Psychology (Canadian) 6th edition Daniel Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 Essay

1. Contrast the views of Locke's realism with Kant's idealism. What position do modern psychologists take on this issue?

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Locke argued that perceptions of the physical world are produced entirely by information from the sensory organs. (2) Kant argued that perceptions of the world involve both the information from the sensory organs and the brain's interpretations of that information. (3) Modern psychologists agree that our perception of the world is an inference of our brain's best guess at what is there.

2. Differentiate between a structuralist and functionalist approach to understanding consciousness. Identify the founders of both approaches and the earlier influences that gave rise to these schools of psychology.

ANSWER: The answer should indicate that Wilhelm Wundt began structuralism and was greatly influenced by the physiological research of Helmholtz, for whom he was a research assistant. Structuralism attempts to identify the basic elements that constitute the mind by deconstructing the conscious experience through techniques such as introspection. William James began functionalism. He did not believe that consciousness could be broken down into basic elements; rather, he believed consciousness was more like a flowing stream than a collection of components. Functionalism sought to identify the adaptive significance, or functions, of consciousness, rather than deconstructing it into elements. James was highly influenced by Darwin's theory of natural selection.

3. Discuss Sigmund Freud's influence on the field of psychology. What are the contributions of psychoanalytic theory?

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Though many people disagree with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, he is one of the most influential psychologists ever. (2) Freud had been educated as a physician and noticed that patients were coming into his office with problems that had no physical justification. Freud decided to talk with these patients about their psychosomatic symptoms, which was termed hysteria in Freud's day. Over time, he developed a therapy called psychoanalysis. (3) Freud developed a theory of how the mind works and how people may be governed by forces of which they are unaware. This idea of an unconscious has had a tremendous impact on psychology, literature, and art. It also formed the basis of psychoanalysis, which involves bringing unconscious motivations, desires, and thoughts into the conscious mind.

4. Why would John Watson disagree with the definition of psychology as stated in the textbook?

ANSWER: The answer should indicate that psychology is defined in the text as the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes. John Watson was the founder of behaviourism. He believed that mental processes could not be studied scientifically because they were not objectively observable. He believed that if psychology was to be a science, it should confine its subject matter to objectively observable behaviour. For this reason, Watson would disagree with the definition of psychology as presented in the textbook. In fairness to Watson, however, he lived before modern brain-scanning devices allowed psychologists to make objective observations of the neurological processes underlying cognition.

5. Describe Skinner's ideas about the events that control behaviour. What events might happen that would increase your studying behaviour, according to Skinner?

ANSWER: Skinner believed that consequences control behaviour. His principle of reinforcement stated that any behaviour that is rewarded will be repeated and any behaviour that isn't rewarded won't. Therefore,

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when students study hard, they may be rewarded with good grades and approval from teachers, parents, and peers. These students' studying behaviours will be reinforced and are more likely to occur in the future.

6. Discuss some benefits that behaviourism brought to the field of psychology. Then discuss some problems associated with behaviourism.

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Behaviourists highlighted the need for psychologists to study phenomena that were objectively observable. This advanced the science of psychology. (2) The research of Ivan Pavlov and John Watson demonstrated how associations between stimuli and responses are formed. (3) Using rats, B. F. Skinner developed a methodology demonstrating that the consequences of behaviour determine its future occurrence. This work has taught psychologists how people and not just rats learn. His principle of reinforcement pervades modern psychology. (4) By focusing their study only on observable behaviour, however, behaviourists neglected important areas of study such as perception, memory, cognitive and brain processes, and language. As a result, most psychologists ultimately shifted away from the behaviourist approach.

7. Humans tend to be afraid of the dark. Provide an explanation of this phenomenon within the framework of both behaviourism and evolutionary psychology. Compare the two explanations and determine if they are incompatible.

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Humans cannot see well at night. As such, we are prone to accidents when navigating in the dark. In addition, we are at risk if surrounded by large nocturnal animals that could possibly harm us. In contrast, hunkering down and sleeping in small groups at night provides some measure of safety. (2) Behaviourists would focus on the learning that occurs within an individual's lifetime. For example, the last time a hunter went hunting at night, they broke their ankle and almost got eaten by a lion. Hunting at night, then, has been punished by its consequences. Conversely, seeking a safe shelter is reinforced with warmth, safety, and companionship. As a result of these learning experiences, the hunter fears the dark and would rather stay inside. (3) Evolutionary psychologists would note that during the course of mammalian evolution, our ancestors who ventured outside in the dark tended not to reproduce in great numbers, perhaps because they fell off cliffs or got eaten by crocodiles. Those ancestors, who just so happened to be leery of the dark, lived to pass on their genes. Thus, we are left with the genes of those who did not particularly enjoy nightly jaunts through the forest. (4) On the surface, the two explanations are very different. While behaviourists do not deny the role of genetics, they point to the environment as the major determinant of behaviour. As such, a behaviourist would first seek to understand the learning experiences that shaped an individual's fear of the dark. On the other hand, an evolutionary psychologist will focus on differential reproductive success as a result of the behaviour of our ancestors. We are left with their genes, and thus, their behaviour patterns. (5) The two explanations are not incompatible, but rather represent different levels of analysis. For example, early mammals might learn to avoid the dark through natural consequences within their lifetime. Principles of reinforcement and punishment from a behavioural account would explain this behaviour. These are the mammals that live to reproduce and pass on their genes. To the extent that susceptibility to reinforcement is, in part, genetically based, we are genetically predisposed to fear the dark due to the learning experiences of our remote ancestors.

8. Discuss how technological advancements, along with work in the field of linguistics, advanced cognitive psychology and ultimately led to the downfall of behaviourism as the dominant field within psychology.

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Chapter 1 Essay

ANSWER: The answer should indicate that the advent of the computer gave psychologists a useful model of mental processes. For example, both computers and people register, store, and retrieve information. This computer model inspired research in the field of cognitive psychology. This growing field of cognitive psychology studied important processes that behaviourists largely ignored, such as perception, memory, and attention, and ultimately replaced behaviourism as the dominant theoretical position within psychology. Contributing to the downfall of behaviourism was Noam Chomsky's scathing review of B. F. Skinner's *Verbal Behaviour*. Skinner believed that language (he called it verbal behaviour) was essentially the product of reinforcement. For example, if saying "please" is reinforced, that person may become politer. Chomsky charged that Skinner's theory of language was overly simplistic. Children use grammar rules that are not explicitly taught and generate novel phrases that were never explicitly reinforced.

9. Discuss Edward Tolman's experiments with rats, and what the findings meant for behaviourism.

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Tolman placed rats in a simple Y-maze, with water in the right side, and food in the left side. The rats were neither hungry nor thirsty, and explored the maze several times a day for several days. (2) On test day, rats were deprived of food or water for a time before being placed in a now entirely empty maze. (3) Hungry animals went immediately to the left side more frequently, where food had been placed when they explored the maze in earlier days. Thirsty animals went immediately to the right side more frequently, where water had been placed when they explored the maze in earlier days. (4) Their behaviour indicated that they had gained knowledge that could not be explained in behaviourist terms.

10. How might an evolutionary psychologist explain human behaviour that is largely detrimental to the individual or the culture, such as aggression or a preference for a high-fat diet?

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Evolutionary psychologists believe that human behaviour is the product of millions of years of natural selection. Although these behaviours are largely detrimental today, they were adaptive in the environment of our ancestors. (2) Our ancestors who aggressively procured food and sexual partners tended to be the ones who lived and passed on their genes. (3) In an ancestral environment where food was scarce, those ancestors who prefer high-fat foods obtained the calories that they needed to survive. (4) In today's environment where food is abundant and behaving aggressively can send one to prison, these behaviours are largely detrimental. But we are stuck with the genes of our ancestors. To the extent that these behaviours are, in part, biologically determined, we will continue to have a propensity to engage in these behaviours.

11. Discuss the history in psychology of women and people of colour, and diversity in psychology today.

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) The history of psychology is mainly made up of White men, because women and people of colour were severely limited before the last half of the 20th century. (2) In the last few decades, psychology has seen a dramatic increase in the number of women and people of colour. (3) Today, about half of all APA and CPA members are women, and the percentage of non-White members continues to grow. (4) Women currently outnumber men in Canadian psychology graduate programs. (5) By 2017, about 70% of the people receiving PhDs in psychology were women.

12. Describe four career specializations within psychology.

ANSWER: The answer should provide four of the following: (1) Clinical psychologists (also called therapists)

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assess and treat people with psychological disorders. They work closely with psychiatrists, who have a medical degree and can prescribe medication. Clinical psychology makes up almost half of the doctorates awarded in psychology. (2) School psychologists work in educational settings and provide guidance to students, parents, and teachers. (3) Industrial/organizational psychologists work in business and industry, and help businesses and organizations hire employees and maximize the employees' performances. (4) Sports psychologists help athletes train and compete. (5) Forensic psychologists assist attorneys and courts in dealing with crime. (6) Consumer psychologists help companies develop and market new products.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 Scenario

Reference: Scenario 1.1

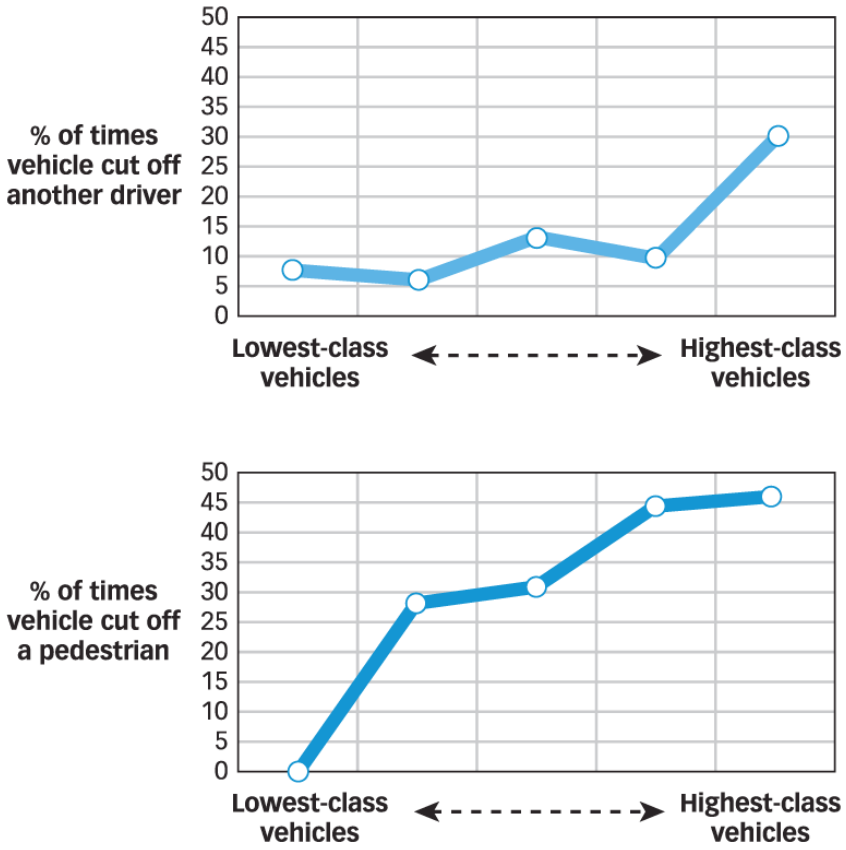
Use Scenario 1.1 to answer the following question(s).

Piff, P. K., Stancato, D. M., Côté, S., Mendoza-Denton, R., & Keltner, D. (2012). Higher social class predicts increased unethical behavior. *PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 109*(11), 4086–4091. doi:10.1073/pnas.1118373109

Piff and colleagues (2012) used naturalistic observation techniques to determine if wealthy people behaved more or less ethically than people who were not wealthy. In one study, observers stood at a busy intersection and recorded the make, model, and year of each approaching car. They also noted if the car cut off other cars or pedestrians at this intersection.

Major findings of Piff et al. (2012) are presented in Figure 1.1. This figure shows the percentage of times vehicles cut off another driver (top panel) or pedestrians (lower panel) as a function of the social status of the vehicles (with more expensive cars ranked higher in social status).

Figure 1.1



1. (Scenario 1.1) The researchers who conducted this study are MOST likely to be _____ psychologists.
   a. cognitive-behavioural
   b. social or cultural

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Chapter 1 Scenario

c. humanistic
d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: b

2. (Scenario 1.1) Consider only the bottom panel in Figure 1.1. These results demonstrate that:
   a. wealth makes people care more about themselves than they do others, to the point of ignoring the rights of pedestrians.
   b. driving a more expensive car gives one a false sense of security, and this causes people to be more aggressive drivers.
   c. people driving higher-class cars are more likely than not to cut off a pedestrian in an intersection.
   d. people driving a more expensive car fail to yield to pedestrians more than do people who drive less expensive cars.

ANSWER: d

3. (Scenario 1.1) Consider only the top panel in Figure 1.1. These results demonstrate that:
   a. people driving a more expensive car cut off other drivers more than do people who drive less expensive cars.
   b. people driving a more expensive car fail to yield to pedestrians more than do people who drive less expensive cars.
   c. people driving a less expensive car fail to yield to pedestrians more than do people who drive more expensive cars.
   d. people driving a less expensive car cut off other drivers more than do people who drive more expensive cars.

ANSWER: a

4. (Scenario 1.1) Consider both panels in Figure 1.1. Which of these describes the result shown in this figure?
   a. Drivers were more likely to yield to pedestrians than to other cars.
   b. Small changes in car social status in the middle-class range predicted if drivers would cut off another car.
   c. Small increases in the value of a car had relatively large effects on whether a driver would cut off a pedestrian.
   d. Small changes in car social status in the middle-class range had no predictive value in determining if people would yield to pedestrians.

ANSWER: c

5. (Scenario 1.1) Which of these conclusions CANNOT be drawn from the data reported in Figure 1.1?
   a. People driving higher-class cars were less likely to yield to pedestrians.
   b. Drivers in general were more likely to yield to another car than to a pedestrian.
   c. Wealth caused people to care more about themselves than about others.
   d. Wealth was associated with selfish driving behaviour.

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 1 Scenario

6. (Scenario 1.1) A psychologist believes that driving expensive cars and ignoring the rights of others are both the product of feelings of sexual inferiority banished to the unconscious. The psychologist adopts a _____ approach.

a. Gestalt
b. social or cultural
c. humanistic
d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: d

7. (Scenario 1.1) A psychologist believes that selfishness is a genetically based trait that confers advantages in terms of resource acquisition. As such, the psychologist is not surprised in the least that selfish people drive expensive cars. This _____ would predict that _____.

a. evolutionary psychologist; selfishness results in wealth
b. evolutionary psychologist; wealth makes people selfish
c. cognitive neuroscientist; selfishness results in wealth
d. cognitive neuroscientist; wealth makes people selfish

ANSWER: a

8. (Scenario 1.1) A psychologist believes that people in higher and lower social classes learn norms that then affect their behaviour in many different settings. One such norm is that people in higher social classes tend to view themselves as more important than others. As such, the psychologist is not surprised that people driving expensive cars are more likely to disregard the rights of others. This _____ psychologist would predict that _____.

a. humanistic; selfishness results in wealth
b. humanistic; wealth makes people selfish
c. cultural; selfishness results in wealth
d. cultural; wealth makes people selfish

ANSWER: d

Reference: Scenario 1.2

Use Scenario 1.2 to answer the following question(s).

Scenario 1.2 introduces material from the following publications:
Bowlby, J. (1969/1982). *Attachment and loss, Vol. 1: Attachment*. New York: Basic Books.
Preckel, K., Scheele, D., Eckstein, M., Maier, W., & Hurlemann, R. (2015). The influence of oxytocin on volitional and emotional ambivalence. *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 10*(7), 987–993. doi:10.1093/scan/nsu147

Catherine is a first-year college student who is shocked at the intensity of the jealousy expressed by her roommate's boyfriend. Interested in understanding the relationship between Sura and Will, she becomes fascinated to learn in introductory psychology that jealousy has been studied from a variety of perspectives. She goes to the library and begins researching this topic.

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Chapter 1 Scenario

9. (Scenario 1.2) Some psychological theorists believe that Will's jealousy might be due to his projecting his own banished sexual inadequacies and desires for infidelity from his unconscious. These theorists are MOST likely to be:

a. cognitive psychologists.
b. social psychologists.
c. humanistic psychologists.
d. psychoanalysts.

ANSWER: d

10. (Scenario 1.2) Preckel and colleagues (2015) reported that giving male participants an oxytocin nasal spray shortly before having them imagine their partners engaged in infidelity reduced activity in brain regions associated with jealousy. Catherine further reads that oxytocin is a neurotransmitter found naturally in the brain and then wonders if Will has naturally _____ levels of it. The research by Preckel and colleagues advances a(n) _____ approach to the study of jealousy.

a. low; cognitive neuroscience
b. high; behavioural neuroscience
c. low; evolutionary psychology
d. high; social psychology

ANSWER: a

11. (Scenario 1.2) Other psychological theorists point to the consequences of jealousy as the reason for its continued occurrence. Catherine tends to agree. Every time Will goes into a jealous rage when Sura wants to go out with her friends, Sura capitulates and stays in with him instead. Consistent with a(n) _____ approach to psychology, Catherine believes that Sura is _____ her boyfriend's jealousy.

a. cognitive; construing
b. behavioural; reinforcing
c. humanistic; actualizing
d. evolutionary; selecting

ANSWER: b

12. (Scenario 1.2) Bowlby's (1969/1982) attachment theory states that infants form either secure or insecure attachments with their primary caregiver. These attachment styles are relatively stable across life, and more recent research has found that individuals with insecure attachments are more likely to exhibit jealousy in romantic relationships. Catherine wonders what kind of relationship her roommate's boyfriend has with his parents and thinks she needs to read more about this _____ approach to the study of jealousy.

a. developmental
b. humanistic
c. psychoanalytic
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: a

13. (Scenario 1.2) In analyzing behavioural and evolutionary accounts of jealousy, Catherine is surprised to learn that these very different approaches both emphasize the importance of adaptive consequences. The

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difference is that a behavioural approach emphasizes the reinforcing consequences of the jealous behaviour _____, and the evolutionary account emphasizes the adaptive consequences of jealousy _____.

a. in reducing it; in strengthening it
b. for the individual; for the individual's ancestors
c. in an S-R model; within a cognitive model
d. for the relationship; for the individual

ANSWER: b

Reference: Scenario 1.3

Use Scenario 1.3 to answer the following question(s).

Scenario 1.3 introduces material from the following publication:
Locke, J. (1690/2001). *An Essay concerning human understanding*. [electronic resource]. Batoche. Retrieved from https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/cofc/detail.action?docID=3117747

In his *Essay on Human Understanding* (1690), English philosopher John Locke argued the following:
If we will attentively consider new-born children, we shall have little reason to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them… One may perceive how, by degrees, afterwards, ideas come into their minds; and that they get no more, nor other, than what experience, and the observation of things that come in their way, furnish them with; which might be enough to satisfy us that they are not original characters stamped on the mind.

14. (Scenario 1.3) Locke's argument that ideas come into the mind through experience reflects an underlying philosophical:

a. nativism.
b. realism.
c. empiricism.
d. materialism.

ANSWER: c

15. (Scenario 1.3) In arguing that the mental world can be changed from physical experience, Locke is advancing an idea most similar to the one proposed by:

a. Rene Descartes.
b. Thomas Hobbes.
c. Mary Wollstonecraft.
d. John Watson.

ANSWER: a

16. (Scenario 1.3) Locke's position on how knowledge is acquired BEST reflects which position?

a. philosophical nativism
b. philosophical empiricism
c. philosophical materialism

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Chapter 1 Scenario

d. philosophical idealism

ANSWER: b

17. (Scenario 1.3) Which statement would John Locke agree with?

a. The capacity to form an idea does not require sensory experience.

b. People are born with bits of preprogrammed knowledge.

c. Certain types of ideas are innate in the mind.

d. The mind is a blank slate on which experience writes its story.

ANSWER: d

18. (Scenario 1.3) The linguist Noam Chomsky believes that humans are unique in that we have an innate language acquisition device that allows us to quickly acquire language and speak grammatically. This position is _____ with the views espoused by John Locke and reflects a philosophical _____.

a. consistent; empiricism

b. consistent; nativism

c. inconsistent; empiricism

d. inconsistent; nativism

ANSWER: d

19. (Scenario 1.3) The psychologist B. F. Skinner believed that language is acquired through experience, specifically from patterns of reinforcements and punishments that follow vocal utterances. With respect to language acquisition, Skinner's views are _____ with the views espoused by John Locke and reflect a philosophical _____.

a. consistent; empiricism

b. consistent; nativism

c. inconsistent; empiricism

d. inconsistent; nativism

ANSWER: a

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. William James travelled to what is now _____, where he learned about the new field of psychology.
   a. Germany
   b. France
   c. Austria
   d. Hungary

ANSWER: a

2. Opportunities in psychology for women and people of colour were severely limited until the:
   a. last half of the 19th century.
   b. first half of 20th century.
   c. last half of the 20th century.
   d. first half of the 21st century.

ANSWER: c

3. Psychology is the scientific study of:
   a. mind and body.
   b. mind and behaviour.
   c. mood and behaviour.
   d. mood and body.

ANSWER: b

4. Jaqueline believes that her spirituality is unrelated to the activity in her brain. This is a philosophy known as:
   a. idealism.
   b. structuralism.
   c. materialism.
   d. dualism.

ANSWER: d

5. Philosophical idealism is the view that:
   a. perceptions of the physical world are produced entirely from sensory organs.
   b. perceptions of the physical world are our brain's best interpretation of the information that enters through our sensory apparatus.
   c. the mind and the body are fundamentally different things.
   d. when appropriately reinforced, people behave in ideal ways.

ANSWER: b

6. _____ believed that the child's mind was a *tabula rasa,* or a blank slate, on which experiences were written.
   a. Locke
   b. Kant
   c. Freud
   d. Wundt

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

7. _____ argued that women were incapable of reasoning from moral principles.
   a. John Locke
   b. Immanuel Kant
   c. Rene Descartes
   d. Thomas Hobbes

ANSWER: b

8. _____ is the bias of judging the behaviour of historical people through the standards of today.
   a. Introspection
   b. Functionalism
   c. Presentism
   d. Revisionism

ANSWER: c

9. Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behaviour. Behaviour refers to:
   a. perceptions, thoughts, memories, and feelings.
   b. a set of private events that happen inside a person.
   c. urges that a person experiences.
   d. a set of public events—the things we say and do that can potentially be observed by others.

ANSWER: d

10. The early roots of psychology are firmly planted in physiology and in:
   a. anatomy.
   b. logic.
   c. dualism.
   d. philosophy.

ANSWER: d

11. Edward Titchener used _____ as a technique to determine the _____ of consciousness.
   a. introspection; basic elements
   b. hypnosis; adaptability
   c. psychonautics; basic functions
   d. neuroimaging; evolution

ANSWER: a

12. William James was influenced by the work of:
   a. Edward Titchener.
   b. Sigmund Freud.
   c. Ivan Pavlov.

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: d

13. Freud's psychoanalytic theory had the greatest influence on:
    a. behaviourists.
    b. evolutionary psychologists.
    c. clinicians.
    d. neuroscientists.

ANSWER: c

14. Attempts to develop a scientific approach to psychology related the _____ to the _____.
    a. soul; unconscious
    b. spirit; mind
    c. mind; brain
    d. soul; spirit

ANSWER: c

15. _____ believed that private experience was too vague to be an object of scientific inquiry.
    a. Watson
    b. Freud
    c. Pavlov
    d. Skinner

ANSWER: a

16. _____ showed that rats were capable of storing mental information about the location of food and water.
    a. George Miller
    b. Anne Triesman
    c. Jerome Bruner
    d. Edward Tolman

ANSWER: d

17. Alex and Pat notice that their 10-year-old daughter is beginning to use sexually explicit swearwords. They think that their daughter's friends might be encouraging her swearing with attention and laughter. Such a reinforcement of behaviour was a concept formulated by:
    a. Watson.
    b. Freud.
    c. Pavlov.
    d. Skinner.

ANSWER: d

18. Descartes is to _____as Hobbes is to _____.

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

a. structuralism; nativism
b. dualism; materialism
c. nativism; dualism
d. dualism; idealism

ANSWER: b

19. Scientists such as Max Wertheimer, Sir Frederic Bartlett, Jean Piaget, and Kurt Lewin paved the way for _____ by researching processes such as perception, memory, and subjective experiences.
a. behaviourism
b. clinical psychology
c. cognitive psychology
d. behavioural neuroscience

ANSWER: c

20. Social psychology examines issues such as conformity, racism, and stereotyping by:
a. focusing on features that were passed on to people hereditarily.
b. accounting for people's cultural background and personal beliefs.
c. localizing regions of the brain responsible for these issues.
d. considering the effects of other people on our thoughts, feelings, and behaviours.

ANSWER: d

21. _____ believed that the mind and body are fundamentally different things, with the body made of a material substance and the mind made of an immaterial or spiritual substance.
a. Kant
b. Hobbes
c. Descartes
d. Locke

ANSWER: c

22. Bayda studies how familial socioeconomic class dictates the professions available to children in both America and Africa. Bayda is MOST likely a _____ psychologist.
a. social
b. clinical
c. cultural
d. Gestalt

ANSWER: c

23. Why was the advent of the computer so important for the development of cognitive psychology?
a. Psychologists could use computers to interpret large amounts of data.
b. The processing of information by computers through complex circuits helped in the understanding of several processes of the human mind.

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. Computer technology allowed psychologists to develop useful tools and software programs for various purposes.
d. The computer supported the views of behaviourists that people were essentially like robots programmed by their environment.

ANSWER: b

24. In the 19th century, the physician _____ observed a patient who, after damage to a localized area in the _____ brain hemisphere, could not produce words, even though he could comprehend them.
a. Franz Joseph Gall; right
b. Paul Broca; left
c. Karl Lashley; right
d. Pierre Janet; left

ANSWER: b

25. Michael believes that our nonphysical minds are distinct from our brain and direct the actions of our brain and body. His beliefs are MOST similar to those of which philosopher?
a. Descartes
b. Kant
c. Hobbes
d. Locke

ANSWER: a

26. Nadia studies the effect of socioeconomic status on visual perception. Nadia is MOST likely a:
a. neuroscientist.
b. Gestalt psychologist.
c. cultural psychologist.
d. social psychologist.

ANSWER: c

27. _____ make up the majority of the doctorates awarded in psychology.
a. Men
b. Women
c. People over age 50
d. People of colour

ANSWER: b

28. One piece of evidence that would support materialism is:
a. first-hand accounts from people who have near-death experiences.
b. memory is ultimately explainable in terms of the physical processes that produce it.
c. brain activity produces consciousness.
d. both genetic and environmental factors influence human behaviour.

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

ANSWER: b

29. Omar assists people in processing common crises such as divorce, the loss of a job, or the death of a loved one. He is MOST likely a:
    a. counselling psychologist.
    b. social psychologist.
    c. school psychologist.
    d. neuropsychologist.

ANSWER: a

30. To most psychologists today, physical processes in the brain result in:
    a. mental phenomena like attention, memory, belief, and emotion.
    b. no changes anywhere in the body, because the brain and body are separate.
    c. exact copies of information that enter through the senses.
    d. the nonphysical mind interacting with the pineal gland in the brain.

ANSWER: a

31. Clive is currently a psychologist who still largely believes in philosophical materialism. Which of these BEST summarizes what Clive believes?
    a. The scientific method cannot be applied to the study of thinking and emotion.
    b. Mental processes are nonphysical entities that control the brain and body.
    c. Mental processes such as thought and attention arise from brain functioning.
    d. Mental processes cannot be studied because they cannot be observed.

ANSWER: c

32. Deiondre believes that philosophical idealism drives perception. While he reads a book, he is MOST likely to assert that:
    a. his perceptions of the page are a result of the light bouncing from the page into his eye only.
    b. the pictures of the page produced by the eye accurately depict the world.
    c. the light bouncing from the page into his eye is irrelevant for his perception of this page.
    d. the light bouncing from the page into his eye and other information his brain has about the world combine to create a full perception of the page.

ANSWER: d

33. Xue does not believe that we have a nonphysical mind. Rather, he believes that the mind is what the brain does. His views are MOST similar to those of:
    a. Locke.
    b. Kant.
    c. Ryle.
    d. Hobbes.

ANSWER: d

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34. Amaya believes that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn. This is a theory known as:
    a. functionalism.
    b. nativism.
    c. philosophical empiricism.
    d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

35. Which early philosopher believed that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn?
    a. Descartes
    b. Kant
    c. Hobbes
    d. Locke

ANSWER: b

36. Salim believes that all knowledge was acquired through experience, an idea known as:
    a. dualism.
    b. empiricism.
    c. materialism.
    d. nativism.

ANSWER: b

37. The notion that the mind at birth is a tabula rasa is consistent with the views of:
    a. Ryle.
    b. Descartes.
    c. Locke.
    d. Kant.

ANSWER: c

38. The observation that infants have some knowledge of mathematics is MOST consistent with:
    a. nativism.
    b. phrenology.
    c. empiricism.
    d. tabula rasa.

ANSWER: a

39. Who wrote the first psychology textbook in 1874, helping to establish psychology as a new domain of science?
    a. Helmholtz
    b. Wundt
    c. Ebbinghaus
    d. Titchener

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ANSWER: b

40. Yara wanted to find out how long it would take her sister Charice to press a button when she hears a tone. She was determining Charice's:
    a. reaction time.
    b. unconscious activity.
    c. reinforced behaviour.
    d. systematic self-observation.

ANSWER: a

41. _____ calculated the speed at which nerves transmit information.
    a. Hermann von Helmholtz
    b. William James
    c. Hermann Ebbinghaus
    d. Edward Titchener

ANSWER: a

42. Hermann von Helmholtz is to _____ as Wilhelm Wundt is to _____.
    a. introspection; functionalism
    b. reaction time; structuralism
    c. reaction time; functionalism
    d. introspection; structuralism

ANSWER: b

43. In his experiments, Rashid, a trained observer, is analyzing reactions to bitter tastes. He is using a technique known as:
    a. reaction time testing.
    b. psychoanalysis.
    c. behaviourism.
    d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

44. Wundt believed that scientific psychology should focus on analyzing the basic elements comprising consciousness, an approach his students later termed:
    a. psychoanalysis.
    b. functionalism.
    c. consciousness.
    d. structuralism.

ANSWER: d

45. What technique did psychologists who studied structuralism use?
    a. conditioning

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b. introspection
c. psychoanalysis
d. hypnosis

ANSWER: b

46. A participant seated in an otherwise dark room stares at the flickering of a lit candle and reports on their subjective experiences, such as the visual experience of the candle flickering and the haptic sensation of warmth. The psychologist conducting this experiment is MOST likely to be _____, and the method being used is _____.
a. Wundt; reaction time test
b. James; introspection
c. Titchener; introspection
d. Titchener; functionalism

ANSWER: c

47. Which of these is NOT a flaw of introspective methods?
a. There was a lack of consistency between observers.
b. Scientists had difficulty agreeing on the building blocks of subjective experience.
c. There was no way to tell if an observer's description of their inner experience was accurate.
d. Observers were exposed to many different stimuli.

ANSWER: d

48. William James founded which school of psychology?
a. structuralism
b. behaviourism
c. functionalism
d. psychoanalysis

ANSWER: c

49. An early approach to psychology that focused on how mental processes enable people to adapt to their environment is called:
a. structuralism.
b. social Darwinism.
c. functionalism.
d. behaviourism.

ANSWER: c

50. William James is to _____ as Wilhelm Wundt is to _____.
a. functionalism; behaviourism
b. functionalism; structuralism
c. structuralism; behaviourism

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d. structuralism; functionalism

ANSWER: b

51. William James viewed consciousness as being similar to:
    a. a flowing stream.
    b. the parts of an atom.
    c. an explanatory fiction.
    d. the parts of a clock.

ANSWER: a

52. William James's school of functionalism was MOST influenced by the works of:
    a. John Locke.
    b. Wilhelm Wundt.
    c. Charles Darwin.
    d. René Descartes.

ANSWER: c

53. Studies have demonstrated that we attend to only a fraction of the sensory information that the brain receives. Based on this information, William James would be MOST interested in which research question?
    a. What are the basic elements of sensory information?
    b. Do unattended sensory experiences exist in the unconscious?
    c. Will more information be perceived if participants are reinforced by cash incentives for better attention?
    d. Why might it be advantageous for the mind to filter out most sensory information?

ANSWER: d

54. The theory known as _____ proposes that traits that help organisms survive and reproduce are more likely to be passed on to subsequent generations.
    a. structuralism
    b. nativism
    c. natural selection
    d. functionalism

ANSWER: c

55. James argued that the job of psychologists is to:
    a. figure out the function of consciousness.
    b. determine the building blocks of consciousness.
    c. research only observable behaviour.
    d. use introspection to study consciousness.

ANSWER: a

56. In his theory of _____, Darwin proposed that attributes that promote an organism's survival and

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reproduction become more prevalent in the population over time.

a. structuralism
b. nativism
c. natural selection
d. functionalism

ANSWER: c

57. Aki explains that humans with ancestry in northern Europe have adapted to digest dairy products more easily because the harsh winters in that area required their ancestors to develop an ability to eat nonplant-based foods. Aki's explanation is MOST in line with which theory?

a. structuralism
b. nativism
c. natural selection
d. functionalism

ANSWER: c

58. Based on his functionalist views, William James might be MOST interested to know which information about sleep?

a. the percentage of people who dream
b. the average number of hours a night people sleep
c. the importance of sleep in forming long-term memories
d. the changes in brain electrical activity that co-occur with sleep stages

ANSWER: c

59. _____ focuses on the adaptive significance of mental processes.

a. Functionalism
b. Structuralism
c. Philosophical materialism
d. Philosophical idealism

ANSWER: a

60. In the late 1800s, Charcot and Janet noted that symptoms of hysteria were eliminated when patients:

a. were paid for not exhibiting those symptoms.
b. received electroconvulsive shock therapy.
c. were hypnotized.
d. introspected on the causes of their hysteria.

ANSWER: c

61. Sigmund Freud is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.

a. psychoanalysis; introspection
b. introspection; behaviourism

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c. empiricism; structuralism
d. psychoanalysis; functionalism

ANSWER: a

62. William James is to _____ as John Watson is to _____.
a. functionalism; behaviourism
b. functionalism; structuralism
c. structuralism; behaviourism
d. structuralism; functionalism

ANSWER: a

63. William James is to _____ as John Watson is to _____.
a. Charles Darwin; Ivan Pavlov
b. Wilhelm Wundt; B. F. Skinner
c. Edward Titchener; Rosalie Rayner
d. B. F. Skinner; Margaret Floy Washburn

ANSWER: a

64. Which definition BEST describes hysteria?
a. the emergence of multiple personalities as the result of an extreme stressor such as child abuse
b. a major depressive episode triggered by a major life event such as divorce
c. a temporary loss of cognitive or motor functioning with no obvious physical origin
d. generalized anxiety due to daily stressors

ANSWER: c

65. Anne reports that after a heated argument with her spouse, her left leg has become paralyzed, although there is no medical cause. A clinician in the late 1800s would probably have diagnosed Anne with:
a. projection.
b. neurosis.
c. hysteria.
d. repression.

ANSWER: c

66. Which psychologist studied under the guidance of Charcot and was influenced by Charcot's ideas?
a. Wundt
b. Titchener
c. James
d. Freud

ANSWER: d

67. Freud emphasized that his patients' hysterical symptoms could be traced to:

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a. effects of painful childhood experiences that could not be remembered.
b. "mind bugs," or curious failures of otherwise adaptive cognitive processes.
c. feelings of shame and inadequacy acquired during adolescent sexual development.
d. maladaptive patterns of behaviour that could be observed during infancy.

ANSWER: a

68. What did Freud call the part of the mind that operates outside of conscious awareness but influences conscious thoughts, feelings, and actions?
a. preconscious
b. unconscious
c. self-conscious
d. subconscious

ANSWER: b

69. Carrie is working with a patient to uncover the patient's early experiences as well as to try to bring unconscious anxieties and conflicts into awareness. Carrie's work is based on which approach?
a. introspection
b. psychoanalytic
c. behaviourist
d. structuralist

ANSWER: b

70. Psychoanalysis focuses on:
a. the adaptability of certain psychological disorders.
b. deconstructing consciousness into its component parts.
c. bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness.
d. ways to banish anxiety into the unconscious.

ANSWER: c

71. Which pioneer of clinical psychology is associated with psychoanalysis?
a. Freud
b. Maslow
c. Rogers
d. James

ANSWER: a

72. Freud believed that patients' _____ and _____ offered a glimpse into their unconscious minds.
a. dreams; free associations
b. dreams; behaviour
c. free association; behaviour
d. behaviour; hypnotic trances

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ANSWER: a

73. Professor Morales adopts a psychoanalytic conceptualization of personality. She believes that different personality types:
    a. are genetically based traits.
    b. simply are summary terms for a variety of learned behaviours.
    c. arise as a result of unconscious processes.
    d. emerge on our quest for self-actualization.

ANSWER: c

74. According to John Watson, the goal of a scientific psychology is to:
    a. examine stimulus and response.
    b. understand both the structure and function of consciousness.
    c. determine the neural mechanisms underlying behaviour and thought.
    d. ease psychological distress and help people reach their fullest potential.

ANSWER: a

75. John Watson was interested in how _____ behaviour, and B. F. Skinner focused on how _____ control(s) behaviour.
    a. reinforcers strengthen; free will
    b. emotions trigger; reinforcers
    c. stimuli produce; mental processes
    d. stimuli elicit; consequences

ANSWER: d

76. An approach that advocates that psychologists restrict themselves to the scientific study of observable behaviour is called:
    a. psychoanalysis.
    b. behaviourism.
    c. functionalism.
    d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

77. The restriction of scientific study to observable behaviour only is:
    a. functionalism.
    b. structuralism.
    c. behaviourism.
    d. psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: c

78. Structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis all are similar in that advocates of each position:
    a. sought to identify the building blocks of consciousness.

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b. believed that consciousness was best described metaphorically as a flowing river.
c. attempted to understand the inner workings of the mind.
d. believed that human behaviour was determined largely by unconscious forces.

ANSWER: c

79. "You don't know what they think, but you know how they act." This statement characterizes which approach?
a. psychoanalysis
b. humanism
c. behaviourism
d. Gestalt theories

ANSWER: c

80. Watson criticized the introspective methods of the structuralists and functionalists primarily because:
a. the use of these methods necessitated a belief in the existence of mental events.
b. introspection cannot produce replicable and objective measures required by science.
c. the stimulus–response introspective model was overly simplistic.
d. reaction time was an unreliable dependent measure.

ANSWER: b

81. In Pavlov's research, a tone was sounded prior to delivering food to hungry dogs. After a number of trials, what did Pavlov notice?
a. The dogs salivated prior to the tone being sounded.
b. The dogs salivated to the sound of the tone alone.
c. The dogs salivated only after the food was presented.
d. The dogs began doing spontaneous tricks as soon as the tone sounded.

ANSWER: b

82. In Pavlov's research, the tone was a _____ for the dogs to salivate.
a. reinforcer
b. response
c. construal
d. stimulus

ANSWER: d

83. If you are having trouble finding your cat, you may try shaking the can that contains its treats. The sound of the treats as you shake the can would be a:
a. response.
b. stimulus.
c. reaction.
d. reinforcer.

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ANSWER: b

84. When Tori's smartphone beeps, she checks it. Checking her phone at the sound of the beep is an example of a:
    a. response.
    b. sensation.
    c. stimulus.
    d. reinforcer.

ANSWER: a

85. Olivia turns on the air conditioning when it gets too hot in the house. Olivia's actions are a _____ controlled by the _____ of heat.
    a. response; stimulus
    b. stimulus; response
    c. response; reinforcer
    d. stimulus; reinforcer

ANSWER: a

86. Which psychologist is MOST associated with stimulus–response psychology?
    a. Sigmund Freud
    b. William James
    c. John Watson
    d. Margaret Floy Washburn

ANSWER: c

87. Response is to stimulus as:
    a. an e-mail notification is to checking your messages.
    b. being startled is to a loud noise.
    c. a red light is to hitting the brakes.
    d. a funny story is to a smile.

ANSWER: b

88. Skinner's rat is to _____ as Pavlov's dog is to _____.
    a. nurture; nature
    b. active; passive
    c. stimulus; response
    d. response; reinforcer

ANSWER: b

89. Two people observe a toddler throwing a temper tantrum at a toy store. The first comments quietly, "What an annoying little beast!" The second, noticing that the parent of the toddler just gave the boy a toy to calm him down, states, "It's not his fault. He's behaving exactly as _____ would predict."

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a. William James
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Ivan Pavlov
d. John Watson

ANSWER: b

90. Sandy's children would accidentally drop pieces of food under the table during family dinners, so Sandy's dog, Lola, learned to sit under the dinner table as a good place to receive food. Lola's behaviour has been influenced by:

a. consciousness.
b. reinforcement.
c. punishment.
d. reaction time.

ANSWER: b

91. Which psychologist is associated with the development of cumulative recorders that record the frequency of responses in real time?

a. John Watson
b. William James
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: d

92. In his best-selling book *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, _____ argued that behaviour is determined by its consequences and that free will is an illusion.

a. William James
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Ivan Pavlov
d. Sigmund Freud

ANSWER: b

93. Beginning in the 1950s, behaviourism began to receive intense criticism. Which statement is NOT one of the criticisms against behaviourism?

a. It ignores the mental processes underlying behaviour.
b. It uses subjective measures in its research.
c. It ignores the role of evolutionary history on behaviour.
d. It presents an inadequate account of language development.

ANSWER: b

94. Which field of psychology is interested in studying errors of perception, memory, or judgement in which subjective experience differs from objective reality?

a. behaviourism

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b. Gestalt psychology
c. psychoanalysis
d. functionalism

ANSWER: b

95. Wertheimer, a Gestalt psychologist, showed that _____ occurs because the mind has theories about how the world works and it uses these theories to make sense of incoming sensory stimuli.
a. illusory motion
b. introspection
c. reinforcement
d. dream analysis

ANSWER: a

96. Gestalt psychologist Max Wertheimer demonstrated that:
a. visual illusions are caused by faulty thinking.
b. perception of a whole image influences judgements about the parts.
c. images are produced in different parts of the brain.
d. illusory motion is unrelated to the mind.

ANSWER: b

97. In their research, Gestalt psychologists demonstrated that:
a. illusory motion occurs due to sensory input from physical stimuli alone.
b. physical stimuli alone are responsible for the perceptual experience.
c. the mind imposes organization on what it perceives.
d. illusory motion is unrelated to the mind.

ANSWER: c

98. We perceive the lights on a quickly blinking neon sign to be in motion, a phenomenon studied by which psychologists?
a. Gestalt
b. humanist
c. psychodynamic
d. behaviourist

ANSWER: a

99. Which pioneer of cognitive psychology conducted research on memory by asking participants to read stories and then try to remember what they had read after varying amounts of time had passed?
a. Frederic Bartlett
b. Jean Piaget
c. B. F. Skinner
d. Max Wertheimer

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ANSWER: a

100. Frederic Bartlett's research on memory demonstrated that people tend to remember:
a. what actually happened instead of what should have happened.
b. what they expected to happen instead of what actually happened.
c. nonsense syllables with more accuracy than meaningful words.
d. meaningful words with more accuracy than nonsense syllables.

ANSWER: b

101. Malik claims that he remembers the first day of class exactly as it happened. However, based on the research findings of Frederic Bartlett, it is more likely that:
a. he has no memory of the first day of class.
b. his memory is heavily influenced by his expectations of the first day.
c. his memory was like a recording device.
d. he initially filled in incorrect details, but as time has passed, he remembers the day with more accuracy.

ANSWER: b

102. Jean Piaget attempted to gain insight into the nature and development of the human mind by studying:
a. how memories are contaminated by prior knowledge.
b. the perceptual and cognitive errors of children.
c. the rate at which forgetting occurs.
d. perceptual illusions in adults.

ANSWER: b

103. A college student taking introductory psychology decides to test Piaget's theories of mental development on her 3-year-old brother, who loves hot dogs and is very hungry. She shows him two hot dogs. Then, while he is watching, she breaks one of the hot dogs in half. She asks if he would like one hot dog (the intact hot dog) or two hot dogs (the hot dog cut in half). Consistent with Piaget's findings, the child:
a. selects the intact hot dog.
b. selects the hot dog cut in half.
c. says she is silly because both are the same.
d. becomes confused and starts crying.

ANSWER: b

104. Based on his research, Piaget concluded that:
a. children have no memories before the age of 10.
b. small children view the world in a fundamentally different way than adults do.
c. small children can learn stimulus–response relationships.
d. children and adults think similarly about the relationships between the size and mass of objects.

ANSWER: b

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105. Two boats sank in the Indian Ocean in World War II. In 1998, John Dunn and Kim Kirsner used _____ research on memory to analyze survivors' memories and locate the wreckage.

a. Titchener's
b. Piaget's
c. Bartlett's
d. Kirsner's

ANSWER: c

106. A cognitive psychologist who argued that it wasn't an environmental stimulus, but rather the subjective experience—or construal—of the stimulus that led to behaviour, was:

a. Karl Lashley.
b. John Watson.
c. Kurt Lewin.
d. Noam Chomsky.

ANSWER: c

107. Psychologist Kurt Lewin believed that stimulus–response psychology was too simplistic to predict human behaviour. In his theories, he inserted which terms between "stimulus" and "response"?

a. construal of the stimulus
b. structure of the stimulus
c. reinforcement by the stimulus
d. informational value of the stimulus

ANSWER: a

108. The study of the causes and consequences of sociality is called:

a. cultural psychology.
b. cognitive psychology.
c. sociobiology.
d. social psychology.

ANSWER: d

109. Dr. Cover studies the benefits and undesirable outcomes of stereotyping. Which area of psychology does her research BEST represent?

a. cognitive psychology
b. social psychology
c. clinical psychology
d. cultural psychology

ANSWER: b

110. Veronica wants to learn if opposites really do attract. She might want to take a course in the causes and consequences of sociality, otherwise known as:

a. cognitive psychology.

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b. behavioural neuroscience.
c. Gestalt psychology.
d. social psychology.

ANSWER: d

111. The research of Kurt Lewin contributed to the birth of _____ psychology.
a. social
b. evolutionary
c. cultural
d. Gestalt

ANSWER: a

112. Amy notes that her 10K time is significantly faster when she runs it with others than when she runs by herself. Amy's observation would be of MOST interest to:
a. social psychologists.
b. behavioural neuroscientists.
c. developmental psychologists.
d. cultural psychologists.

ANSWER: a

113. Solomon Asch's primacy effect describes why people:
a. draw inferences about others based on first impressions.
b. continuously adjust their theories of others based on all of the information they have.
c. ignore the first information they learn about others.
d. do not form theories about other people.

ANSWER: a

114. Which research question would be of MOST interest to social psychologists?
a. Why do people support and join terrorist organizations?
b. What are the necessary steps in language development?
c. Which areas of the brain are active during dreaming?
d. How does generational poverty affect rates of depression and anxiety?

ANSWER: a

115. Fatima studies why decent people commit evil acts when ordered to do so by a totalitarian regime. Fatima is MOST likely a:
a. behaviourist.
b. cognitive neuroscientist.
c. social psychologist.
d. evolutionary psychologist.

ANSWER: c

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116. Solomon Asch was a social psychologist whose research interests were shaped, in part, by:
a. the American civil rights movement.
b. the development of computers.
c. Gestalt psychology.
d. theories of language development.
ANSWER: c

117. A behavioural account of language development, entitled *Verbal Behaviour* (1957), was written by:
a. B. F. Skinner.
b. Noam Chomsky.
c. John Watson.
d. Ulric Neisser.
ANSWER: a

118. The advent of _____ in 1945 had an enormous conceptual impact on the development of cognitive psychology.
a. statistical programming
b. television
c. conditioning chambers
d. computers
ANSWER: d

119. Which topic is LEAST likely to be studied by cognitive psychologists?
a. attention
b. memory
c. reinforcement
d. perception
ANSWER: c

120. In the 1950s, the advent of computers had an enormous influence on how psychologists conceptualized the mind. In this conceptualization, the mind was analogous to:
a. computer hardware.
b. computer software.
c. an electrical source.
d. data-storage devices.
ANSWER: b

121. According to cognitive psychologists, computer software is to hardware as:
a. brain is to mind.
b. mind is to brain.

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c. mind is to language.
d. language is to mind.

ANSWER: b

122. According to Chomsky, which observation of language in children challenges a behavioural account?
a. Children can generate new grammatically correct sentences.
b. Young children tend to repeat what they just heard.
c. If you give a child a cookie every time they say "please," they will say "please" more often.
d. Grammar rules are highly individualistic and the result of childhood learning experiences.

ANSWER: a

123. The scientific study of human information processing is called:
a. behavioural neuroscience.
b. physiology.
c. cognitive psychology.
d. mental psychology.

ANSWER: c

124. Who summarized the dramatic shift in psychology's orientation away from behaviourism in a book entitled *Cognitive Psychology* (1967)?
a. George Miller
b. Noam Chomsky
c. Donald Broadbent
d. Ulric Neisser

ANSWER: d

125. Rats are more likely to form a smell–sickness association than a light–sickness association, suggesting that rats have:
a. an inability to associate a light with any consequence.
b. evolved to not associate lights with smell.
c. learned some associations more easily than others because of natural selection.
d. evolved to easily associate sickness with any stimulus in their environment.

ANSWER: c

126. _____ demonstrated that the ease with which associations are learned can be influenced by an organism's evolutionary history.
a. Karl Lashley
b. John Garcia
c. E. O. Wilson
d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: b

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127. Six-year-old Michael eats teriyaki chicken for the first time at a Japanese restaurant and shortly thereafter becomes nauseous during the car ride home. The sickness is actually due to his catching a virus from his older brother Patrick. Michael is MOST likely to associate the sickness with:

a. Patrick.
b. the teriyaki flavour.
c. the sign outside the Japanese restaurant.
d. riding in the car.

ANSWER: b

128. The psychological approach that emphasizes that the best way to understand the mind was to understand the specific problems it had been "designed" by evolution to solve, is called:

a. psychoanalysis.
b. existential psychology.
c. cultural psychology.
d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

129. Dr. O'Leary believes that most heterosexual young men prefer to choose young, healthy women for their life partners because doing so boosts their chances for producing healthy offspring. This outlook illustrates the _____ perspective.

a. Gestalt
b. evolutionary
c. behavioural
d. developmental

ANSWER: b

130. The emergence of evolutionary psychology as a recent psychological discipline is largely credited to the work of the biologist:

a. Ivan Pavlov.
b. Charles Darwin.
c. E. O. Wilson.
d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: c

131. _____ was the first to identify a specialized brain region involved in the production of speech.

a. Broca
b. Garcia
c. Cosmides
d. Symons

ANSWER: a

132. Based on his research, Broca:

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a. confirmed predictions made by behaviourism.
b. uncovered evidence consistent with dualism.
c. conceptualized mental processes in terms of both nature and nurture.
d. attributed the cause of mental processes to brain activity.

ANSWER: d

133. Jamie suffered a stroke and experienced damage to Broca's area. Jamie will have problems:
a. reading out loud.
b. understanding the plot of her favourite television show.
c. remembering the names of her family members.
d. recognizing facial emotions.

ANSWER: a

134. After experiencing a stroke, Aliyah was able to understand what people said to her but was unable to speak to them. The stroke probably damaged her:
a. hypothalamus.
b. Broca's area.
c. nodes of Ranvier.
d. cerebellum.

ANSWER: b

135. Karl Lashley's early neuroscientific research sought to identify the specific brain region:
a. underlying grammar rules.
b. involved in speech production.
c. responsible for rats learning to navigate a maze.
d. responsible for visual perception.

ANSWER: c

136. After conducting repeated experiments in which he first trained rats to navigate a maze and then removed tiny sections of their brains to see if that brain region eliminated learning, Lashley reported that:
a. learning the maze could be erased by removing a tiny section of Broca's area.
b. the memory of the maze was localized in the right hemisphere of the brain.
c. the memory of the maze was localized in the left hemisphere of the brain.
d. no one brain region seemed to uniquely and reliably eliminate maze learning.

ANSWER: d

137. Which approach to psychology is the study of the relationship between the brain and behaviour?
a. cognitive neuroscience
b. cognitive psychology
c. behavioural neuroscience
d. evolutionary psychology

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

138. Which research question is MOST relevant to behavioural neuroscience?
a. What processes are involved in complex decision making?
b. What brain mechanisms underlie reinforcement and punishment?
c. What situational variables contribute to enhanced long-term memory?
d. What are some evolutionary adaptations of the brain?

ANSWER: b

139. Amanda seeks to understand the brain functions underlying mate selection in quail. Amanda is MOST likely a:
a. developmental psychologist.
b. social psychologist.
c. cognitive neuroscientist.
d. behavioural neuroscientist.

ANSWER: d

140. Research using scanning technology of the brain has demonstrated that when a person who has been deaf from birth learns American Sign Language at an early age, that person uses _____ hemisphere when communicating with American Sign Language.
a. the left
b. the right
c. both the right and the left
d. neither the right nor the left

ANSWER: c

141. Kerrie wants to understand how perceptions, beliefs, and memories activate different regions in the brain. Which field of psychology would you suggest Kerrie explore?
a. cognitive psychology
b. behavioural neuroscience
c. evolutionary psychology
d. cognitive neuroscience

ANSWER: d

142. Laila is a PhD student in cognitive neuroscience. Which area would she be MOST likely to study?
a. brain mechanisms underlying memory formation
b. brain mechanisms underlying sleep
c. brain mechanisms underlying reinforcement
d. brain mechanisms underlying aging

ANSWER: a

143. Values, traditions, and beliefs that are shared by a particular group of people are called:

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

a. customs.
b. ceremonies.
c. culture.
d. backgrounds.

ANSWER: c

144. Which cultural difference can be found in just about every corner of the world?
a. wealth disparity
b. racial differences
c. religious differences
d. language differences

ANSWER: a

145. Andre studies if altruism varies as a function of individualistic or collectivist societies. He pays particular attention to differences in values between the two societies. What type of psychologist is Andre?
a. evolutionary
b. cultural
c. cognitive
d. Gestalt

ANSWER: b

146. One of the first psychologists interested in the contributions of culture to psychology was:
a. Karl Lashley.
b. Noam Chomsky.
c. B. F. Skinner.
d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: d

147. Cultural psychologists interested in the body mutilation and blood-letting rituals of mountainous peoples of Papua New Guinea would be informed by independent research conducted by:
a. political scientists.
b. anthropologists.
c. evolutionary psychologists.
d. behavioural economists.

ANSWER: b

148. If you believe that the results of a study on conformity conducted on college students in the United States may differ considerably had the study taken place among older adults in Asia, you are thinking like a(n):
a. evolutionary psychologist.
b. behaviourist.
c. neuroscientist.

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d. cultural psychologist.

ANSWER: d

149. Vijay researches whether anxiety manifests itself in the same way regardless of where one lives. Vijay is MOST likely a:

a. cultural psychologist.
b. behaviourist.
c. neuroscientist.
d. Gestalt psychologist.

ANSWER: a

150. Which statement about visual processing in Eastern and Western cultures is TRUE?

a. Easterners tend to process visual information by attending to relationships and context.
b. There is no difference in visual processing in Easterners and Westerners.
c. Westerners tend to process visual information by attending to relationships and context.
d. Easterners attend primarily to objects in the foreground.

ANSWER: a

151. Along with six other psychologists, _____ started the American Psychological Association.

a. Karl Lashley
b. William James
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. John Watson

ANSWER: b

152. Today, more than 70% of people receiving their PhDs in psychology are:

a. White men.
b. men.
c. people of colour.
d. women.

ANSWER: d

153. Karen received a PhD in psychology and now treats psychological disorders. Which type of psychologist is Karen?

a. therapist
b. research
c. social
d. academic

ANSWER: a

154. Khan visits a therapist. Which issue is likely to be addressed in his visit?

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

a. the efficiency of his employees' performance
b. the depressive symptoms he's been experiencing
c. how to improve his marathon times
d. how his company should market their newly designed product

ANSWER: b

155. Which mental health professionals assist people in dealing with work/career issues, life changes, and common crises?

a. social psychologists
b. industrial/organizational psychologists
c. counselling psychologists
d. health psychologists

ANSWER: c

156. Jorge is in the middle of a divorce and is experiencing stress associated with this period of adjustment. Jorge should probably seek help from a(n):

a. psychiatrist.
b. organizational psychologist.
c. health psychologist.
d. counselling psychologist.

ANSWER: d

157. Which of these recent PhDs represents the MOST common subfield in psychology?

a. Sean, a health psychologist who consults for Fortune 500 companies
b. Gabrielle, an academic behavioural neuroscientist
c. Alejandra, a social psychologist researching stereotypes and conformity
d. Malik, a clinical counsellor specializing in treating substance abuse

ANSWER: d

158. Liz is the CEO of a major company. She is fearful of how her employees are going to react to the company's downsizing and reorganization. She decides to contact a(n) _____ psychologist to help her employees.

a. industrial/organizational
b. clinical
c. school
d. health

ANSWER: a

159. Camila notices that she's not as focused during her volleyball competitions as she'd like to be. She should ask a(n) _____ for help.

a. sports psychologist
b. cognitive neuroscientist

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TB1 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. school psychologist
d. industrial–organizational psychologist

ANSWER: a

160. Sports psychology is to _____ as consumer psychology is to _____.
a. helping athletes train and compete; developing and marketing new products
b. maximizing employees' performance; assisting courts in dealing with crime
c. developing and marketing new products; maximizing employees' performance
d. guiding students; assisting courts in dealing with crime

ANSWER: a

161. Sports psychology is to _____ as school psychology is to _____.
a. helping athletes train and compete; guiding students, parents, and teachers
b. maximizing employees' performance; assisting courts in dealing with crime
c. developing and marketing new products; maximizing employees' performance
d. guiding students; assisting courts in dealing with crime

ANSWER: a

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. Nature is to nurture as:
   a. stimulus is to reaction.
   b. realism is to dualism.
   c. nativism is to empiricism.
   d. introspection is to functionalism.

ANSWER: c

2. Psychology is the _____ study of mind and behaviour.
   a. materialistic
   b. idealistic
   c. scientific
   d. philosophical

ANSWER: c

3. Helmholtz was a _____ who studied _____.
   a. philosopher; the mind–body problem
   b. behavioural neuroscientist; the maze performance of rats
   c. personality theorist; the shape of skulls
   d. physician; mathematics of vision and hearing

ANSWER: d

4. Audrey emphasizes the importance of the unconscious and uses free association in her therapy sessions. Audrey is MOST likely a(n):
   a. behaviourist.
   b. cognitive neuroscientist.
   c. evolutionary psychologist.
   d. psychoanalyst.

ANSWER: d

5. _____ stresses the importance of studying observable behaviours and ignores the mental processes involved in different tasks.
   a. Behaviourism
   b. Natural selection
   c. Idealism
   d. Cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

6. In Pavlov's classic experiment, the sound of a tone was the _____ that produced a _____ of salivation in dogs, even in the absence of food.
   a. response; stimulus
   b. stimulus; response

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. reinforcer; stimulus
d. stimulus; reinforcer

ANSWER: b

7. Among the first to struggle with how the mind works were the:
a. ancient philosophers.
b. realists led by Locke.
c. nativists led by Kant.
d. 18th-century German physiologists.

ANSWER: a

8. Which statement is NOT true about B. F. Skinner?
a. He developed a specialized chamber in which rats could press levers to earn food.
b. He proposed the psychoanalytic theory.
c. He denied the existence of free will.
d. He developed the principle of reinforcement.

ANSWER: b

9. _____ refers to the private inner experience of perception, thoughts, memories, and feelings.
a. Mind
b. Dualism
c. Behaviour
d. Empiricism

ANSWER: a

10. Kurt Lewin fled Nazi Germany and became interested in:
a. the evolutionary basis of aggression.
b. the psychological difference between autocracy and democracy.
c. cultural differences between the United States and Germany.
d. differences in brain functioning between violent incarcerated people and nonviolent people.

ANSWER: b

11. Cognitive psychology addressed the critiques of behaviourism by applying scientific methods to the study of:
a. mental processes such as memory, perception, and thought.
b. stimulus–response learning.
c. the unconscious mind.
d. neurological mechanisms underlying observable behaviour.

ANSWER: a

12. _____ psychologists believe that our minds have been shaped by natural selection.

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

a. Cultural
b. Evolutionary
c. Organizational
d. Humanistic

ANSWER: b

13. Which philosopher advocated dualism?
a. Hobbes
b. Locke
c. Kant
d. Descartes

ANSWER: d

14. The research of _____, in which the maze performance of rats was measured before and after brain surgery, was a forerunner of today's behavioural neuroscience.
a. E. O. Wilson
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Karl Lashley
d. Sir Frederic Bartlett

ANSWER: c

15. Gerhard is interested in studying cultural psychology. Which question would be MOST interesting to Gerhard in his studies?
a. At what age do most people start to think about their own death?
b. Are men or women more likely to do some preparation for their own death?
c. How are Americans and the Japanese different in how they perceive death?
d. Does your social circle define how you mourn when you lose a loved one?

ANSWER: c

16. Kaiya believes that her spirituality is rooted in a specific area of the brain. Her beliefs are similar to those of:
a. Ryle.
b. Descartes.
c. Hobbes.
d. Locke.

ANSWER: c

17. Kolby believes that a nonphysical spiritual entity inside each of us controls our physical body and the decisions that we make. Her beliefs are MOST consistent with which philosophical view?
a. behaviourism
b. philosophical empiricism

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. phrenology
d. dualism

ANSWER: d

18. A _____ treats individuals with psychological problems and because they have an M.D., they are allowed to prescribe medication.
a. psychiatrist
b. psychologist
c. social psychologist
d. cognitive neuroscientist

ANSWER: a

19. Aiguo is a therapist with a PhD in clinical psychology. It is MOST likely that he works:
a. as a consultant for criminal investigators.
b. in academia.
c. as a business consultant.
d. in a private practice or in partnership.

ANSWER: d

20. The modern view that the subjective experience of having a mind is the result of brain activity can be traced to which philosopher?
a. Hobbes
b. Kant
c. Descartes
d. Locke

ANSWER: a

21. Sarah is a school psychologist. Which work is she MOST likely engaged in?
a. studying whether the physical closeness of an authority figure impacts obedience
b. helping students and parents adjust to the demands of a new school
c. maximizing efficiency of school employees
d. studying the ways in which the school setting influences memory retention

ANSWER: b

22. Psychologists typically believe that mental phenomena can be explained in terms of:
a. the physical processes that produce them.
b. how they are isolated from the mind.
c. the impact they have on the rest of the body.
d. the nonphysical mind interacting with the pineal gland in the brain.

ANSWER: a

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

23. Sam is a modern scholar of psychological science. Sam is likely to believe:
    a. the scientific method cannot be applied to the study of thinking and emotion.
    b. thoughts, feelings, and behaviour arise from electrical and chemical events in the brain.
    c. psychologists should confine their analyses to the study of observable behaviour.
    d. mental processes are the only subject matter worthy of study in psychology.

ANSWER: b

24. Kant advocated the philosophical views of:
    a. empiricism and idealism.
    b. nativism and idealism.
    c. dualism and realism.
    d. materialism and idealism.

ANSWER: b

25. Katya feels a cold breeze. She believes that the perception of this breeze arises from the brain's interpretation of information from the sensory organs. This is MOST consistent with:
    a. philosophical idealism.
    b. philosophical realism.
    c. empiricism.
    d. nativism.

ANSWER: a

26. Nativism is reflected in psychological views that emphasize the effect of _____ on behaviour.
    a. nurture
    b. intuition
    c. schemas
    d. nature

ANSWER: d

27. Nature is to nurture as nativism is to:
    a. empiricism.
    b. realism.
    c. dualism.
    d. idealism.

ANSWER: a

28. Which piece of evidence is MOST consistent with Kant's ideas of nativism?
    a. Infants appear to have some basic knowledge of the laws of physics.
    b. Infants may begin to reproduce sounds typical of the language they are exposed to during the 1st year of development.
    c. Infants develop colour perception after birth.

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

d. Children who are exposed to books learn about books.

ANSWER: a

29. The major limitation of the works of philosophers to an understanding of human behaviour is that:
a. the works tended to underestimate the role of nature in determining human behaviour.
b. the forces that govern human behaviour have changed considerably since their time.
c. the works tended to underestimate the role of nurture in shaping human behaviour.
d. philosophers did not develop ways to test their theories.

ANSWER: d

30. _____ is the amount of time between the onset of a stimulus and a person's response to that stimulus.
a. Natural selection
b. Introspection
c. Reaction time
d. Stimulus time

ANSWER: c

31. The amount of time between the onset of a stimulus and a response can be used to calculate:
a. subjective response to stimulus.
b. speed at which nerves transmit information.
c. learning.
d. stimulus time.

ANSWER: b

32. Penny wanted to find out how long it would take her sister Cathy to press a button when she hears a tone. Penny is studying what type of process?
a. classical conditioning
b. introspection
c. reaction time
d. stimulus time

ANSWER: c

33. Hermann von Helmholtz is remembered for:
a. developing a technique of "systematic self-observation" known as introspection.
b. becoming the first to earn a PhD in psychology.
c. measuring the speed of a nervous impulse.
d. developing an approach to psychology that emphasized the adaptive significance of mental processes.

ANSWER: c

34. An acupuncturist asks Li to verbally respond as soon as she feels a pinprick as they stimulate her upper thigh, hamstring, calf, and foot with a needle. Based on Helmholtz's research, Li will react MOST quickly when

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

the _____ is stimulated.
a. upper thigh
b. hamstring
c. calf
d. foot
ANSWER: a

35. Historians generally credit the emergence of psychology as a science to:
a. Wundt.
b. Darwin.
c. Ebbinghaus.
d. James.
ANSWER: a

36. The first laboratory devoted exclusively to psychology as an independent field of study opened:
a. in Paris in 1859.
b. in Leipzig in 1879.
c. in Berlin in 1889.
d. at Cornell University in 1909.
ANSWER: b

37. Wundt believed that scientific psychology should focus on analyzing:
a. decision making.
b. observable behaviour.
c. consciousness.
d. brain functioning.
ANSWER: c

38. Early psychologists using structuralist methods in the study of psychology attempted to:
a. use free association to gain insight into the unconsciousness.
b. analyze conscious experience into its most basic parts.
c. use reaction-time measures to map or structure neural networks in the brain.
d. identify the adaptive functions of mental activity.
ANSWER: b

39. Presented with a stimulus, student observers in Wundt's lab were asked to report on their "raw" sensory experience, a technique known as:
a. inspection.
b. circumspection.
c. retrospection.
d. introspection.

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

40. Edward Titchener is to _____ as William James is to _____.
    a. functionalism; behaviourism
    b. functionalism; structuralism
    c. structuralism; behaviourism
    d. structuralism; functionalism

ANSWER: d

41. The lack of consistency in perceptual experiences between individuals using introspective techniques contributed to the decline of:
    a. empiricism.
    b. functionalism.
    c. humanism.
    d. structuralism.

ANSWER: d

42. The major reason structuralism ultimately failed as a school of psychology was that:
    a. by associating itself with Darwin, it drew harsh criticism from some religious authorities.
    b. there was no evidence suggesting that Freud's theories were accurate.
    c. the methods used by structuralists did not produce replicable observations.
    d. reaction time is unrelated to activity in the brain.

ANSWER: c

43. Which psychologist established functionalism as an approach to psychology?
    a. James
    b. Titchener
    c. Wundt
    d. Watson

ANSWER: a

44. Which early school of psychology was MOST concerned with the adaptive importance of mental processes?
    a. structuralism
    b. functionalism
    c. behaviourism
    d. empiricism

ANSWER: b

45. Which early psychologist used the metaphor of a flowing stream to describe consciousness?
    a. Hermann von Helmholtz
    b. William James

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. Edward Titchener
d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: b

46. Research participants are asked to rotate a three-dimensional object in their minds. William James would be MOST interested in which research question?
a. What are the subjective experiences of the participants as they do this task?
b. In what ways does the ability to manipulate objects in the mind aid problem solving in the real world?
c. At what age does this ability develop?
d. What are the unconscious processes underlying this task?

ANSWER: b

47. Manny believes that the goal of psychologists should be to determine the function of consciousness. His belief is MOST similar to that of:
a. James.
b. Wundt.
c. Titchener.
d. Darwin.

ANSWER: a

48. The functionalist approach was MOST influenced by the theory of:
a. empiricism.
b. materialism.
c. natural selection.
d. dualism.

ANSWER: c

49. Darwin's theory of _____ refers to the process by which the specific attributes that promote an organism's survival and reproduction become more prevalent in the population over time.
a. structuralism
b. nativism
c. natural selection
d. functionalism

ANSWER: c

50. Imani observes that dogs have better night vision than humans. According to Darwin's principle of natural selection, which explanation BEST fits Imani's observation?
a. Dogs have different distributions of visual receptors than humans.
b. Night vision must have been a more adaptive attribute for ancient dogs than humans.
c. The consciousness of all animals must have evolved for a use.
d. Visual perception involves different learning processes for dogs and humans.

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

ANSWER: b

51. Based on his functionalist views, William James might be MOST interested in which research question related to test-taking anxiety?
    a. Is test-taking anxiety related to generalized anxiety disorder?
    b. Does anxiety provide motivation for increased study?
    c. What do participants report when they introspect about failing an exam?
    d. What brain regions are active when anxiety is experienced?

ANSWER: b

52. Functionalism focuses on the _____ of mental process.
    a. structure
    b. adaptive significance
    c. meaningfulness
    d. prevalence

ANSWER: b

53. In the late 1800s, a temporary loss of cognitive or motor function with no obvious physical origin was termed:
    a. agoraphobia.
    b. hysteria.
    c. neurosis.
    d. generalized anxiety.

ANSWER: b

54. In the late 1800s, Charcot and Janet found that _____ eliminated signs of hysteria in their patients.
    a. amnesia
    b. neurosis
    c. introspection
    d. hypnosis

ANSWER: d

55. Sigmund Freud is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.
    a. the elements of the unconscious; the elements of consciousness
    b. psychoanalysis; behaviourism
    c. empiricism; structuralism
    d. structuralism; functionalism

ANSWER: a

56. Edward Titchener is to _____ as John Watson is to _____.
    a. functionalism; behaviourism

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

b. functionalism; structuralism
c. structuralism; behaviourism
d. structuralism; functionalism

ANSWER: c

57. Sigmund Freud is to William James as _____ is/are to _____.
a. the elements of the unconscious; the basic elements of consciousness
b. psychoanalysis; behaviourism
c. humanism; functionalism
d. psychoanalysis; functionalism

ANSWER: d

58. Jacqueline reports that she just has become blind in her left eye, although there is no physical cause. A clinician in the late 1800s would probably have diagnosed Jacqueline with:
a. hysteria.
b. neurosis.
c. projection.
d. repression.

ANSWER: a

59. Amaya reports that after a heated argument with her partner, she cannot remember her identity, although there is no medical cause. Jean-Martin Charcot or Pierre Janet would probably have treated Amaya's condition:
a. by inducing a hypnotic trance.
b. using free association.
c. with introspection.
d. using conditioning techniques.

ANSWER: a

60. The theory that emphasizes the importance of unconscious mental processes in shaping feelings, thoughts, and behaviours is called:
a. Gestalt theory.
b. structuralism.
c. functionalism.
d. psychoanalytic theory.

ANSWER: d

61. Dr. Rivera believes that psychological disorders arise largely from unconscious processes. In his work with clients, he tries to pull repressed memories out of the unconscious and into the light of day, where they can be resolved. Dr. Rivera's work is based on that of:
a. behaviourists.
b. Gestalt psychologists.
c. psychoanalysts.

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d. cognitive psychologists.

ANSWER: c

62. Bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness is the goal of:
a. psychoanalysis.
b. behaviourism.
c. introspection.
d. neuroscience.

ANSWER: a

63. Which psychologist was NOT part of the psychoanalytic movement?
a. Sigmund Freud
b. Alfred Adler
c. Carl Jung
d. William James

ANSWER: d

64. Professor Malone believes that much of human behaviour is governed by unconscious sexual desires. This conceptual framework is MOST consistent with:
a. behaviourism.
b. psychoanalysis.
c. humanism.
d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

65. Within psychology, psychoanalysis had its greatest influence on:
a. cognitive psychologists.
b. clinicians.
c. behaviourists.
d. experimental psychologists.

ANSWER: b

66. _____ advocates the scientific study of objectively observable behaviour.
a. Functionalism
b. Structuralism
c. Behaviourism
d. Psychoanalysis

ANSWER: c

67. In terms of its subject matter for analysis, which school of psychology MOST differs from the others?
a. structuralism

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

b. functionalism
c. psychoanalysis
d. behaviourism

ANSWER: d

68. Why did behaviourism gain popularity as an approach to psychology?
a. It was a reaction to the pessimistic view of human nature espoused by psychoanalytic theory.
b. Psychoanalysts had failed to develop effective treatments.
c. It advocated for nurturing and developing the mind by rewarding healthy patterns of thinking.
d. It is difficult to know what is going on in people's minds.

ANSWER: d

69. Hector doesn't believe that mental processes can be studied scientifically because they are too subjective. Rather, psychological studies that constrain themselves only to what people actually do appeal to him. Hector's views are consistent with which approach?
a. psychoanalysis
b. structuralism
c. functionalism
d. behaviourism

ANSWER: d

70. "The goal of psychological study is the ascertaining of such data and laws that, given the stimulus, psychology can predict what the response will be; or on the other hand, given the response, it can specify the nature of the effective stimulus." This statement is associated with which psychologist?
a. Freud
b. James
c. Watson
d. Wertheimer

ANSWER: c

71. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, is BEST known for his experiments:
a. conditioning a salivation response in dogs to environmental stimuli.
b. measuring the speed at which a bell can be perceived in a dog's auditory cortex.
c. demonstrating the effectiveness of positive reinforcement in dogs.
d. investigating salivation in dogs when the olfactory bulb is surgically removed.

ANSWER: a

72. In Pavlov's research, the sound of a tone was a _____ for salivating.
a. stimulus
b. response
c. construal

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d. reinforcer

ANSWER: a

73. In Pavlov's research, dogs' salivation is an example of a:
    a. stimulus.
    b. response.
    c. construal of a stimulus.
    d. reinforcer.

ANSWER: b

74. When Tori's smartphone beeps, she checks it. The beep is an example of a:
    a. response.
    b. sensation.
    c. stimulus.
    d. reinforcer.

ANSWER: c

75. When the light comes on in his car indicating that his gas is low, Juan drives to the nearest gas station. The indicator light is an example of a:
    a. reinforcer.
    b. sensation.
    c. stimulus.
    d. response.

ANSWER: c

76. The behaviourism of John Watson has been described as _____ psychology.
    a. animal
    b. stimulus–response
    c. subjective
    d. humanistic

ANSWER: b

77. Response is to stimulus as the:
    a. waving of a flag at the start of a car race is to racing cars.
    b. tone is to salivation for Pavlov's dogs.
    c. pressing of the brakes is to a red traffic light.
    d. ringing of the alarm clock is to rolling out of bed.

ANSWER: c

78. Which statement about John Watson is correct?
    a. He completely denied the existence of mental events.

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

b. He believed that genetic factors were the largest influence on behaviour.
c. He believed that environmental factors were the most important influences on behaviour.
d. He believed that nature was more important than nurture in determining behaviour.

ANSWER: c

79. John Watson is to _____ as B. F. Skinner is to _____.
a. reinforcers; free will
b. emotions; reinforcers
c. stimuli; mental processes
d. stimuli; consequences

ANSWER: d

80. Leslie thinks that we learn to act in certain ways because of the consequences of our behaviour. Her belief is probably influenced by the findings of:
a. William James.
b. Sigmund Freud.
c. B. F. Skinner.
d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: c

81. Who invented a conditioning chamber in which rats pressed levers to earn food rewards?
a. Ivan Pavlov
b. B. F. Skinner
c. John Watson
d. G. Stanley Hall

ANSWER: b

82. When 4-year-old Isabel hears the sound of the ice cream truck's music, she runs outside in hopes of getting an ice cream bar. The ice cream bar is a _____ running outside when she hears the music.
a. response to
b. stimulus eliciting
c. reinforcement for
d. construal triggering

ANSWER: c

83. Which scenario represents the principle of reinforcement?
a. doing the same thing over and over again regardless of the consequences
b. blinking when a particle lands in your eye
c. studying hard because it results in good grades
d. introspecting about a pleasurable experience in your life

ANSWER: c

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TB2 Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

84. Which statement presents a characteristic of Skinner's cumulative recorder?
    a. It noted the cumulative effects of stimuli.
    b. It recorded the frequency of responses in real time.
    c. It provided immediate feedback as to whether a behaviour would be rewarded.
    d. It did not result in important experimental insights.

ANSWER: b

85. In his best-selling book *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, B. F. Skinner argued that behaviour is:
    a. an outcome of the innate capacity of persons to choose freely.
    b. partly the result of a limited free will that has evolved as a result of natural selection.
    c. completely determined by genetic factors, and free will is an illusion.
    d. determined largely by its consequences, and free will is an illusion.

ANSWER: d

86. Beginning in the 1950s, behaviourism began to receive intense criticism. Which statement is NOT one of the criticisms against behaviourism?
    a. It proved inadequate in predicting and controlling behaviour.
    b. It ignored cognitive events underlying behaviour.
    c. It underestimated the role of genetic factors on behaviour.
    d. It had difficulty explaining the development of language in humans.

ANSWER: a

87. When you go to a movie theatre that uses film projection, you might see the fast movement of a superhero flying through the air. What you are really seeing is a series of still photographs flashed quickly onto the screen. What area of psychology studied this phenomenon?
    a. structuralism
    b. Gestalt psychology
    c. functionalism
    d. behaviourism

ANSWER: b

88. _____ pioneered the Gestalt psychology movement.
    a. Max Wertheimer
    b. Frederic Bartlett
    c. Kurt Lewin
    d. Hermann Ebbinghaus

ANSWER: a

89. Gestalt psychologists believed that:
    a. visual illusions are caused by faulty thinking.
    b. the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

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c. images are produced in different parts of the brain.
d. hallucinations are the result of a chemical imbalance in the brain.

ANSWER: b

90. A train is passing by, but Aamir's view of it is partially obstructed by traffic. According to Gestalt psychologists, he nevertheless perceives a unified single train because:
a. a long train conjures repressed sexuality in the unconscious.
b. in the past, he has been reinforced for perceiving in this way.
c. the train stimulus simply evoked this sensory response.
d. the mind imposes organization on what it perceives.

ANSWER: d

91. Frederic Bartlett is BEST known for research involving:
a. illusory motion.
b. participants' false memories of stories.
c. a conditioning chamber.
d. cognitive errors in children.

ANSWER: b

92. Frederic Bartlett believed that:
a. memory is an unobservable construct that cannot be empirically studied.
b. memory operates like a recording device.
c. the mind is irrelevant for studies of memory.
d. memory is constructed by the mind using theories of how the world works.

ANSWER: d

93. A memory expert testifies in court for the defence that the eyewitness testimony should be given less importance because memory is constructed by the mind. The expert is articulating the position first advanced by:
a. Max Wertheimer.
b. Hermann Ebbinghaus.
c. Jean Piaget.
d. Frederic Bartlett.

ANSWER: d

94. A cognitive psychologist who studied the perceptual and cognitive errors of children in order to gain insight into the nature and development of the human mind was:
a. Jean Piaget.
b. Frederic Bartlett.
c. Kurt Lewin.
d. Max Wertheimer.

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ANSWER: a

95. Piaget showed children equally small mounds of clay and then broke one mound into little pieces. He then asked children to identify which had more clay. Until the age of _____, children typically identified the unbroken mound as containing more clay.

a. 1 year
b. 3 to 4 years
c. 6 to 7 years
d. 9 to 10 years

ANSWER: c

96. Piaget showed children equally small mounds of clay and then broke one mound into little pieces. He then asked children to identify which had more clay. If we replicated this experiment, which participant would we expect to correctly identify both mounds as equal?

a. 9-month-old Aisha
b. 3-year-old Sam
c. 5-year-old Amida
d. 8-year-old Sydney

ANSWER: d

97. A college student taking introductory psychology decides to test Piaget's theories of mental development on his 10-year-old sister, who loves hot dogs and is very hungry. He shows her two hot dogs. Then, while she is watching, he breaks one of the hot dogs in half. He asks if she would like one hot dog (the intact hot dog) or two hot dogs (the hot dog cut in half). Consistent with Piaget's findings, the girl probably will:

a. select the intact hot dog.
b. select the hot dog cut in half.
c. state that both choices are the same.
d. become confused and have trouble deciding.

ANSWER: c

98. Piaget concluded that small children view the world in a fundamentally different way than adults do because:

a. children cannot form memories.
b. children cannot learn stimulus–response relationships.
c. children's theories of the relationship between the size and mass of objects are different than those of adults.
d. children cannot use introspection.

ANSWER: c

99. One practical application of Bartlett's research occurred in 1998, when John Dunn and Kim Kirsner used:

a. sonar to detect the wreckage of two ships that sank in World War II.
b. analysis of survivors' memories to make a prediction about where the wreckage of two ships might

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be.

c. introspection to assess perceptual experiences during a crisis.

d. stories about the ships to recreate the size and shape of the ships.

ANSWER: b

100. A teacher praises a student for asking a good question. Which psychologist would state that the effect of praise on subsequent behaviour depends on the student's subjective experience of it?

a. B. F. Skinner

b. Kurt Lewin

c. Jean Piaget

d. Frederic Bartlett

ANSWER: b

101. According to Kurt Lewin, a construal is:

a. a physical property of the stimulus.

b. the observable response to the stimulus.

c. a perceptual illusion that commonly occurs to visual stimuli.

d. how people think about stimuli.

ANSWER: d

102. Dr. Aguilera studies the influence of peer pressure on adolescents. Which area of psychology does her research BEST represent?

a. cognitive psychology

b. social psychology

c. clinical psychology

d. cultural psychology

ANSWER: b

103. Raymond wants to learn the most effective techniques to make a favourable first impression. Raymond might want to take a course in _____ psychology.

a. developmental

b. cultural

c. Gestalt

d. social

ANSWER: d

104. The research of which psychologist gave birth to the field of social psychology?

a. Jean Piaget

b. Kurt Lewin

c. Max Wertheimer

d. Solomon Asch

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ANSWER: b

105. Hakim notices that when he jogs with Lei, he runs faster than when he jogs by himself. Which psychological approach BEST explains this behaviour?

a. sports psychology
b. psychoanalysis
c. social psychology
d. evolutionary psychology

ANSWER: c

106. Which factor did NOT contribute to the development of social psychology in its early years?

a. the invention of the computer
b. Gestalt psychology
c. the rise of Nazi Germany
d. the interest in mental phenomena among some psychologists

ANSWER: a

107. Which research question would be of MOST interest to social psychologists?

a. Will a light stimulus yield a fear response after several pairings of the light with a loud sound?
b. Which area of the brain is active when participants are asked to remember a crime they committed?
c. Why do otherwise decent people commit evil acts when ordered to do so by a totalitarian regime?
d. Is the fear response adaptive?

ANSWER: c

108. Angel is interested in studying how media coverage of racially charged events affects implicit biases or prejudices. Angel is MOST likely a:

a. cognitive psychologist.
b. behavioural neuroscientist.
c. social psychologist.
d. Gestalt psychologist.

ANSWER: c

109. Solomon Asch's _____ describes why early information about a person changes the interpretation of later information.

a. primacy effect
b. Gestalt psychology approach
c. theory of mind
d. behaviouristic theory

ANSWER: a

110. Which linguist published a devastating critique of Skinner's theory of language development?

a. George Miller

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b. Noam Chomsky
c. Donald Broadbent
d. Ulric Neisser

ANSWER: b

111. B. F. Skinner's *Verbal Behaviour* (1957) attempts to provide a(n) _____ account of language.
a. cognitive
b. evolutionary
c. behavioural
d. sociocultural

ANSWER: c

112. According to Chomsky, which observation of language challenges a behavioural account?
a. It is more difficult to learn a second language as one ages.
b. Deficits in speech production in developing children can be overcome with an intense individualized education plan.
c. Different languages are spoken around the world.
d. Speech that has never before been reinforced nevertheless occurs frequently.

ANSWER: d

113. The advent of computers in 1945 had an enormous conceptual impact on the development of _____ psychology.
a. behavioural
b. Gestalt
c. cognitive
d. social

ANSWER: c

114. Which topic is LEAST likely to be studied by cognitive psychologists?
a. attention
b. memory
c. decision making
d. conformity

ANSWER: d

115. In the 1950s, the advent of computers had an enormous influence on how psychologists conceptualized the mind. In this conceptualization, the brain was analogous to:
a. computer hardware.
b. computer software.
c. an electrical source.
d. a programming language.

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ANSWER: a

116. According to cognitive psychologists, computer hardware is to software as:
a. brain is to mind.
b. mind is to brain.
c. mind is to language.
d. language is to mind.

ANSWER: a

117. Which research question would cognitive psychologists be MOST interested in studying?
a. Can children's behaviour be modified through intermittent reinforcement?
b. What is the evolutionary basis for the fear of snakes?
c. How does gesture improve memory retention?
d. What part of the brain processes rewards?

ANSWER: c

118. Which research question would cognitive psychologists be MOST interested in studying?
a. Why do people conform in social settings?
b. What is the evolutionary basis for food preferences?
c. How do life events become stored in memory?
d. How does the school a child attends influence their social development?

ANSWER: c

119. Ulrich Neisser's landmark book published in 1967 provided a foundation for the field of _____ psychology.
a. cognitive
b. evolutionary
c. clinical
d. social

ANSWER: a

120. Kayla doesn't know it yet, but she has just contracted a stomach virus from her roommate, Beverly. Kayla puts on a new dress and goes on a first date with Jermaine, where they eat oysters. Later that night, Kayla becomes violently ill. Kayla is MOST likely to associate the sickness with:
a. the oysters.
b. Beverly.
c. Jermaine.
d. her new dress.

ANSWER: a

121. Rats are more likely to form a smell–sickness association than a light–sickness association, suggesting that:

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a. genetic factors are a relatively unimportant component of learning.
b. rats have evolved to not associate lights with smell.
c. behaviour is in part the product of the learning experiences of our ancestors.
d. rats have had more learning opportunities to associate smell with sickness.

ANSWER: c

122. What type of psychology explains mind and behaviour in terms of how they have been shaped by natural selection?
a. behaviourism
b. physiological psychology
c. evolutionary psychology
d. cognitive neuroscience

ANSWER: c

123. According to evolutionary psychology, jealousy:
a. hindered reproduction in our ancestors through a decrease in "jealous genes."
b. can be understood by examining how ancient hunter-gatherers coped with the challenges of survival and reproduction.
c. facilitates reproductive success today.
d. hinders the ability to attract but facilitates the ability to keep a mate today.

ANSWER: b

124. Dr. Ugawe believes that humans are biologically prepared to fear snakes. This outlook illustrates the _____ perspective.
a. cultural
b. evolutionary
c. behavioural
d. developmental

ANSWER: b

125. How might an evolutionary psychologist explain the fact that people tend to enjoy high-fat food?
a. When food was scarce in our ancestral past, people who ate high-fat food tended to obtain the calories that they needed to survive and, ultimately, reproduce.
b. High-fat food activates areas in the brain corresponding to reward.
c. Over one's lifetime, many interpersonal relationships revolve around eating these "comfort" food items.
d. Although eating high-fat food resulted in great mortality rates among our ancestors, the availability of medication today allows people to consume larger amounts of high-fat food.

ANSWER: a

126. The research of Broca:
a. established behaviourism as a true science.

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b. confirmed Descartes's belief that the mind and body were linked via the pineal gland.
c. is consistent with the view of the mind held by Thomas Hobbes.
d. demonstrated that mental processes can occur independently of brain activity.

ANSWER: c

127. The French physician Paul Broca discovered a brain region that was associated with the:
a. production and understanding of speech.
b. production of speech.
c. understanding of speech.
d. ability to understand novel speech.

ANSWER: b

128. Esa suffered a stroke that led to damage to her Broca's area. Esa will have problems:
a. understanding a verbal instruction.
b. distinguishing among different dialects.
c. matching names to faces.
d. producing speech.

ANSWER: d

129. Damage to which brain region impairs the production of speech?
a. the pineal gland
b. Broca's area
c. the hippocampus
d. the temporal lobe

ANSWER: b

130. After experiencing a stroke, Irma could no longer produce speech, although she clearly understood what others were saying to her. The stroke probably damaged her:
a. hippocampus.
b. amygdala.
c. Wernicke's area.
d. Broca's area.

ANSWER: d

131. Which early neuropsychologist trained rats to run a maze, surgically removed parts of their brains, and then measured how well they could run the maze again?
a. Noam Chomsky
b. Karl Lashley
c. Jean Piaget
d. Paul Broca

ANSWER: b

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132. After training rats to successfully navigate a maze, Karl Lashley sought to determine the precise spot in the brain where the learning occurred by:
a. surgically removing tiny sections of the brain and then retesting the rats.
b. giving the rats experimental drugs that target specific brain areas and then retesting the rats.
c. studying differences in dendritic density in various brain regions under a microscope after the rats' death.
d. studying the rats running the maze while connected to a recorder that measured brain electrical activity.
ANSWER: a

133. The _____ approach to psychology studies the relationship between the brain and behaviour.
a. cognitive
b. evolutionary
c. behavioural neuroscience
d. Gestalt
ANSWER: c

134. Which research question is MOST relevant to behavioural neuroscience?
a. How does children's language develop?
b. What brain mechanisms are changed by repeated drug use?
c. Why are people more likely to comply with large requests after they agree to smaller requests?
d. How does distraction affect working memory?
ANSWER: b

135. Chloe seeks to understand the brain functions associated with coordinated movement. Chloe is MOST likely a(n):
a. behaviourist.
b. evolutionary psychologist.
c. cognitive neuroscientist.
d. behavioural neuroscientist.
ANSWER: d

136. A field that attempts to understand the links between the brain and the mind is:
a. cognitive neuroscience.
b. cognitive psychotherapy.
c. physiological psychology.
d. evolutionary psychology.
ANSWER: a

137. As a PhD student in cognitive neuroscience, Jerome is likely to study:
a. brain mechanisms underlying language formation.

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b. brain mechanisms underlying sexual attraction.
c. brain mechanisms underlying stimulus–response learning.
d. evolutionarily adaptive brain mechanisms.

ANSWER: a

138. When people are randomly assigned to think of themselves as upper class, these people behave more _____ than do people in a control group.
a. aggressively
b. charitably
c. selfishly
d. altruistically

ANSWER: c

139. Which factor is LEAST likely to define a culture?
a. age
b. nationality
c. sexual orientation
d. diversity

ANSWER: d

140. Cultural psychology began when psychologists recognized the importance of insights from:
a. psychologists from different cultures.
b. economists.
c. anthropologists.
d. political scientists.

ANSWER: c

141. Brice travels to remote places and examines how the people live. He pays particular attention to their values and traditions. What type of psychologist is Brice?
a. evolutionary
b. cultural
c. social
d. Gestalt

ANSWER: b

142. Julie believes that the society in which one grows up does not have an impact on psychological issues. Which approach BEST fits her view?
a. social psychology
b. behaviourism
c. cultural psychology
d. Gestalt psychology

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ANSWER: b

143. The observation that people of different nations pay attention to different aspects of visual images is in accordance with:
a. behaviourism.
b. evolutionary psychology.
c. developmental psychology.
d. cultural psychology.

ANSWER: d

144. Which statement about visual processing in Eastern and Western cultures is TRUE?
a. Easterners tend to process visual information analytically.
b. Both cultures process visual information the same way.
c. Westerners tend to process visual information analytically.
d. Westerners tend to process visual information holistically.

ANSWER: c

145. Who was one of the seven psychologists to start the American Psychological Association?
a. Hermann von Helmholtz
b. John Watson
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. William James

ANSWER: d

146. What is the difference between a therapist and a psychiatrist?
a. A therapist can only work in schools.
b. A psychiatrist has an MD degree, whereas a therapist may have a PhD, PsyD, or MEd degree.
c. Only a therapist can prescribe medication.
d. A psychiatrist goes to graduate school for many more years than a therapist does.

ANSWER: b

147. Cliff has been prescribed Xanax to treat his anxiety, probably by a(n):
a. counselling psychologist.
b. industrial/organizational psychologist.
c. psychiatrist.
d. school psychologist.

ANSWER: c

148. As an elementary school student, Xu met with a psychologist who helped him with speech and reading. Which type of psychologist did Xu see?
a. experimental psychologist

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b. cognitive neuroscientist
c. social psychologist
d. school psychologist

ANSWER: d

149. Jeremiah thinks it would be beneficial for his employees to attend a seminar on how to become more productive at work. Which type of psychologist would conduct this seminar?
a. clinical psychologist
b. industrial/organizational psychologist
c. school psychologist
d. cognitive psychologist

ANSWER: b

150. Psychologists spend an average of _____ years in graduate school before attaining their PhDs.
a. 2
b. 4
c. 6
d. 10

ANSWER: c

151. The subfield of _____ has the largest number of PhD graduates.
a. health psychology
b. educational psychology
c. clinical and counselling psychology
d. social psychology

ANSWER: c

152. Psychologists work in a wide variety of settings, but the largest percentage work in:
a. business.
b. clinical settings.
c. academia.
d. governmental agencies.

ANSWER: b

153. Jamir has advised his football-playing clients that they should develop pregame rituals to increase their focus on the field. Jamir is MOST likely a(n):
a. sports psychologist.
b. cognitive neuroscientist.
c. school psychologist.
d. industrial–organizational psychologist.

ANSWER: a

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154. Consumer psychology is to _____ as industrial–organizational psychology is to _____.
a. helping athletes train and compete; developing and marketing new products
b. maximizing employees' performance; assisting courts in dealing with crime
c. developing and marketing new products; maximizing employees' performance
d. guiding students; assisting courts in dealing with crime

ANSWER: c

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