Psychology 1st edition Davey Test Bank

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Chapter 01: The Science of Psychology

Multiple choice

1. Psychology is defined as:
a) the science of behaviour
b) the study of mental processes
c) the study of mental disorders and their treatment
d) the science of behaviour and mental processes

Ans: d
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

2. Mental processes describe the activity of our brain when we are engaged in thinking.

Ans: True
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

3. The Milgram's study is an example of _____ finding, as it showed that many common popular beliefs are false.

Ans: counterintuitive
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Hard

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Short Answer

4. By definition, what do psychologists study?

Ans: Behaviour and mental processes
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

5. Describe the Milgram's study (Milgram, 1974).

Ans: A teacher was instructed to deliver an electric shock to a learner each time they made a mistake, until an agonizing 450-volt shock. Experts and non-experts estimated that only 4% of participants delivered the highest shock. In fact, 65% of participants delivered the full shock.

Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple Choice

6. Which of the following goals of psychology is CORRECTLY matched with a description?
a) prediction – changing how often behaviour occurs
b) control – making careful observations regarding behaviour
c) description – determining the circumstances in which behaviour is likely to occur
d) explanation – identifying the causes of behaviour

Ans: d
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

7. In 1974 Milgram showed that people make very accurate predictions on world's events based on common beliefs.

Ans: False
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

8. The inclination to consider an event as predictable after it has occurred is known as _____.

Ans: hindsight bias
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

9. What type of psychological research is conducted with the aim of solving practical issues?

Ans: applied research
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. What is the purpose of applied psychology?

Ans: Involves the application of psychological principles to help solve practical problems
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

11. Why do many people believe that psychology is ‘the study of the obvious’?

Ans: People have many false beliefs and the hindsight bias can explain why psychology seems so ‘common-sensical’.
Section Ref: What is Psychology?
Learning Objective: Describe the evolution of psychology from early philosophy to contemporary sociocultural perspectives.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple Choice

12. How has the study of the mind changed across psychology’s history?
a) Psychologists have largely abandoned the study of the mind in favour of the examination of objective behaviour.
b) Psychologists have found increasingly direct ways to study the mind.
c) Psychologists have only very recently started to study the mind along with behaviour.
d) To eliminate biases, psychologists have increasingly relied on indirect methods of studying the mind.

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Which philosopher believed in the power of thought - that we can use logical or rational thinking to discover “core ideas” buried within the human soul?
a) Hippocrates
b) Socrates
c) Plato
d) Aristotle

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Which philosopher is CORRECTLY matched with a key idea?
a) Plato – suggested that we could use reasoning to discover the truth
b) Aristotle – proposed that soul and body are independent entities
c) Descartes – the mind is a physical entity that can be observed scientifically
d) None of the above

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

15. The Greek philosopher _____believed that there is an intimate connection between the soul and the body, and that mental health depends equally on both.
a) Aristotle
b) Plato
c) Hippocrates
d) Socrates

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

16. With respect to the way that we acquire knowledge, _____ emphasized the role of the mind and reasoning, whereas _____ pointed to the role of sensory experience.
a) Hippocrates; Socrates
b) Aristotle; Hippocrates
c) Plato; Aristotle
d) Aristotle; Plato

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

17. In 1879, what German physiologist opened the first laboratory exclusively dedicated to the study of psychology?
a) Freud
b) Skinner
c) Helmholtz
d) Wundt

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which scientist is the beginning of psychology as a scientific discipline attributed to?
a) William James
b) Wilhelm Wundt
c) John B. Watson
d) B. F. Skinner

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

19. Which filed of psychology was established in the mid-1800s by Ernst Weber and Gustav Fechner?

Ans: Psychophysics
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

20. Describe the main technique used by structuralists to access mental processes.

Ans: Structuralism widely used introspection to analyze participants' sensations and internal states. Participants were exposed to various sensory stimuli and had to verbally describe their experience.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short answer

21. Why can introspection be criticized as a scientific technique?

Ans: Findings can be highly subjective.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple Choice

22. Which American psychologist is credited with developing the functionalist approach?
a) Freud
b) Pavlov
c) James
d) Watson

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

23. The history of psychology (and most other sciences) started with the history of philosophy.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Structuralism cannot study animal behaviour and abnormal behaviour.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

24. Which of the following locations is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?
a) Vienna, Austria
b) Leipzig, Germany
c) Oxford, England
d) Prague, Czech Republic

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Dr. Smith asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Smith appears most sympathetic to the _____ perspective in psychology.
a) functionalist
b) psychodynamic
c) structuralist
d) humanistic

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of

psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Which of the following statements best expresses the fate of the structuralist perspective in psychology?
a) The structuralist perspective was supplanted by other views.
b) The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.
c) The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.
d) The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it remains highly influential.

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible is called _____.
a) inner perception
b) introspection
c) internal observation
d) introjection

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Julia takes a sip of cola. "Sweet . . . cold, wet, tingly . . . slightly bitter," she reports. Julia is:
a) introspecting
b) introjecting
c) taking an intelligence test
d) suffering a stroke

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. In which of the goals of psychology were the structuralists MOST interested?
a) description
b) prediction
c) explanation
d) control

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?
a) behaviourism
b) humanism
c) functionalism
d) psychoanalytic theory

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Easy

31. A time travel mishap lands you at one of the first psychology conferences ever held, sometime at the dawn of the 20th century. The graying older scientists slowly losing their grip on the field are most likely _____, whereas the passionate young up-and-comers are probably _____.
a) structuralists; functionalists
b) functionalists; structuralists
c) humanists; structuralists
d) humanists; functionalists

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. William James wrote an important early textbook in psychology called _____ *of Psychology*.
a) *Handbook*
b) *Elements*
c) *Outline*
d) *Principles*

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Which of the following statements is consistent with Freud's psychoanalytic theory?
a) we are always aware of our motivations
b) many of our thoughts and feelings reside in the unconscious mind
c) the conscious and unconscious mind are never in competition
d) childhood experiences do not contribute to later psychological functioning

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

34. Freud built his theory based on highly controlled, experimental procedures.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short answer

35. Unlike the earlier work of the structuralists and functionalists, psychoanalytic theorists focused on mental processes that occur in the _____mind.

Ans: unconscious
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. Where did Freud obtain evidence for his psychoanalytic theory?

Ans: From his patients who reported a range of physical symptoms with no medical cause.
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Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

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

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Easy

38. Innate aggressive and sexual drives are punished in childhood leading to the development of fears and mental issues in adulthood. _____ are techniques that people develop automatically to cope with the anxiety associated to traumatic experiences.
a) Coping strategies
b) Defence mechanisms
c) Free associations
d) Introspections

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Medium

39. _____ once wrote: "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select – doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief, and, yes, even beggar-man and thief – regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, and race of his ancestors." This statement fully expresses the _____, which emphasizes the importance of the environment in shaping individuals' behaviour.
a) Freud; psychodynamic perspective
b) Maslow; humanistic perspective
c) Watson; behaviourist perspective
d) Broadbent; cognitive perspective

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short answer

40. Define what behaviourists were interested in studying.

Ans: Behaviourism is founded on the belief that psychologists should only study directly observable behaviours rather than abstract mental processes.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Fill-in-the-blank

41. _____'s approach is known as radical behaviourism. His research involved the use of experiments with rats to study how behaviour can be influenced by _____ and punishment.

Ans: Skinner; reinforcement
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour

Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Provide an example of a reinforcing behaviour.

Ans: Example must name something that is rewarding/desirable enough to induce behaviour to be repeated over time.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

43. Distinguish between rewards and incentives within a learning context.

Ans: Reward is an attractive object or event given to a student following a behaviour. Incentive is an attractive object or event that can be used to motivate or discourage a behaviour.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

44. With respect to 'behaviour modification' techniques, which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
a) Behaviour modification techniques are based on the idea that by manipulating environmental factors it is possible to favour positive behaviours and discourage problematic behaviours.
b) These techniques were developed by Watson who believed that learning is achieved through small incremental steps.
c) These techniques were developed within the theoretical framework known as 'radical behaviourism'
d) Reinforcement is used to increase the occurrence of a desired behaviour, while punishment is used to decrease the likelihood of an undesired behaviour.

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of

psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

45. What area of psychology focused on the potential of individuals and highlighted special human qualities such as free will?
a) humanism
b) behaviourism
c) psychoanalysis
d) structuralism

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

46. Positive psychology traces is theoretical roots to the _____, because of its emphasis on _____.
a) humanism; self-actualization
b) functionalism, application
c) psychoanalysis; the unconscious
d) functionalism; mental organization

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short answer

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

Ans: brain imaging
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

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

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Individuals who are self-actualized have not yet reached their full potential.
Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

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

Ans: self-actualization
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Medium

51. _____ applied humanist principles to psychotherapy.

Ans: Carl Rogers/Rogers
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Hard

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

Ans: positive psychology
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

53. Today the cognitive perspective embraces different disciplines, such as _____, _____ and _____.
a) cognitive psychology; cognitive neuroscience; social constructivism
b) cognitive psychology; cognitive neuroscience; positive psychology
c) cultural psychology; cognitive neuroscience; social constructivism
d) cultural psychology, cognitive psychology; positive psychology

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Medium

54. Which of the following pairs reports the most ACCURATE association of a field with its subject of research?
a) Cognitive psychology – cognitive processes of behaviour (i.e. memory, attention, language, decision-making, emotion processing)
b) Cognitive neuroscience – behavioural response to a cognitive task
c) Cognitive psychology – influence of environmental factors on memory and attention
d) Cognitive neuroscience – influence of environmental factors on brain activity

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

55. The advent of computer technology in the 1950s and 1960s spurred growth in the field of _____. More recently, advances in imaging have sparked the field of _____.
a) cognitive psychology; neuroscience
b) neuroscience; cognitive psychology
c) experimental psychology; neuroscience
d) developmental psychology; neuroscience

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

56. By the information processing perspective in cognitive psychology, hardware is to software as _____ is to _____.
a) brain; mind
b) mind; brain
c) mind; behaviour
d) unconscious; conscious

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short answer

57. Describe the main goal of the biological perspective

Ans: Explore the influence of brain processes on behaviour
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

58. What technological development from the 1950s and 1960s contributed to the cognitive psychology revolution?

Ans: Computers
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

59. How is cognitive psychology different from cognitive neuroscience?

Ans: While both areas of research investigate mental processes, cognitive neuroscience attempts to link processes to particular brain activities, while cognitive psychology investigates the internal mental processes of behaviour.
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Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

60. Evolutionary psychologists believe that our skills and behaviour are a product of natural selection.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

61. According to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, _____ determines which variations of life survive over time and which fall out of existence.

a) structuralism
b) functionalism
c) natural selection
d) behaviourism

Ans: c

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

62. Describe how social environment influences the way people think, feel and behave using the terms 'culture', 'norms' and 'socialization'.

Ans: Humans are embedded within a 'culture', which defines values, beliefs and a set of unwritten rules ('norms') that regulate behaviour. Norms are transmitted to members of a socio-cultural group through the process of 'socialization'.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
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Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

63. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which twentieth-century perspectives in psychology originated, from the earliest to the most recent?
a) psychodynamic → humanistic → behaviourist
b) psychodynamic → behaviourist → humanistic
c) cognitive → psychodynamic → humanistic
d) behaviourist → cognitive → psychodynamic

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short answer

64. Which are the levels of analysis of human behaviour?

Ans: biological, psychological, environmental
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding

Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

65. Which level of analysis in psychology is CORRECTLY matched with an example?

a) Biological level -- At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks, such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen.
b) Psychological level -- Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family.
c) Biological level -- Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells.
d) Environmental -- Cocaine abuse is associated with high levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.

Ans: c
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Hard

66. Which of the following causes of human behaviour will be most likely considered by a behaviourist psychologist?
a) Past learning experiences
b) Unconscious motives
c) Social norms
d) Biochemical factors

Ans: a
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

67. What methods are mainly used by a psychodynamic psychologist to understand behaviour?
a) Experiments examining responses to social stimuli
b) Behavioural genetics research
c) Experiments investigating the self-concept
d) Observations of personality processes in clinical settings

Ans: d
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Easy

68. Whit respect to psychology today, which of the following statements is MOST TRUE?
a) A single theoretical orientation dominates present-day psychology.
b) Ultimately, a unified theory of behaviour and mental processes will emerge.
c) Multiple theoretical approaches exist in psychology because we have made little progress in understanding thought and behaviour.
d) Psychology is diverse in its theoretical orientations because the subject matter of psychology is diverse.

Ans: d
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Hard

69. Dr Brown is investigating the effect of childhood neglect on the development of anorexia nervosa in adolescents. Her level of analysis is mainly based on _____ factors.
a) psychological
b) environmental
c) biological
d) social

Ans: b
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

70. Which of the following CANNOT be considered a psychological risk factor?
a) Low-self esteem
b) Neuroticism
c) Caffeine consumption
d) Anxiety

Ans: c
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Easy

71. Each alternative below identifies a variable potentially associated with happiness. Each is correctly paired with a level of analysis EXCEPT:
a) production of the chemical serotonin in the nervous system – biological
b) the personality traits of neuroticism and agreeableness -- psychological
c) the reasons one gives for the bad things that happen -- environmental
d) economic inequality -- environmental

Ans: c
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

72. Dr McIntyre believes that psychology should focus investigation solely on the brain. Dr Napolitano argues that psychology should develop its explanations of thought and behaviour in isolation from social and technological influences, which change rapidly and unpredictably. Which psychological values do Drs McIntyre and Napolitano seem not to share?
a) Dr McIntyre does not share a commitment to theory-driven work, while Dr Napolitano does not endorse empirical research.
b) Dr McIntyre does not endorse empirical research, while Dr Napolitano does not share a commitment to theory-driven work.
c) Dr McIntyre does not recognize the importance of environmental factors, while Dr Napolitano does not accept multilevel analyses.
d) Dr McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr Napolitano does not recognize the importance of environmental factors.

Ans: d
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short answer

73. With respect to social anxiety disorder, which rearing styles have been found to be possible risk factors?

Ans: Overprotection, rejection and lack of emotional warmth.
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

74. Parental psychopathology alone will cause offspring to develop social anxiety disorder.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

75. Describe the three levels of analysis in psychology research.

Ans: (1) Biological – At the biological level of analysis, psychologists examine how brain structure and brain cell activity differ from person to person and situation to situation. (2) Psychological - At the psychological level of analysis, psychologists examine how the content of the individual's mental processes forms and influences behaviour. (3) Environmental - At the environmental level of analysis, psychologists examine how social and cultural environments shape behaviour.
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

76. The levels of analysis include the biological, the psychological, and the environmental.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding

Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

77. Dr Sandoval is conducting a study on internet trolls. His goal is to explore whether certain personality traits such as introversion are common to most trolls. This is an example of a psychological study that is focused on the _____ level of analysis.
a) biological
b) psychological
c) environmental
d) contextual

Ans: b
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

78. Dr Krahn is conducting a study on internet trolls. He is interested in investigating the neurological effects of trolling. He invites his subjects to the laboratory and collects neuroimaging data. This is an example of a psychological study that is focused on the _____ level of analysis.
a) biological
b) psychological
c) environmental
d) contextual

Ans: a
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

79. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the levels of analysis in psychology?
a) Each thought or behaviour occurs at one of the following levels: the biological level, the psychological level, or the environmental level.
b) The biological level is the most important level of analysis in psychology.

c) Thoughts and behaviours are analyzed at the environmental level by sociologists and anthropologists, not by psychologists.
d) All thoughts and behaviours occur at all three levels simultaneously.

Ans: d
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short Answer

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

Ans: The psychological
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

81. Why is behavioural analysis incomplete without an examination of the environment?

Ans: Humans are shaped by their social and physical environments.
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Fill-in-the-blank

82. There seem to be gender-specific differences in the way social anxiety disorder affects adult life situations. For example, _____ have been reported to have greater problems at work and in social relationships.

Ans: Men

Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

83. What is the 'falsifiability' of science according to the philosopher Karl Popper?

Ans: An hypothesis needs to be fully tested.
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay
84. What is the nature-nurture debate?

Ans: It concerns the extent to which behaviour is determined by the genes or is a product of environment. Nativists believe that humans as a whole are a product of evolution and are born with innate abilities. Empiricists believe that people are born like a tabula rasa. Today, we recognize that both genes and environment play an important role, a view known as 'interactionism'.
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple Choice

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

a) Cultural universals support the 'nature' position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nurture' position.
b) Cultural universals support the 'nurture' position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position.
c) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nurture' position.
d) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position.

Ans: d

Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

86. Each alternative below identifies a variable potentially associated with happiness. Each is correctly paired with a level of analysis EXCEPT:

a) production of the chemical serotonin in the nervous system – biological
b) the personality traits of neuroticism and agreeableness -- psychological
c) the reasons one gives for the bad things that happen -- environmental
d) economic inequality – environmental

Ans: c
Section Ref: Levels of Analysis: Types of Psychology and Their Contribution to Understanding
Learning Objective: Describe how psychology can be applied: to you personally, to your studies, and to societal problems.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

87. According to nativists, at birth, the human mind is a tabula rasa.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

88. The contemporary view on the _____ debate supports the idea that behaviour is determined by an _____ of both genetic and environmental factors. This more moderate position is known as _____.

Ans: nature-nurture; interaction/interplay; interactionism/interactionist view.
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

89. One of the current ways to address the _____ debate is by looking at _____ rates in adopted identical twins who share the exact same genes, but grew up in completely different environments.

Ans: nature-nurture; concordance
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Essay

90. Discuss how the free will versus determinism debate can be applied to explain drug addiction.

Ans: The discussion should focus on the extent to which behaviour (in this case drug addiction) is under people's control or results from uncontrollable internal and external forces (genetic predisposition, personality traits, precarious environment).
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple Choice

91. With respect to the mind-body relationship debate, which view is currently supported by experimental data?
a) Dualistic
b) Monistic
c) Empiricist
d) Nativists

Ans: b
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

92. The idea that a healthy diet can increase our cognitive performance supports a _____ view of the relationship between mind and body.
a) dualistic
b) monistic
c) humanistic
d) holistic

Ans: b
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

93. Which of the following philosophers believed that mind and body are two separate entities?
a) Locke
b) Hobbes
c) Descartes
d) Aristotle

Ans: c
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

94. Descartes proposed that mind and body, two separate entities, only interact via the putamen in the brain.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

95. For determinists _____ is only an illusion: Humans' actions are influenced by uncontrollable internal and external forces.

Ans: Free will
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

96. What is 'Little Albert' famous for?

Ans: It's an example of unethical experiment that has been carried out on a child.

Essay

97. Discuss the ethical issues of Watson and Rayner's 'Little Albert' study (1920).

Ans: It experiment aimed to produce fear, with the possible implication of psychological harm for the subject. It lacked informed consent. The participant was not debriefed; hence it was not possible to remove the conditional emotional response.
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

98. One of the ethical issues of Milgram's obedience study (1963) is that participants were exposed to humiliation.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

99. The Zimbardo's Stanford prison study (Haney, Banks, & Zimbardo, 1973) is considered one

of the most unethical experiments in the history of psychology as its participants were not protected from _____.
a) deception
b) physical harm
c) fear conditioning
d) discrimination

Ans: b
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

100. The British Psychological Society's Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009):
a) Provides guidelines for conducting research with animals
b) Provides guidelines for conducting research with children
c) Provides guidelines for conducting research with humans
d) Provides guidelines for conducting research with people with mental health issues

Ans: c
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

101. The _____ provides guidelines discussing several issues of research with human participants, such as informed consent, debriefing and confidentiality?
a) Code of British Psychology
b) Code of Ethics and Research
c) Code of Ethics and Conduct
d) Code of Ethical Principles

Ans: c
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

102. The _____ study is an example of unethical study as it used deception and exposed participant to very stressful situations, which may have caused psychological distress.

a) Watson and Rayner's 'Little Albert'
b) Zimbardo's Stanford prison
c) Milgram's obedience
d) Asch' conformity

Ans: c
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

103. Within contemporary views of science, the concept of objectivity became more flexible as true objectivity is thought to be almost impossible to achieve.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

104. Many researchers may fall into _____ whenever their behaviour can unintentionally influence participants' response.

Ans: experimenter bias
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

105. Which of the following research biases is NOT a type of gender bias?
a) Alpha bias
b) Androcentrism
c) Beta bias

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d) Ethnocentrism

Ans: d
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Easy

106. Which of the following statements CORRECTLY describes the sampling bias?
a) It occurs when the experimenter influences the outcome of a study
b) It occurs when a sample is selected to obtain a specific outcome
c) It occurs when a sample is not representative of the actual population
d) All of the above

Ans: c
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

107. Discuss how the gender bias can influence research in psychology

Ans: Research can be influenced by the gender of participants or findings can be induced by implicit prejudices towards one gender over the other (i.e. androcentrism).

Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

108. Alpha bias refers to the tendency to exaggerate differences between men and women.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research

Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

109. Maria is a PhD student who is carrying out a research on impulsive behaviour in adolescence. The sample she collected so far consists of 150 male participants. Her supervisor advised her to complement the sample with an equal number of female participants if she doesn't want to fall into a _____ bias.
a) beta
b) alpha
c) experimenter
d) cultural

Ans: a
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

110. Which of the following biases is NOT a gender bias?
a) Including only male participants in a study on the effects of testosterone deficiency on memory span
b) Including only male participants in a study on moral development in young children
c) Including only male participants in a study on aggressive behaviour
d) Not recording the sex of the participants

Ans: a
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

111. With respect to the gender bias in psychology research, the tendency to consider male behaviour as 'typical' and female behaviour as 'atypical' is known as:
a) Chauvinism

b) Antifeminism
c) Androcentrism
d) Misogyny

Ans: c
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Easy

112. With respect to the cultural bias in psychology research, which of the following statements about Eurocentrism is CORRECT?
a) It's the belief that European culture is superior to other cultures
b) It's the belief that your own culture is superior to another
c) It's the idea that Western values are superior to other cultural values
d) It's the tendency to apply Western values and ideas to other cultures to create a universal view of human behaviour

Ans: d
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

113. The Cattell's Culture-Fair Intelligence Test and the Goodenough's Draw-a-Person Test are examples of culture-free intelligence tests.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

114. In psychology history, females have always been seen as less important and it was difficult for female academics to become involved in research.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Easy

115. There is no difference between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology. In fact, they are two terms that describe the same field.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

116. A cultural psychologist would describe American culture as _____. She would describe Chinese culture as _____.
a) individualistic; collectivist
b) individualistic; communal
c) collectivist; collectivist as well
d) individualistic; individualistic as well

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

117. Rob is an American college student. Yoon-Sook is a Korean college student. With respect to the concepts of individualism and collectivism, it's more likely that Rob would attribute happiness to _____, while Yoon-Sook would attribute it to _____.
a) interpersonal interactions; personal achievements
b) interpersonal interactions; interpersonal interactions, too
c) personal achievements; interpersonal interactions
d) personal achievements; personal achievements, too

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

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

Ans: culture
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

119. _____ psychologists aims to understand psychological diversity between differing cultures.

Ans: cross-cultural
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

120. Which statement best expresses the relationship between a culture and a group?
a) A culture is the same thing as a group.
b) A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.
c) Groups are subsets of a culture.
d) Cultures are subsets of groups.

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and

cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

121. The etic approach examines how cultures are dissimilar

Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

122. The emic approach makes comparisons between cultures using criteria that are considered absolute or universal.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short answer

123. Define the term ‘imposed etics’.

Ans: Assuming that all populations are similar based on results obtained from a small selection of the world’s population.
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

124. Which of the following countries is NOT considered a representative of an individualistic society?
a) Canada
b) Australia
c) India
d) Spain

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

125. In _____ societies individuals are more concerned with pleasing the social group rather than _____.
a) Individualistic; themselves
b) Collectivistic; themselves
c) Collectivistic; the family
d) Individualistic; the family

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

126. On a recent trip to Asia, Jasmine noticed that some of the cultures she encountered seemed to emphasize the needs of the group more than their individual needs. What type of culture did Jasmine most likely experience on her trip to Asia?

Ans: Collectivist
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

127. Which of the following items describes a common difficulty within cross-cultural psychology research?
a) The participants must be representative of the culture being studied.
b) Research materials must be validated in each culture.
c) Researchers need to make sure that each culture being studied understands the concept of 'consent'
d) All of the above

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

128. One of the difficulties for a cross-cultural psychologist is ensuring that there is a high level of internal consistency as well as external validity in the materials used with differing cultures.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

129. Many Western cultures display individualistic attributes.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

130. In a study that asks participants from various culture to explain what makes them happy, Chinese participants described interpersonal interactions and evaluations from others. This displays the _____ aspects of Chinese culture.

Ans: collectivist
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

131. Dr Young is comparing the Intelligence Quotient of children coming from country X and children coming from country Y. She is using a laptop for the subscale of Mental Reasoning. Children are asked to complete a series of computer-based tasks and performance is calculated based on reaction times. Results show a main effect of country on Mental Reasoning, whereby children from country Y are significantly slower than children from country X. However, Dr Young didn't consider the fact that children from culture Y have been exposed to computers less frequently than the other children. Her findings show a clear example of _____.
a) Experimenter bias
b) Cultural bias
c) Alpha bias
d) Beta bias

Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Section Ref: Bias in Psychology Research
Learning Objective: Discuss the main potential biases that can influence the ways that psychological research is conducted and the results interpreted, and examine the potential methods of tackling bias in psychological research.
Difficulty Level: Medium

132. In 1971 Izard showed that North American and European groups could identify 75-83% of facial expressions. However, a(n) _____ group only identified 65% and a(n) _____ group 50%. This study is an example of cross-cultural differences in the recognition of facial emotion.
a) Australian; Indian
b) Japanese; Chinese
c) Japanese; African
d) Australian; Japanese

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level

Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

133. In the Izard study (1971) on expression recognition, which group could identify the same amount of facial expressions as the North American group?
a) The Japanese group
b) The French group
c) The European group
d) The African group

Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

134. Which of the six basic emotions' representations were shown to overlap in Eastern cultures in the study conducted by Jack, Garrod, Yu, Caldara and Schyns (2012)?
a) Happiness, fear, disgust, anger
b) Happiness, sadness, disgust, anger
c) Surprise, fear, anger, disgust
d) Surprise, fear, happiness, anger

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short answer

135. Which are the five personality traits individuated by Costa and McCrae (1992) as part their Big Five personality traits theory?

Ans: Extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness, neuroticism

Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

136. Which of the Big Five personality traits are NOT consistently found across different cultures?
a) Agreeableness; neuroticism
b) Agreeableness; openness
c) Extraversion; neuroticism
d) Openness; neuroticism

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

137. Health and well-being are not universal concepts. For example, in _____ medicine health consists of the balance between yin and yang, two complementary forces. In _____, mental illness is considered a weakness in character.

Ans: Chinese; Japan

Section Ref: Psychology at the Cultural Level
Learning Objective: Understand and describe the distinction between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology and the research into and implications of these two areas of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

138. The British Psychological Society was founded in _____.
a) 1890
b) 1901

c) 1911
d) 1921

Ans: 1901
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

139. What is the subject matter of developmental psychology?

Ans: Development of physical, cognitive, social and emotional processes from prenatal period through to late adulthood.
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Medium

140. Which body represents psychology in the United Kingdom since 1901?

Ans: The British Psychological Society (BPS)
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple Choice

141. Which of the following is NOT an aim of the British Psychological Society?
a) Selecting the best students to be chartered
b) Monitoring the standard of training programmes in psychology
c) Sharing scientific knowledge in the field of psychology
d) Providing guidelines for good practice

Ans: a

Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Medium

142. How many students were enrolled full-time on psychology courses in the UK in 2014-2015?
a) Approximately 20,000
b) Approximately 35,000
c) Approximately 50,000
d) Approximately 65,000

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

143. The _____ is a regulatory body which monitors and controls professional practice, having the power to prevent psychologists from practicing.

Ans: Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC)
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Medium

144. Students who complete a _____ undergraduate degree become eligible for _____, which is a requirement if the student wants to pursuit a career as chartered psychologist.

Ans: BPS-accredited; Graduate Basis for Chartered Membership
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career

and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

145. The British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy has the power to prevent people from practicing.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

146. Professional organizations to which psychologists might belong include all of the following EXCEPT:
a) the Society for Psychological Inquiry
b) the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy
c) the Experimental Psychology Society
d) the UK council for psychotherapy

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Demonstrate understanding of the applications of psychology as an academic subject and some of the governing and professional bodies in psychology as a career and subject area.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

147. Describe 'the bystander effect'

Ans: When other people are around we feel less responsible and we assume that another person will respond in a situation when help is needed.
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.

Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple choice

148. The _____ shed a light on people's behaviour in the presence of others which tends to be less responsive.
a) Smoke-filled room experiment
b) Zimbardo's prison experiment
c) Milgram's obedience study
d) Asch's conformity study

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Medium

149. Which of the following is NOT reported as a reason for 'the bystander effect' in your textbook?
a) Pluralistic ignorance
b) Social conformity
c) The audience inhibition effect
d) Diffusion of responsibility

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

150. Make a distinction between academic psychologists and neuropsychologists.

Ans: Academic psychologists often work at universities where they divide their time between teaching and conducting research, whereas neuropsychologists use their expertise to help and support people with brain injuries or neurological conditions, and work in health-care settings.
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.

Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

151. Jazmine is studying psychology. She has decided that she would like to pursue a career where she can conduct research on the effects of breastfeeding on mother-infant attachment. Given her interests, which of the following branches of psychology should Jazmine pursue in her studies?
a) academic psychology
b) health psychology
c) counseling psychology
d) clinical psychology

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

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

Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

153. A _____ psychologist would likely help individuals cope more effectively with abnormal functioning.

Ans: Clinical or counseling
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short answer

154. What area of psychology helps athletes to manage stress?

Ans: Sport psychology/exercise psychology
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

155. Clinical psychologists cannot prescribe medications.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

156. Which of the following alternatives CORRECTLY identifies AND describes one of the three key branches of contemporary psychology described in your text?
a) clinical and counseling psychology -- involves the use of psychological principles to solve practical problems.
b) health psychology -- entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics
c) applied psychology – involves using psychological principles to help people cope effectively
d) academic psychology – entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Medium

157. Dr. Jiminez examines how limitations on human attention and memory may guide the design of computer interfaces. Dr. Krevetsky helps young adults make effective career and work decisions. Finally, Dr. Leonard teaches and performs research in social psychology at a

university. Which psychologist is CORRECTLY matched with the branch of psychology she represents?
a) Dr. Jiminez – academic psychology
b) Dr. Krevetsky – clinical and counseling psychology
c) Dr. Leonard – applied psychology
d) Dr. Krevetsky – applied psychology

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Medium

158. The roots of psychology's academic, applied, and clinical/counseling branches are found in psychology's early days in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Which branch of psychology is matched with the theoretical approach MOST sympathetic to its development?
a) academic psychology -- structuralism
b) academic psychology – psychoanalytic psychology
c) clinical and counseling psychology – Gestalt psychology
d) clinical and counseling psychology -- structuralism

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Hard

159. The shared values of all branches of psychology include each of the following EXCEPT:
a) the idea that psychology is empirical
b) a commitment to a single level of analysis
c) an endorsement of theory-driven work
d) a compliance to an ethical code

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology in Action: Applying Psychological Science
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of professional careers in psychology and other occupations where a psychological science background is advantageous.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short Answer

160. If a clock is analogous to the human mind, describe how structuralists and functionalists would vary in their research approaches and interests?

Ans: Structuralists would be primarily interested in the components of the clock whereas functionalists would be interested in how the clock performs.
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

161. Which historical period below is CORRECTLY matched with its relevance for the psychology's development?
a) 1400-1600 – Humans are viewed as machines subject to the laws of matter.
b) 1800 – Advances in education and communication have encouraged public interest in science.
c) 1800s – Supernatural worldview fades.
d) late 1800s – Theory of evolution spurs interest in the origin of human behaviour.

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

162. In which year did Wundt begin operating the first psychology lab?
a) 1829
b) 1839
c) 1859
d) 1879

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

163. Wundt is to _____ as James is to _____.
a) structuralism; functionalism
b) structuralism; voluntarism
c) functionalism; voluntarsim
d) functionalism; structuralism

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

164. In his laboratory, Wundt applied rigorous, scientific experimentation using the technique of:
a) free associations
b) introspection
c) psychophysics
d) meditation

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

165. Which of the following statements BEST expresses the aim of the functionalist perspective?
a) Functionalism seeks to identify what the mind contains.
b) Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes.
c) Functionalism seeks to determine how mental experience is organized.
d) Functionalism seeks to understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

166. Which of the following early approaches to psychology originated in the United States?
a) psychoanalytic theory

b) Gestalt psychology
c) structuralism
d) functionalism

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

167. Which perspective below is CORRECTLY matched with its description?
a) psychodynamic -- emphasized the purpose of mental processes
b) functionalism -- emphasized the elements of mental experience
c) behaviourism -- emphasized the unconscious determinants of behaviour
d) structuralism -- emphasized the elements of mental experience

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

168. Marie is a middle aged elementary school teacher who has just been arrested for shoplifting. Security guards have video footage of Marie shoplifting shampoo, toothpaste, and cosmetics but when the police interview Marie, she says that she has no conscious memory of the theft. According to Marie's therapist Dr Missoni, it would have been silly for her to jeopardize her career and reputation by engaging in petty larceny. Therefore, Marie's behaviour must be due to unconscious motives. Dr Missoni believes that Marie's recent depression and death of her mother led her projecting her feelings about the role of mother on to the shop. As a result, Marie engaged in "unconscious" shoplifting. Which of the following theoretical approaches to psychology is most consistent with Dr Missoni's interpretation of Marie's behaviour?
a) Structuralism
b) Psychoanalysis
c) Behaviourism
d) Humanism

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

169. Freud's theory was never challenged by rigorous scientific study and remains the basis of modern psychological thoughts on human nature.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

170. The principles of behaviourism have been applied to numerous industries, particularly in education.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

171. Which theorist pioneered the idea that young children's behaviour is highly influenced by the environment?
a) Freud
b) Watson
c) James
d) Skinner

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short Answer

172. Julia procrastinated when completing her homework, so her roommate promised to buy her

dinner on Friday nights if she completed her homework before the weekend. This plan increased the incidence of Julia completing her homework before the weekend. In this example, which technique did Julia's roommate use to motivate her?

Ans: positive reinforcement/incentive
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

173. Theoretically speaking, undesirable behaviours are less likely to be repeated if the technique of _____ is used.

Ans: punishment
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

174. The biological perspective in psychology explores how brain structure and brain activity are associated to behaviour.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

Multiple choice

175. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of _____, a Viennese neurologist.
a) Freud
b) Maslow
c) Jung
d) Bandura

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

176. Noreen asserts that our behaviour often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the _____ perspective in psychology.
a) humanistic
b) psychodynamic
c) cognitive
d) biological

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

178. Which of the following types of evidence provided the foundation for Freud's psychoanalytic theory?
a) survey responses of large samples of adults
b) observations of adults in everyday contexts
c) archival data: newspaper reports and historical records
d) case studies of patients in therapy

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

179. To what extent has empirical research supported psychoanalytic theory?
a) Empirical research generally does not support psychoanalytic theory.
b) Empirical research offers moderate support for psychoanalytic theory.
c) Empirical research strongly supports psychoanalytic theory.
d) Empirical research has not addressed psychoanalytic theory.

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

180. Which of the following theoretical approaches in psychology emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behaviour?
a) functionalism
b) psychoanalytic
c) structuralism
d) cognitive psychology

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

181. Which of the following alternatives BEST expresses the influence of psychoanalytic theory in psychology?
a) It has become increasingly influential in recent years.
b) Its influence has greatly declined over the years. Psychoanalytic theory is really only of historical interest at this point.
c) It has never been broadly influential in psychology.
d) It has had a significant in psychology.

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

182. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment – "people, places, and things" – on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the _____ approach in psychology.
a) psychoanalytic
b) behaviourist
c) humanistic
d) biological

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

183. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the concept of _____.
a) environmental determinism
b) free will
c) natural selection
d) unconscious conflict

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

184. "Be all that you can be!" exhorted a recruitment campaign for the military. The campaign suggests that joining the armed forces is the royal road to the fulfilment of one's potential, or _____ in the words of the humanists.
a) self-esteem
b) self-awareness
c) self-actualization
d) self-efficacy

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

185. Driving to work one day, Rosemary suspects that motorists talking on their cell phones process less information relevant to the task of driving than do other drivers. This hypothesis would most likely be tested by a _____ psychologist.
a) psychoanalytic
b) cognitive
c) behaviouristic

d) humanistic

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

186. Both the structuralists and the cognitive psychologists investigated the conscious mind. How did the cognitive psychologists differ from the structuralists in their approach to the mind?
a) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind's processes, whereas the structuralists investigated its contents.
b) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind's contents, whereas the structuralists investigated its processes.
c) The cognitive psychologists attempted to apply the scientific method to the study of the mind. The structuralists did not.
d) There is little difference between the two perspectives in their approach to the mind. The cognitive approach represents a modern-day resurgence of the structuralist perspective.

Ans: a
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

187. Which twentieth-century perspective in psychology is CORRECTLY matched with its emphasis?
a) psychoanalytic perspective -- emphasizes people's motivation to grow and develop and gain control over their destinies
b) humanistic perspective -- emphasizes how people process information
c) behavioural perspective -- emphasizes observable behaviour and objectivity
d) cognitive psychology – emphasizes the unconscious influences on thought and behaviour

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

188. Dr Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behaviour. Dr Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think and process information about the world. Which option below correctly identifies their respective perspectives?
a) Dr Greenway – psychoanalytic perspective; Dr Cech – humanistic perspective
b) Dr Greenway – behaviourist perspective; Dr Cech – humanistic perspective
c) Dr Greenway – cognitive perspective; Dr Cech – behaviourist perspective
d) Dr Greenway – behaviourist perspective; Dr Cech – cognitive perspective

Ans: d
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

189. Which psychologist is CORRECTLY matched with an associated perspective?
a) Maslow -- cognitive
b) Freud -- behaviourist
c) Rogers -- humanistic
d) Skinner -- psychoanalytic

Ans: c
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

190. Dr Bowen claims that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behaviour. Which of the following is the most specific claim you can make with some certainty?
a) Dr Bowen is a behavioural psychologist.
b) Dr Bowen is an evolutionary psychologist.
c) Dr Bowen is a social psychologist.
d) Dr Bowen is a neuroscientist.

Ans: b
Section Ref: Psychology's Roots: The Path to a Science of Mind and Behaviour
Learning Objective: Discuss the main issues and debates that have dominated the history of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Fill-in-the-blank

191. Descartes' idea of the relationship between body and mind was challenged by Thomas Hobbes who had a _____ view over the mind-body debate.

Ans: monistic
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium
Short answer

192. Which philosopher proposed the idea that science as such must be falsifiable?

Ans: Karl Popper
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

193. Francis Galton was an exponent of the _____ view. He believed that the nature-nurture debate was too complex to support an all-or-nothing view.
a) nativist
b) empiricist
c) dualistic
d) interactionist

Ans: d
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Short answer

194. Which view on the nature-nurture debate is currently supported by scientists?

Ans: the interactionist view
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on

the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

195. Plato adopted a nativist view on the nature-nurture debate.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

196. Discuss the interactionist view in the nature-nurture debate.

Ans: It's the belief that both nature and nurture interact to determine behaviour.
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple choice

197. The notion that people have total control over their own actions is known as:
a) Free will
b) Self-actualization
c) Determinism
d) Soft determinism

Ans: a
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

198. Which of the following statements CORRECTLY describes the notion of 'free will'?

a) It's the idea that people's actions are regulated by uncontrollable internal forces.
b) It's the idea that people's actions are regulated by uncontrollable external forces.
c) It's the idea that people have full control of their actions.
d) It's the idea that people's actions are influenced by the instinct.

Ans: c
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

199. The Code of Ethics and Conduct was established in 2009 by the American Psychological Association.

Ans: False
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

200. It would be impossible to reproduce an experiment like that of Zimbardo's Stanford prison with today's ethical standards.

Ans: True
Section Ref: Issues and Debates in Psychology
Learning Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the recent and possible future developments on the discipline of psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy