase workers' productivity and satisfaction?
    a. comparative psychologist
    b. structuralist
    c. industrial/organizational psychologist
    d. human factors specialist

ANSWER: c

49. Which of these does an industrial/organizational psychologist do?
    a. helps companies design attractive buildings
    b. helps engineers design equipment that is easy to understand
    c. psychoanalyzes workers who seem to be in distress
    d. helps a company hire and train its workers

ANSWER: d

50. What is the main activity for specialists in human factors (ergonomics)?
    a. helping companies hire and train their workers
    b. designing machines to help people use them easily
    c. facilitating communication between people from different cultures
    d. theory and research related to how evolution affects behavior

ANSWER: b

51. A human factors specialist would MOST likely work in cooperation with what field?

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

a. lawyers
b. engineers
c. politicians
d. physicians

ANSWER: b

52. Engineers who want help designing machines for people to use would consult which of these?
a. industrial/organizational psychologist
b. human factors specialist
c. comparative psychologist
d. forensic psychologist

ANSWER: b

53. A human factors psychologist helps redesign machines for what purpose?
a. to make them more attractive
b. to make them easier to use
c. to make them less expensive
d. to make them more energy-efficient

ANSWER: b

54. What do human factors specialists, industrial psychologists, and military psychologists have in common?
a. They provide advice to organizations.
b. They help people who cannot afford to pay.
c. They concentrate on overcoming cultural barriers.
d. They conduct research on college students.

ANSWER: a

55. How do military psychologists resemble industrial/organizational psychologists?
a. They redesign machinery to make it easier to use.
b. They help place people into appropriate jobs.
c. They counsel people who have emotional problems.
d. They help to identify people who are likely to become dangerous.

ANSWER: b

56. What education must someone have to practice school psychology in the United States?
a. a high-school diploma and a recommendation from a school counselor
b. a two-year degree from a community college
c. a bachelor's degree plus one year of experience
d. at least a master's degree

ANSWER: d

57. Which of these is LEAST likely to provide advice or services to an organization?
a. military psychologist
b. human factors specialist

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

c. developmental psychologist
d. industrial/organizational psychologist

ANSWER: c

58. What is distinctive about community psychologists?
a. They live in the same community where they work.
b. They contribute a share of their salary back to the community that they study.
c. They address the problems of a community, not an individual.
d. They do research comparing communities in several countries.

ANSWER: c

59. Which type of psychologist is MOST likely to work to improve government policies to promote well-being for disadvantaged people?
a. social psychologists
b. developmental psychologists
c. community psychologists
d. clinical psychologists

ANSWER: c

60. Which type of psychologist studies the effects of age differences?
a. developmental psychologist
b. psychoanalyst
c. cognitive psychologist
d. human factors specialist

ANSWER: a

61. A developmental psychologist studies differences as a result of what?
a. age
b. education
c. personality
d. culture

ANSWER: c

62. In comparison to adults, newborns appear to be less sensitive to which taste?
a. bitter
b. sweet
c. salty
d. sour

ANSWER: c

63. Most children dislike many vegetables, and also resist swallowing many medicines. Why?
a. Children are more sensitive to bitter tastes than are adults.
b. Children are more sensitive to salty tastes than are adults.
c. Children's throats are narrower than adults' throats.

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

d. Children do not yet have a full set of teeth.

ANSWER: a

64. Which of these means thought and knowledge?
a. cognition
b. structuralism
c. neuroscience
d. forensics

ANSWER: a

65. What does a cognitive psychologist study?
a. thinking and problem solving
b. motivation and emotion
c. cooperation and competition
d. the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems

ANSWER: a

66. Which type of psychologist studies thought, knowledge, and decision making?
a. human factors specialist
b. cognitive psychologist
c. comparative psychologist
d. forensic psychologist

ANSWER: b

67. Of the following, who is LEAST likely to enjoy strong tastes?
a. someone with slower than average action potentials
b. someone with faster than average action potentials
c. someone with more than average number of taste buds
d. someone with fewer than average number of taste buds

ANSWER: c

68. On average, what is true for people with a greater than average number of taste buds?
a. They tend to eat more slowly than average.
b. They tend to dislike strong tastes.
c. They tend to eat a wider than average variety of foods.
d. They tend to speak more rapidly than average.

ANSWER: b

69. How would damage to the adrenal glands alter taste preferences?
a. decreased preference for salty tastes
b. increased preference for salty tastes
c. decreased preference for sweet tastes
d. increased preference for sweet tastes

ANSWER: b

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

70. Which of the following would increase preference for salty tastes?
    a. increased activity of the pancreas
    b. defective adrenal glands
    c. damage to the occipital cortex of the brain
    d. an infection of the meninges

ANSWER: b

71. Of the following, which is a biopsychologist MOST likely to study?
    a. the differences among cultures in their behavior
    b. the way people interact in social groups
    c. the effects of drugs and hormones
    d. the effects of rewards and punishments

ANSWER: c

72. Which type of psychologist studies the effects of genetics and brain activity?
    a. cognitive psychologist
    b. cross-cultural psychologist
    c. biopsychologist
    d. human factors specialist

ANSWER: c

73. Extensive sweating or bleeding can increase the preference for what taste?
    a. sour taste
    b. salty taste
    c. sweet taste
    d. hot pepper taste

ANSWER: b

74. Which of these explanations would an evolutionary psychologist offer for a behavior?
    a. The behavior will continue to increase and improve in the future.
    b. The behavior was useful to our ancestors.
    c. The behavior develops gradually as a child grows older.
    d. The behavior develops as a result of learning and memory.

ANSWER: b

75. To explain why people like sweet tastes, what type of answer would an evolutionary psychologist favor?
    a. We enjoy doing things that make us feel good.
    b. Our ancestors survived because of their preference for sweet tastes.
    c. Receptors sensitive to sweet tastes send signals to reward areas of the brain.
    d. Children learn some of their taste preferences by copying those of their parents.

ANSWER: b

76. Which kind of psychologist studies how people influence one another?

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

a. biopsychologist
b. human factors specialist
c. comparative psychologist
d. social psychologist

ANSWER: d

77. Which of these would a social psychologist be MOST likely to study?
a. How do the food preferences of humans compare to those of other primates?
b. Why do we eat more when in groups than when eating alone?
c. Why do infants prefer sweets and avoid bitter tastes from the start?
d. What brain areas control eating and food selection?

ANSWER: b

78. Which of the following is a major concern of cross-cultural psychologists?
a. Which aspects of behavior change most drastically as children gain experience?
b. How did human behavior change over the course of evolutionary history?
c. What is true for nearly all people, and what varies depending on background?
d. What is the best way to design buildings for workers' comfort and efficiency?

ANSWER: c

79. According to one study, what was MOST likely to make Japanese exchange students feel homesick?
a. inability to listen to Japanese music
b. inability to get dates with other Japanese people
c. inability to practice Japanese religious customs
d. inability to get Japanese food

ANSWER: d

80. Which type of psychologist studies age differences?
a. human factors specialists
b. developmental psychologists
c. biopsychologists
d. forensic psychologists

ANSWER: b

81. Which type of psychologist studies thought and knowledge?
a. industrial/organizational psychologists
b. cognitive psychologists
c. developmental psychologists
d. human factors specialists

ANSWER: b

82. Which type of psychologist studies how people behave in groups?
a. human factors specialists
b. social psychologists

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

c. biopsychologists
d. forensic psychologists

ANSWER: b

83. What jobs in psychology require only a bachelor's degree?
a. private practice in psychotherapy
b. personnel work or social services
c. teaching at a college or university
d. school psychologist for a school system

ANSWER: b

84. What education is necessary to become a psychologist providing mental health services?
a. a bachelor's degree with a major in psychology
b. a bachelor's degree plus one year of supervised practice
c. at least a master's degree
d. both a PhD and an MD degree

ANSWER: c

85. What is the main difference between a PhD degree and a PsyD degree?
a. Getting a PsyD degree requires completing a major research project.
b. Getting a PhD degree requires completing a major research project.
c. Getting a PhD degree requires supervised experience at providing mental health services.
d. Getting a PsyD degree requires supervised experience at providing mental health services.

ANSWER: b

86. What is a requirement for getting a PhD that is usually not required for a PsyD?
a. a major research project
b. completing years of course work after the bachelor's degree
c. supervised practice at providing mental health services
d. personally being psychoanalyzed

ANSWER: a

87. How did the history of psychology differ from the history of other scientific fields?
a. Other fields received government research grants from the start .
b. Other fields welcomed female researchers on an equal basis with males.
c. Other fields conducted experimental research.
d. Other fields began with centuries of contributions by amateurs.

ANSWER: d

88. What made teaching easier for early physics and chemistry professors than for psychology professors?
a. Chemistry and physics developed gradually from the work of amateurs.
b. Chemistry and physics received government grant money from the start.
c. Chemistry and physics courses included laboratory sections.
d. Chemistry and physics professors needed only a master's degree, not a PhD.

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

ANSWER: a

89. How did the early history of psychology differ from that of other scientific fields?
    a. Other fields began with many contributions by amateurs.
    b. Other fields relied on correlational research.
    c. Other fields received government research support from the start.
    d. Other fields established rigid rules about how to conduct research.

ANSWER: a

90. Why did the psychology professors of the early 1900s have so little to teach?
    a. Ethics committees at the time forbade research on humans.
    b. There had been no tradition of amateur psychology research.
    c. Textbook publishers refused to publish books on psychology.
    d. Most psychology professors at the time had not been to college themselves.

ANSWER: b

91. When did psychology begin as a scientific field?
    a. in ancient Greece
    b. in ancient Rome
    c. during the late 1800s
    d. during the mid 1900s

ANSWER: c

92. If you had studied psychological science around 1910, what would have been the main emphasis?
    a. child development
    b. dream analysis
    c. emotional disturbances
    d. sensory systems

ANSWER: d

93. Why did psychology professors around 1900 have an “inferiority complex”?
    a. Most of these professors had never been to college themselves.
    b. They were unable to get research grants as large as those in chemistry or physics.
    c. After they had been psychoanalyzed, they were aware of their personal flaws.
    d. Compared to other sciences, they had little to teach.

ANSWER: d

94. Which of these was common among psychologists around the year 1900?
    a. They included as many women as men.
    b. They predicted the coming of the Copernicus or Darwin of the mind.
    c. They spent much of their efforts trying to measure brain activity.
    d. Nearly all of them were clinical psychologists.

ANSWER: b

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

95. Who said his own contributions were similar to those of Copernicus and Darwin?
    a. Sigmund Freud
    b. William James
    c. Wilhelm Wundt
    d. Edward Titchener

ANSWER: a

96. Who founded the first psychological research laboratory?
    a. Edward Titchener in the United States
    b. Wilhelm Wundt in Germany
    c. Alfred Binet in France
    d. Sigmund Freud in Austria

ANSWER: b

97. Which of these was one of Wilhelm Wundt's research goals?
    a. to find empirically validated methods for treating mental illness
    b. to discover elements of experience, analogous to those of chemistry
    c. to test the language-learning abilities of chimpanzees and other animals
    d. to identify genetic differences that contribute to intelligence

ANSWER: b

98. For what is Wilhelm Wundt famous?
    a. He established the world's first mental hospital..
    b. His research was the start of scientific psychology.
    c. He wrote the first psychology textbook in the English language.
    d. He demonstrated the flaws in Sigmund Freud's theories.

ANSWER: b

99. What is introspection?
    a. relating a behavior to brain activity
    b. looking within yourself
    c. cooperating with other people
    d. stimulus-response psychology

ANSWER: b

100. What data would result from a study relying on introspection?
    a. blood samples
    b. a self-report
    c. brain waves
    d. percent correct

ANSWER: b

101. Wilhelm Wundt used which of these methods in his research?
    a. psychoanalysis

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

b. testing of blood samples
c. introspection
d. maze learning

ANSWER: c

102. Wilhelm Wundt's research focused largely on which of these questions?
a. What is the most effective way to treat mental illness?
b. What happens when a rat learns its way through a maze?
c. What are the elements of mental experience?
d. Can chimpanzees learn human languages?

ANSWER: c

103. What did Wilhelm Wundt demonstrate?
a. the ways in which different brain areas communicate with one another
b. the importance of studying individual genes and chromosomes
c. the possibility of scientific research in psychology
d. the ability of dream analysis to reveal unconscious motivations

ANSWER: c

104. Titchener's research on structuralism sought to understand which of these?
a. the best explanation of how rats learn mazes
b. the relationship between heredity and environment
c. the sensations and images that compose the mind
d. the childhood experiences that lead to mental illness

ANSWER: c

105. Why did psychologists abandon Titchener's search for the structures of the mind?
a. They preferred to study unconscious processes.
b. They thought he had already answered the question.
c. They decided the question was unanswerable.
d. They could not afford the equipment that was necessary.

ANSWER: c

106. William James recommended what topic for psychologists to study?
a. how animal behavior differs from human behavior
b. how people perform useful behaviors
c. the sensations and images that compose the mind
d. the effects of genetic variations on behavior

ANSWER: b

107. Who is considered the founder of American psychology?
a. William James
b. Carl Jung
c. Sigmund Freud

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: a

108. Which of these did William James propose as a good topic for psychological research?
a. Does the mind consist of sensations or images?
b. Which genetic variations are most important for personality?
c. Can people attend to more than one thing at a time?
d. What is the relationship between mind and brain?

ANSWER: c

109. In contrast to functionalists, what was the greater interest for structuralists?
a. unconscious processes
b. mental illness
c. contents of the mind
d. animal behavior

ANSWER: c

110. When early psychologists stopped waiting for a "great man" to revolutionize psychology, how else did they hope to resemble physics and other sciences?
a. They tried to discover precise laws of learning.
b. They tried to locate specific genes that control behavior.
c. They tried to relate mental illnesses to changes in brain anatomy.
d. They tried to get universities to require lab sections for psychology courses.

ANSWER: a

111. Why did so many psychologists of the mid-1900s study rats in mazes?
a. to find which brain cells control spatial orientation
b. to improve methods of rat extermination
c. to discover general laws of learning
d. to identify genetic variations that influence intelligence

ANSWER: c

112. In hopes of discovering general laws of behavior, what did psychologists of the mid-1900s study?
a. people recovering from a coma
b. introspection reports
c. analysis of dreams
d. rats in mazes

ANSWER: d

113. When psychological researchers of the mid-1900s studied rats in mazes, what was their hope?
a. to discover general laws of behavior
b. to understand the differences between humans and other species
c. to identify the genes responsible for intelligence
d. to improve methods of rat extermination

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

ANSWER: a

114. In certain research studies in the mid-1900s, a researcher would say “mm-hmm” or “good” whenever you said a sentence about yourself. What theory were they testing?
a. Language influences thought as much as thought influences language.
b. Increased self-esteem leads to greater productivity and decreased hostility toward others.
c. The frequency of any behavior depends on reinforcements and punishments.
d. The way we phrase a sentence determines how we think about something.

ANSWER: c

115. Which of these was a major area of interest for the earliest psychological researchers?
a. genetics
b. emotion
c. abnormal behavior
d. sensation

ANSWER: d

116. Why did many of the earliest psychological researchers studied sensation?
a. Ethical restraints at the time prohibited other types of psychological research.
b. Sensation was a compromise between the interests of structuralists and functionalists.
c. Government grants were available for sensation research, but not for anything else.
d. Sensation was easier to measure than many other psychological processes.

ANSWER: d

117. A light that is twice as bright does not appear to be twice as bright. That observation led to which discovery?
a. mind-body monism
b. Maslow’s hierarchy
c. Clark Hull’s theory of learning
d. the psychophysical function

ANSWER: d

118. If one light is twice as physically intense as a second light, how will it appear?
a. equally bright
b. less than twice as bright
c. twice as bright
d. more than twice as bright.

ANSWER: b

119. What do comparative psychologists compare?
a. attitudes
b. theories of personality
c. brain areas
d. animal species

ANSWER: d

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

120. Which theory inspired the rise of comparative psychology?
a. Piaget's theory of development
b. Hull's theory of learning
c. Darwin's theory of evolution
d. Freud's theory of the personality
ANSWER: c

121. Early comparative psychologists' study of animal intelligence led to which conclusion?
a. Animal intelligence depends on a combination of four genes with major effects.
b. Animal intelligence closely corresponds to the relative speed of action potentials.
c. Animal intelligence depends on the quality of vision and hearing.
d. It is pointless to try to rank-order animals in terms of intelligence.
ANSWER: d

122. What is the motivation for modern-day research on animal learning?
a. to rank-order the animals from most intelligent to least
b. to predict the future evolution of intelligence
c. to understand the mechanisms of behavior
d. to improve our methods of testing human intelligence
ANSWER: c

123. What evidence did Francis Galton think demonstrated inheritance of intelligence?
a. Certain genetic mutations are linked to intellectual deficits.
b. Many of the sons of eminent men became eminent themselves.
c. Brain measurements correlate strongly with estimates of intelligence.
d. Most pairs of twins have similar scores on IQ tests.
ANSWER: b

124. Who developed the first useful intelligence test?
a. Wilhelm Wundt
b. William James
c. Sigmund Freud
d. Alfred Binet
ANSWER: d

125. What was Sigmund Freud's emphasis in psychotherapy?
a. encouraging his patients to explore the spiritual aspects of life
b. tracing current behavior problems to early childhood experiences
c. altering problematic behaviors by rewards and punishments
d. explaining behavior in terms of brain mechanisms
ANSWER: b

126. Sigmund Freud paid special attention to which aspect of his patients' experience and behavior?

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

a. sudden changes in their facial expressions
b. their reports of dreams
c. their eye movements
d. left-right asymmetry in their posture

ANSWER: b

127. What was Sigmund Freud's emphasis in psychotherapy?
a. trying to get people to forget their most unpleasant experiences
b. relating current problems to childhood experiences
c. encouraging meditation and spiritual exploration
d. using rewards and punishments to alter behavior

ANSWER: b

128. When did clinical psychology start to become widespread?
a. after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
b. after the abolition of slavery
c. after the development of antidepressant medications
d. after World War II

ANSWER: d

129. How did psychology change as a result of World War II?
a. increased research on the components of the mind
b. increased services by clinical psychologists
c. sudden emphasis on strict ethics in research
d. trend toward shorter college textbooks

ANSWER: b

130. Which field of psychology expanded greatly shortly after World War II?
a. structuralist psychology
b. clinical psychology
c. industrial/organizational psychology
d. forensic psychology

ANSWER: b

131. Why did clinical psychology increase in prominence just after World War II?
a. Sigmund Freud made his first trip to the United States.
b. Returning soldiers needed more help than psychiatrists could provide.
c. American colleges began admitting women on an equal basis with men.
d. The first antidepressant drugs became available.

ANSWER: b

132. Which of these fields was more prominent in the mid-1900s than it is today?
a. neuroscience
b. animal learning

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

c. positive psychology
d. evolutionary psychology

ANSWER: b

133. In which of these ways has psychology changed since the mid-1900s?
a. greater emphasis on the theories of sigmund freud
b. greater influence of cognitive psychology and neuroscience
c. greater ambition to develop general theories of behavior
d. greater research on rats in mazes

ANSWER: b

134. In what way is modern cognitive psychology similar to Titchener's structuralism?
a. It relies on the same research methods.
b. It considers thought and knowledge, not just behavior.
c. It relates current problem behaviors to childhood experiences.
d. It compares human behavior to that of laboratory animals.

ANSWER: b

135. What does positive psychology study?
a. the influence of childhood traumas on adult personality
b. experiences that make people happy and successful
c. mathematical models of the nervous system
d. causes of violent or antisocial behavior

ANSWER: b

136. Which of these would a health psychologist be MOST likely to study?
a. genetic influences on behavior
b. effects of exercise, diet, and alcohol on health
c. effects of antidepressant drugs on mental health
d. new and improved ways to deliver psychotherapy

ANSWER: b

137. Why was Mary Calkins important in the history of psychology?
a. She was one of the first women in psychology.
b. She was the founder of evolutionary psychology.
c. She devised the first useful personality test.
d. She led the movement to apply ethics to psychological research.

ANSWER: a

138. Today, how many of the PhD degrees in psychology in the United States go to women?
a. less than five percent
b. ten to twenty percent
c. about half
d. more than half

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank

Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

ANSWER: d

Copyright Cengage Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Introduction to Psychology 12th edition Kalat Test Bank