# *Brief History of Modern Psychology 3rd edition Benjamin Test Bank*

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# A Test Manual

## to Accompany

# A Brief History of Modern Psychology (third edition)

John Wiley & Sons, Inc

by Ludy T. Benjamin, Jr.

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## Preface

I have written this manual to accompany the third edition of my book, ***A Brief History of Modern Psychology*** (Wiley, 2018). If you are an instructor using the book for your classes, I hope this will prove to be a valuable aid to you. If you are a student who has somehow acquired a copy of this manual, I know that you will dispose of it quickly without reading beyond this point.

The manual is organized in chapters to match the chapters of the book. In each chapter you will find four kinds of questions: a) **constructs** that can be used for definitions or identifications, b) **names and matching terms** that can be used in matching questions, c) **multiple-choice questions**, and d) **essay questions**. For each item I have included the page number(s) where the item appears in the book. For the multiple-choice questions (16-27 per chapter) I have indicated the correct answer by asterisk (*). In the matching items I have used an asterisk for a different purpose. There it means that those items should not appear in the same matching question so as not to create more than one right answer. If this seems confusing, it will not be when you look at the actual matching items. In a number of cases there are several possible matches for one individual, e.g., Wilhelm Wundt with voluntarism or apperception or *Völkerpsychologie*. Clearly you can use only one of those in a matching question, but I wanted you to have all the choices.

If you are using my book and this test manual, it would be helpful to me (especially for future editions) if I could hear from you. I welcome your comments on

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the book and how it was received by your students. Pointing out errors or problems is appreciated. I would like to get it right. I also would be interested in hearing about those things that you like about the book. In addition, I would like to get feedback on the test manual, especially about any problems you encountered. If you write your own questions and would be willing to share them with me, those would be appreciated as well. I might include them in a subsequent version of this manual (with your permission, of course). You can write to me at lbenjamin34@gmail.com.

Finally, this book is intended to be used with primary source readings in a History of Psychology course. The book is an intentionally concise history in order that students might spend the bulk of their course reading in sampling original works by such important figures as John Locke, Gustav Fechner, Wilhelm Wundt, Hermann Ebbinghaus, William James, Margaret Washburn, Charles Darwin, Mary Calkins, Ivan Pavlov, and Sigmund Freud. Many of these primary readings are available online, and in the final section of this manual I list a number of suggested readings for each chapter, providing the URLs for those sources.

Best wishes to you in your classes.

Sincerely,

Ludy T. Benjamin, Jr

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# Chapter 1 Pre-Scientific Psychology

## I. Constructs to Identify

phrenology (4-7)

physiognomy (7-9)

mesmerism (9)

spiritualism (10-11)

mental healing (11-13)

mind-cure movement (11-13)

new thought movement (11-13)

moral philosophy (13)

mental philosophy (13-16)

British empiricism (14-15)

sensation (14)

reflection (14)

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Scottish realism (15-16)

Upham's mental philosophy (16)

## II. Names for Matching Questions

| | |
|---|---|
| Wundt, Wilhelm | founded first psychology laboratory (2) |
| Gall, Franz Josef | founder of phrenology (4) |
| Combe, George | popularizer of phrenology in America (5) |
| Fowler brothers | franchisers of phrenology clinics in America (5) |
| Fowler, Abigail | phrenology for women clients (5) |
| Lavater, Johann | founder of physiognomy (7) |
| Lombroso, Cesare | criminal physiognomy (8) |
| Mesmer, Franz Anton | inventor of animal magnetism (9) |
| Poyen, Charles | brought mesmerism to the United States (9) |
| Quimby, Phineas P. | founded mind cure movement (11) |
| Locke, John | the mind is a tabula rasa (or blank slate) (14) |
| Locke, John | knowledge comes from sensation and reflection (14) |
| Berkeley, George | all knowledge is dependent on the experiencing person (14) |
| Mill, John Stuart | called for an empirical science of psychology (15) |
| Reid, Thomas | founder of Scottish realism (15) |
| Upham, Thomas | author of first textbook in American psychology (16) |
| Upham, Thomas | important American mental philosophy textbook (16) |

## III. Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The first psychology laboratories in the United States appeared in what decade? (2)

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A. 1860s B.* 1880s C. 1900s D. 1920s

2. Assessing personality and ability by measuring the bumps and indentations of a person's head defined the pseudoscience known as (4)

A. physiognomy C. characterology

B. psychophysics D.* phrenology

3. When phrenological exams revealed negative qualities in an individual, the phrenologist would (4-7)

A. encourage the client to disguise those qualities

B. focus instead on the positive qualities

C.* encourage the client to work to improve those qualities

D. Phrenologists never identified negative qualities in their clients; it was bad for business.

4. The pseudoscience that evaluated a person's personality and abilities based on facial features is (7)

A.* physiognomy C. phrenology

B. psychophysics D. mesmerism

5. Which of the following pseudosciences was particularly used to validate ethnic stereotypes? (7)

A. mesmerism C.* physiognomy

B. spiritualism D. new-thought movement

6. It is suggested that mesmerism could be described as the beginnings of _____ in America. (9)

A. psychology C.* psychotherapy

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B. psychiatry D. vocational counseling

7. The principal activity of spiritualists in their séances was to (10)

A.* provide contact with the dead

B. help the recently departed find peace in the afterlife

C. bolster religious beliefs by confirming that there was an afterlife

D. determine the cause of death in cases where the circumstances of the death were mysterious

8. What was the basic premise of what was called the "mind cure" movement, also known as the "new thought" movement? (11)

A. that chemical imbalances in the brain created psychological disturbances

B.* that physical healing resided in a person's mental powers

C. that mental illness, like physical illness, was the result of medical causes

D. that spirituality was the key to good physical health

9. The new science of psychology's battle for scientific respectability was partially undermined by a famous psychologist who showed a strong interest in the pseudosciences. Who was he? (12)

A.* William James C. Wilhelm Wundt

B. Phineas Quimby D. Franz Gall

10. The new science of psychology was established in universities as part of existing departments of philosophy. The philosophical psychology in these departments was known as (13)

A. empirical psychology C.* mental philosophy

B. faculty psychology D. psychophysics

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11. Conscience, virtue, religion, love, justice, and civic duty were the subject matter of (13)

A. mental philosophy
C. British empiricism
B.* moral philosophy
D. Scottish realism

12. According to John Locke, all knowledge comes from two sources (14)

A. the mind and experience
C. perception and learning
B. acquired and innate ideas
D.* sensation and reflection

13. Locke's concept of *tabula rasa* or the mind as a blank slate (14)

A. emphasized the importance of nativist influences
B. minimized the role of sensation in acquiring knowledge
C.* denied the existence of innate ideas
D. meant that thought played the only role in the mind's acquisition of knowledge

14. Contrary to the views of the British empiricists, the Scottish realists argued that (15-16)

A. innate ideas make up a substantial portion of consciousness
B. psychology could never be an empirical science because the observed and observer would be the same
C. sensation and reflection are the means by which all learning occurs
D.* the objects and events of the world are directly knowable

15. Scottish faculty psychology emphasized the importance of (15)

A. reflection
C.* observation
B. free will
D. innate faculties

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16. Thomas Upham divided mental philosophy into three realms (16)

A.* intellect, sensibilities, and will

B. sensations, perceptions, and images

C. thinking, learning, and memory

D. mind, consciousness, and soul

**IV. Essay Questions**

1. What is meant by "a public psychology"? (1-4)
2. Discuss phrenology, physiognomy, mesmerism, spiritualists, and mental healers in terms of the psychological services that they offered that would be similar to what professional psychologists provide today. (4-13)
3. Discuss the British and Scottish antecedents that gave rise to American mental philosophy. (14-17)
4. Discuss the ideas of the British empiricists as they laid the foundation for a modern science of psychology. (14-15)
5. The new scientific psychology rejected the public psychologies and mental philosophy described in this chapter. What specific objections would scientific psychology have raised against each of those? (1-17)

# Chapter 2 Physiology, Psychophysics, and the Science of Mind

**I. Constructs to Identify**

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trephining (18)

fMRI (20)

cortical localization (20-23)

Broca's area (22-23)

Wernicke's area (23)

Bell-Magendie law (23-24)

law of specific nerve energies (24)

nerve conduction speed (24-26)

Snellen eye chart (26)

trichromatic color theory (Young-Helmholtz color theory) (27)

opponent process color theory (Hering color theory) (27)

resonance theory of hearing (place theory of hearing) (27-28)

frequency theory of hearing (28)

psychophysics (28-31)

Fechner's psychophysical insight (28-31)

two-point threshold (29-30)

difference threshold (jnd) (30)

Weber's law (30)

absolute threshold (31)

method of limits (31)

## II. Names for Matching Questions

| | |
|---|---|
| Bosch | *Extraction of the Stone of Madness* (18-19) |
| Hippocrates | first to suggest that brain is the organ of intelligence (18) |

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| | |
|---|---|
| van Leeuwenhoek, Anton | inventor of the microscope (19) |
| Gall, Franz Josef | inventor of phrenology (or cranioscopy) (20-21) |
| Flourens, Pierre | his brain research discredited phrenology (21) |
| Broca, Paul | discovered speech center in left frontal lobe (22-23) |
| Hitzig, Edward* | pioneered electrical stimulation of the brain (23) |
| Fritsch, Edouard* | pioneered electrical stimulation of the brain (23) |
| Bartholow, Roberts | discovered contralateral projection in the brain (23) |
| Bell, Charles* | spinal cord nerve specificity (23-24) |
| Magendie, Francois* | spinal cord nerve specificity (23-24) |
| Müller, Johannes | law of specific nerve energies (24) |
| Helmholtz, Hermann von | measured speed of nerve conductance (25-26) |
| Helmholtz, Hermann von* | trichromatic color theory (27) |
| Young, Thomas* | trichromatic color theory (27) |
| Hering, Ewald | opponent process theory of color vision (27) |
| Helmholtz, Hermann von | resonance theory (or place theory) of hearing (27-28) |
| Rutherford, Ernest | frequency theory of hearing (28) |
| Fechner, Gustav | crucial psychophysical insight (28, 30-32) |
| Weber, Ernst | two-point threshold (29-30) |
| Weber, Ernst | difference threshold (or jnd) (30) |
| Fechner, Gustav | method of limits (31) |

## III. Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Recognition that the brain is the seat of intelligence is attributed to (18)

   A. Aristotle B. Plato

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C.* Hippocrates D. Socrates

2. Jean-Baptiste and Simon Ernest Aubertin were early advocates for (21)

A. the specificity of nerve function

B. measuring the speed of nerve conduction

C.* a specific area of the brain responsible for speech

D. debunking the belief in cortical localization of function

3. Paul Broca's study of his famous patient Leborgne (Tan) was important in providing convincing evidence for (22-23)

A.* cortical localization of function

B. the validity of Gall's view of the brain

C. the location for the human reasoning center

D. the specificity of nerve function

4. Working independently, Bell and Magendie discovered that (23-24)

A. the two halves of the cortex were connected by a broad band of pathways that are now called the corpus callosum

B. the image on the retina is inverted

C.* nerve specificity exists in the spinal cord

D. the brain is composed mostly of white matter

5. Johannes Müller discovered that regardless of the nature of stimulation, visual nerves carry only visual information, auditory nerves carry only auditory information, etc. This discovery is known as the (24)

A.* law of specific nerve energies

B. all-or-none law of conductance

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C. doctrine of contralateral projection

D. frequency law

6. Helmholtz's study of nerves in the frog showed that (22-26)

A. there was specificity in sensory nerves

B. there was specificity in motor nerves

C. nerves conducted on an all or none basis

D.* the speed of neural transmission was measureable

7. The color theory that proposed the existence of three different kinds of nerves in the retina, sensitive to red, green, and blue, was proposed by (27)

A. Hering C. Rutherford

B.* Young & Helmholtz D. Müller

8. The color vision theory that best accounted for color afterimages and complementary colors was the (27)

A. Young-Helmholtz theory C. trichromatic theory

B. frequency theory D.* opponent-process theory

9. What is the name of the auditory theory which proposed that sound perception was the result of a matching of the firing rate of impulses from the basilar membrane with the frequency of the incoming sound? (28)

A. place theory C.* frequency theory

B. resonance theory D. matching theory

10. Fechner's important insight of October 22, 1850 was that (28, 30-32)

A. psychology could be an empirical science by carefully training observers in the method of introspection

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B. it was possible to measure absolute and difference thresholds with great precision

C.* the relationship of the psychological and physical worlds could be measured

D. individual differences accounted for most psychological variability

11. The precursor field to scientific psychology that measured the relationships between physical stimuli and the psychological response to those stimuli was called (29)

A. physiological optics C. mechanism

B.* psychophysics D. physiognomy

12. The point at which a person can reliably discriminate between two stimuli is called the (30)

A.* difference threshold C. standard threshold

B. absolute threshold D. detection threshold

13. The just noticeable difference (or jnd) in frequency for a series of low tones might be quite different from the jnd for a series of high tones. Yet Fechner realized that that difference is (30-31)

A. a psychological one, not a physical one

B.* a physical one, not a psychological one

C. a mental one, not a perceptual one

D. not quantifiable for most people

14. A psychophysical method to determine the absolute threshold is the method of (31)

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A. average error
C. adjustment
B.* limits
D. constant stimuli

15. Wavelength is to hue as light intensity is to (36)

A. frequency
C. saturation
B. color
D.* brightness

16. Psychologists use different terms such as frequency and pitch and wavelength and hue because (32)

A. they measure different physical attributes of sound and light
B. they measure different psychological attributes of sound and light
C.* the physical and psychological worlds are not the same
D. they correspond to differences between the absolute and difference thresholds

**IV. Essay Questions**

1. It seemed critical for scientists to find specificity in the brain and nervous system, perhaps because it suggested a lawfulness in the operation of mind and body. Describe the several discoveries that led to a recognition of specificity. (20-24)

2. Discuss the work of Pierre Flourens and Paul Broca as it supported or refuted the phrenological ideas of Gall. (23-26)

3. This chapter discusses the importance of the work on sensory processes (color vision and pitch perception) as a precursor to scientific psychology. Why were the senses of such intense interest for the early science of psychology? (Note: this question requires information from Chapter 1 as well) (26-28

4. What were the two pieces of Fechner's insight and why was that insight important

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