Introducing Psychology 6th edition Schacter Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Essay

1. Describe philosophical dualism and philosophical materialism. Most modern-day psychologists embrace materialism, but which branch of modern-day psychology explicitly uses this approach in its study of the mind?

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Philosophical dualism is the view that the mind and body are fundamentally different things. (2) Philosophical materialism is the view that all mental phenomena are reducible to physical phenomena. (3) In their work, cognitive neuroscientists study the relationship between the brain and the mind. Because cognitive neuroscientists assume that the brain and the mind are related, they use a materialist approach.

2. 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 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.

3. Differentiate between a structuralist and a 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 can 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.

4. Discuss Sigmund Freud's influence on the field of psychology in the 20th century. What are the contributions of Freud's 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 were 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.

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

ANSWER: The answer should indicate that psychology can be defined as the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. John Watson was the founder of behaviorism. 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 behavior. For this reason, Watson would disagree with the definition of psychology as presented in

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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.

6. Compare and contrast Freud's and Skinner's ideas about the forces that control behavior.

ANSWER: Freud believed that behavior was controlled by the unconscious, or the part of the mind that contains information of which people are not aware. Freud thought that you needed to understand the contents of the unconscious to understand the person, so he used free association and dream analysis to study the unconscious. Skinner believed that consequences control behavior. His principle of reinforcement stated that any behavior that is rewarded will be repeated and any behavior that isn't rewarded won't. Both Freud and Skinner believed that humans do not have free will over their behavior. Both Freud's and Skinner's ideas contributed not only to the field of psychology but also beyond psychology.

7. Describe Skinner's ideas about the forces that control behavior. What would contribute to one's behavior related to studying, according to Skinner?

ANSWER: Skinner believed that consequences control behavior. His principle of reinforcement stated that any behavior that is rewarded will be repeated and any behavior that isn't rewarded won't. Therefore, when students study hard, they may be rewarded with good grades and approval from teachers, parents, and peers. These students' studying behaviors will be reinforced and are more likely to occur in the future.

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

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Behaviorists 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 behavior determine its future occurrence. This work has taught psychologists how people, not just rats, learn. His principle of reinforcement pervades modern psychology. (4) By focusing their study only on observable behavior, however, behaviorists 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 behaviorist approach.

9. Humans tend to be afraid of the dark. Provide an explanation of this phenomenon within the framework of both behaviorism and evolutionary psychology. Are the two explanations necessarily incompatible?

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Humans tend not to see well at night. As such, we are prone to accidents when navigating in the dark. In addition, we are at a disadvantage 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) Behaviorists would focus on the learning that occurs within an individual's lifetime. For example, the last time Bob went hunting at night, he broke his 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, Bob 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

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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 behaviorists do not deny the role of genetics, they point to reinforcement as the major determinant of behavior. As such, a behaviorist 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 behavior of our ancestors. We are left with their genes, and thus, their behavior 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 behavioral account would explain this behavior. 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.

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

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 seem to register, store, and retrieve information. This computer model inspired much research in the field of cognitive psychology. This growing field of cognitive psychology studied important processes that behaviorists largely ignored, such as perception, memory, and attention, and ultimately supplanted behaviorism as the dominant theoretical position within psychology. Contributing to the downfall of behaviorism was Noam Chomsky's scathing review of B. F. Skinner's *Verbal Behavior*. Skinner believed that language (he called it verbal behavior) 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.

11. A team of psychologists is working on a project to learn more about consumption of sweet foods. The team includes a cultural psychologist, a behavioral neuroscientist, a social psychologist, and a developmental psychologist. First, describe the type of work each team member engages in. Then write one research question that each would be interested to answer.

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Developmental psychologists study the ways psychological phenomena change over the life span. The developmental psychologist may be interested in asking "Does consumption of sweet foods change as people age?" (2) Social psychologists study the causes and consequences of sociality. The social psychologist might ask, "Does consumption of sweet foods change when the social environment changes?" (3) Behavioral neuroscientists study the relationship between brain and behavior, and therefore might ask, "How does the brain change as a result of consumption of sweet foods?" (4) Cultural psychology is the study of how culture influences mental life. The cultural psychologist may be interested in studying how culture impacts preferences for sweets or the amount of sweet consumption.

12. How might an evolutionary psychologist explain human behavior 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

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human behavior is the product of millions of years of natural selection. Although these behaviors 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 had a preference for 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 behaviors are largely detrimental. But we are stuck with the genes of our ancestors. To the extent that these behaviors are, in part, biologically determined, we will continue to have a propensity to engage in these behaviors.

13. Discuss the growing impact of women and people of color on the field of psychology, and identify some pioneering women and people of color within psychology.

ANSWER: The answer should provide the following information: (1) Today, women and people of color play leading roles in all areas of psychology. (2) Kenneth Clark, a Black person who became the first president of the American Psychological Association in 1970, and Mamie Phipps Clark worked extensively on the self-image of Black children and argued that segregation of the races created great psychological harm. Their research was fundamental and contributed to the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling (*Brown v. Board of Education*) to outlaw segregation in public schools. Kenneth Clark's interest in psychology was sparked by taking a course taught by Francis Cecil Sumner, the first Black person to receive a PhD in psychology in 1920. (3) In 1894, Margaret Floy Washburn became the first woman to receive a PhD in psychology. (4) Mary Whiton Calkins, the first woman elected as president of the APA in 1905, was mentored by William James but was denied a PhD by Harvard because she was a woman. (5) Women now earn the majority (about 70%) of PhD degrees granted in psychology. In addition, people of color earn approximately 30% of the PhDs granted in psychology.

14. Describe four non-research career specializations within psychology.

ANSWER: The answer should provide four of the following points: (1) Clinical psychologists (also called therapists) assess and treat people with psychological disorders. They work closely with psychiatrists, who have a medical degree and can prescribe medication. (2) Counseling psychologists assist people dealing with career issues or common personal problems such as divorce, unemployment, or the loss of a loved one. (3) School psychologists work in educational settings and provide guidance to students, parents, and teachers. (4) Industrial/organizational psychologists work in business and industry, and focus on issues such as improving productivity, developing effective planning strategies, and dealing with change. (5) Sports psychologists help athletes train and compete. (6) Forensic psychologists assist attorneys and courts in dealing with crime. (7) Consumer psychologists help companies develop and market new products.

15. Describe three types of mental health professionals who may work in a private practice. What type of degree would each have?

ANSWER: The answer should provide three of the following points: (1) Psychiatrists, who have earned an MD, assess and may prescribe medications for patients. (2) Clinical psychologists (also called therapists) assess and treat people with psychological disorders. (3) Counseling psychologists (or counselors) may have earned a master's level degree. (4) Psychologists with a PsyD or a MEd degree may also provide therapy in a private practice setting.

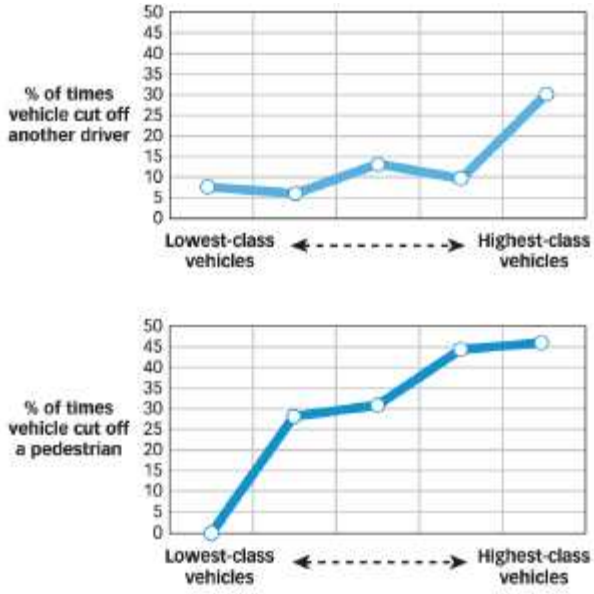
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Chapter 1 - MCAT

Scenario 1.1: Examine Figure 1.1 and then answer the following question(s).



1. (Scenario 1.1) The researchers who conducted this study are MOST likely _____ psychologists.
   a. cognitive behavioral
   b. social or cultural
   c. humanistic
   d. industrial or 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 underscore the importance of:
   a. studying a wide range of values, rather than just a few, when trying to determine if two variables are related.
   b. using random assignment to create equivalent groups.
   c. making testable predictions and then refining the theory based on the data.
   d. generalizing laboratory results to real-world settings.

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 - MCAT

4. (Scenario 1.1) Consider both panels in Figure 1.1. Which statement describes a 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 nevertheless 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) Based on the results shown in Figure 1.1, it is NOT known if:
   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 behavior.

ANSWER: c

6. (Scenario 1.1) A psychologist believes that driving expensive cars and not taking into account the rights of others are both the product of feelings of sexual inferiority banished to the unconscious. The psychologist has 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

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

Catherine is a college freshman who is shocked at the intensity of the jealousy expressed by her roommate's boyfriend. Interested in understanding the relationship between Tara 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 - MCAT

8. (Scenario 1.2) Some psychological theorists believe that Will's jealousy might be due to his projection of his own banished sexual inadequacies and desire 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

9. (Scenario 1.2) Which psychologist might explain Will's jealousy as an unconscious projection of his own banished sexual inadequacies and desire for infidelity?

a. B. F. Skinner
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Max Wertheimer
d. Kurt Lewin

ANSWER: b

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 _____ approach to the study of jealousy.

a. low; cognitive neuroscience
b. high; behavioral 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 Tara wants to go out with her friends, Tara capitulates and stays in with him instead. Consistent with a(n) _____ approach to psychology, Catherine believes that Tara is _____ her boyfriend's jealousy.

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

ANSWER: b

12. (Scenario 1.2) Bowlby's (1969/1982) attachment theory posits 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 jealously in romantic relationships. Catherine wonders what kind of relationship her roommate's boyfriend has with his mother and thinks she needs to read more about this _____ approach to the study of jealousy.

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

ANSWER: a

13. (Scenario 1.2) In analyzing behavioral and evolutionary accounts of jealousy, Catherine is surprised to learn that these very different approaches both emphasize the importance of adaptive consequences. The difference is that a behavioral approach emphasizes the reinforcing consequences of the jealous behavior _____, 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

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

In his *Essay on Human Understanding* (1690/2001), 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 _____ between mind and body.

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

ANSWER: c

15. (Scenario 1.3) In arguing that the mental world can be changed by physical experience, Locke is advancing a position most similar to the one espoused by:

a. Rene Descartes
b. Thomas Hobbes
c. Charles Darwin
d. John Watson

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

17. (Scenario 1.3) Which statement would John Locke MOST likely 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 they 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 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 philosophical _____.
a. consistent; empiricism
b. consistent; nativism
c. inconsistent; empiricism
d. inconsistent; nativism

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

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

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: c

3. Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. Behavior refers to:
   a. perceptions, thoughts, memories, and feelings.
   b. explanations.
   c. urges.
   d. observable actions of human and nonhuman animals.

ANSWER: d

4. The mind is _____, while behavior is _____.
   a. a set of public events; a set of private events
   b. a set of private events; a set of public events
   c. unobservable thoughts; unobservable actions
   d. public thoughts; observable actions

ANSWER: b

5. Among the first to struggle with how the mind works were:
   a. philosophers.
   b. psychologists.
   c. structuralists.
   d. functionalists.

ANSWER: a

6. _____ is the private inner experience of perception, thoughts, memories, and feelings.
   a. The mind
   b. Dualism
   c. Behavior
   d. Empiricism

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

7. Descartes believed that:
   a. the mind and body interface at the amygdala.
   b. perceptions of the physical world are produced entirely by information from the sensory organs.
   c. the body is made of a material substance, while the mind is made of an immaterial substance.
   d. perceptions of the physical world are the brain's interpretation of information from the sensory organs.

ANSWER: c

8. With respect to their beliefs on the mind, Descartes's beliefs are an example of _____, and Hobbes's beliefs are an example of _____.
   a. structuralism; nativism
   b. dualism; materialism
   c. nativism; dualism
   d. dualism; idealism

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: d

10. Samuel believes that his mind is fundamentally different than his brain, a belief consistent with:
   a. dualism.
   b. materialism.
   c. idealism.
   d. nativism.

ANSWER: a

11. Dulce believes that their spirituality is rooted in the functions of a specific area of the brain. Their belief is similar to that of:
   a. Freud.
   b. Descartes.
   c. Hobbes.
   d. Locke.

ANSWER: c

12. Elham believes that our nonphysical mind is distinct from our brain and directs the actions of our brain and body. Their beliefs are MOST similar to those of which philosopher?
   a. Descartes

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

b. von Helmholtz
c. Hobbes
d. Locke

ANSWER: a

13. Kolby believes that her mood is directly attributable to activity in her brain. Her belief is MOST consistent with which philosophical view?
a. idealism
b. materialism
c. nativism
d. dualism

ANSWER: b

14. One piece of evidence that supports materialism is:
a. firsthand accounts from people who have near-death experiences.
b. memory is ultimately explainable in terms of the physical processes that produce it.
c. consciousness can be directly observed.
d. both genetic and environmental factors influence human behavior.

ANSWER: b

15. 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

16. Today, psychologists believe that thoughts and feelings:
a. arise from electrical and chemical activities of the brain.
b. arise from a nonphysical mind interacting with the pineal gland in the brain.
c. are not proper subject matter for scientific research.
d. are not adaptive in helping us function effectively in the world.

ANSWER: a

17. MOST modern psychologists would agree with which statement concerning mental processes such as attention and memory?
a. The scientific method cannot be applied to the study of attention and memory.
b. Mental processes cannot be explained in terms of brain functioning.
c. Mental processes are produced by physical processes in the brain.
d. Mental processes are the only subject matter worthy of study in psychology.

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

18. Min is a modern scholar of psychological science. Min is MOST likely to believe that:
    a. the scientific method cannot be applied to the study of thinking and emotion.
    b. thoughts, feelings, and behaviors arise from electrical and chemical events in the brain.
    c. psychologists should confine their analyses to the study of observable behavior.
    d. the understanding of mental processes should be prioritized over the understanding of behavior.

ANSWER: b

19. Amane believes that the mind continues to exist even after the physical death of the brain. Amane's views are MOST consistent with philosophical:
    a. dualism.
    b. materialism.
    c. realism.
    d. idealism.

ANSWER: a

20. An ultra-distance runner, Gul believes their mind is a nonphysical force that pushes their body to continue even when it is physically exhausted. Gul's views on their mind power are MOST consistent with philosophical:
    a. dualism.
    b. materialism.
    c. realism.
    d. empiricism.

ANSWER: a

21. Alexandra touches a mug of coffee and interprets a warm sensation. She believes that her perception of the temperature of the mug is due to her brain's interpretation of information from her sensory organs. This is MOST consistent with philosophical:
    a. idealism.
    b. realism.
    c. dualism.
    d. materialism.

ANSWER: a

22. Deiondre believes that philosophical idealism drives perception. He is MOST likely to assert that:
    a. perceptions of this page are a result of the light bouncing from the page into your eye only.
    b. the pictures of this page produced by the eye are an exact depiction of its reality.
    c. the light bouncing from this page into your eye is irrelevant to your perception of this page.
    d. the light bouncing from the page into your eye and other information your brain has about the world combine to create a full perception of this page.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

23. Giovanni does not believe that we have a nonphysical mind. Rather, they believe that the mind is what the brain does. Their views are MOST similar to those of:
    a. Locke.
    b. Kant.
    c. Descartes.
    d. Hobbes.

ANSWER: d

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. Amaya believes that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn. This is a theory known as:
    a. dualism.
    b. nativism.
    c. materialism.
    d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: d

27. Which early philosopher is MOST associated with the belief that certain kinds of knowledge are innate rather than acquired?
    a. Descartes
    b. Kant
    c. Hobbes
    d. Locke

ANSWER: b

28. The nature versus nurture debate is evident when contrasting nativism to:
    a. empiricism.
    b. realism.
    c. dualism.

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

d. idealism.

ANSWER: a

29. Salim believes in philosophical empiricism. Which evidence is he MOST likely to use in support of his belief?

a. New skills can be learned with practice.
b. Knowledge of the laws of physics seems to be innate.
c. Infants seem to have knowledge of mathematics.
d. Differences in temperament in infants persist into childhood.

ANSWER: a

30. _____ believed that the mind at birth is a *tabula rasa*.

a. Hobbes
b. Descartes
c. Locke
d. Kant

ANSWER: c

31. 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 first year of development.
c. Infants develop color perception after birth.
d. Age of first memory is culturally dependent.

ANSWER: a

32. Kant believed that humans are born with pre-existing knowledge of:

a. space, time, causality, and number.
b. space, time, physics, and language.
c. language, time, causality, and number.
d. language, physics, causality, and number.

ANSWER: a

33. Kant believed that each of these bits of knowledge is preprogrammed for humans EXCEPT:

a. space.
b. time.
c. number.
d. language.

ANSWER: d

34. Dr. Huan observes that a baby appears to have some expectancy of the law of physics. Her observation is MOST consistent with philosophical:

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a. nativism.
b. idealism.
c. empiricism.
d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: a

35. An eyewitness is insistent that their description of the suspect is a faithful representation of the suspect and not the product of their expectancies. Their beliefs are MOST consistent with philosophical:
a. nativism.
b. idealism.
c. empiricism.
d. realism.

ANSWER: d

36. Watching a beautiful sunset, Kaulana wonders how much their own mind contributes to the awe-inspiring scene. This question BEST represents the issues raised by philosophical:
a. nativism.
b. idealism.
c. empiricism.
d. realism.

ANSWER: b

37. A detective tells her protégé to trust their eyes when examining a crime scene because they always reveal the truth. The detective's advice is MOST consistent with philosophical:
a. nativism.
b. idealism.
c. empiricism.
d. realism.

ANSWER: d

38. Philosophical _____ posits that your eyes function like a camera, recording a faithful image of the world.
a. nativism
b. idealism
c. empiricism
d. realism

ANSWER: d

39. After teaching the first course in scientific or "experimental" psychology, _____ wrote the world's first psychology textbook in 1874.
a. Helmholtz
b. Wundt

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c. Ebbinghaus
d. James
ANSWER: b

40. _____ is the amount of time between the onset of a stimulus and a response to that stimulus.
a. Natural selection
b. Introspection
c. Reaction time
d. Stimulus time
ANSWER: c

41. Helmholtz used the amount of time between the onset of a stimulus and a response to calculate:
a. the subjective response to the stimulus.
b. the speed at which nerves transmit information.
c. learning.
d. the stimulus times.
ANSWER: b

42. Sara is measuring the amount of time that passes between when her father's cell phone buzzes and when he picks it up. Sara is measuring:
a. classical conditioning.
b. introspection.
c. reaction time.
d. reinforcement.
ANSWER: c

43. Tona works in a psychology lab. She asks participants to press a button after they hear a brief tone. Tona records _____, the amount of time that passes between the sounding of the tone and the button press.
a. reaction time
b. unconscious activity
c. reinforced behavior
d. systematic self-observation
ANSWER: a

44. 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 nerve impulse.
d. developing an approach to psychology that emphasizes the adaptive significance of mental processes.
ANSWER: c

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45. An acupuncturist asks you to verbally respond as soon as you feel a pinprick as she stimulates your upper thigh, calf, ankle, and toe with a needle. Based on Helmholtz's research, you will react MOST quickly when the _____ is stimulated.

a. upper thigh
b. calf
c. ankle
d. toe

ANSWER: a

46. Hermann von Helmholtz used the methodological technique of _____, and Wilhelm Wundt used the technique of _____.

a. introspection; functionalism
b. reaction time; introspection
c. reaction time; functionalism
d. introspection; structuralism

ANSWER: b

47. Historians generally credit _____ with opening the world's first psychological laboratory.

a. Wundt
b. Darwin
c. Kant
d. Chomsky

ANSWER: a

48. 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

49. After becoming a trained observer, Jose reports on their moment-to-moment responses to several different shades of the color blue. Jose is using a technique known as:

a. reaction time testing.
b. free association.
c. behaviorism.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

50. Wundt believed that scientific psychology should focus on analyzing:

a. decision making.
b. observable behavior.

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c. consciousness.
d. brain functioning.

ANSWER: c

51. 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

52. 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

53. What technique did psychologists who studied structuralism use?
a. conditioning
b. introspection
c. psychoanalysis
d. hypnosis

ANSWER: b

54. In _____, trained observers are asked to report on their "raw" sensory experience in response to a stimulus.
a. inspection
b. circumspection
c. retrospection
d. introspection

ANSWER: d

55. 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 method used in this experiment is:
a. reaction time test.
b. free association.
c. introspection.
d. classical conditioning.

ANSWER: c

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

ANSWER: d

57. 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 valid.
    c. there was no way to tell if a participant's response was accurate.
    d. reaction time is unrelated to activity in the brain.

ANSWER: c

58. The lack of consistency in perceptual experiences between individuals using introspective techniques contributed to the decline of:
    a. dualism.
    b. nativism.
    c. behaviorism.
    d. structuralism.

ANSWER: d

59. What question does structuralism essentially ask?
    a. What is the mind like?
    b. How does the mind function?
    c. How did the mind evolve?
    d. Is the mind the same as the brain?

ANSWER: a

60. Vadik studies altered perceptual experiences produced by the psychedelic drug DMT. They ask users to describe how color and light are perceived, how fabric feels on the skin, and how a ticking metronome sounds. Vadik's research is MOST similar to that conducted by which school of psychology?
    a. structuralism
    b. functionalism
    c. neuroscience
    d. idealism

ANSWER: a

61. William James viewed consciousness as being similar to:
    a. a flowing stream.
    b. the parts of an atom.

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c. explanatory fiction.
d. the parts of a clock.

ANSWER: a

62. Which early psychologist used the metaphor of a flowing stream to describe consciousness?
a. Hermann von Helmholtz
b. William James
c. Charles Darwin
d. John Watson

ANSWER: b

63. In the work of past psychologists, the goal of introspection was to:
a. reduce patients' hysteria.
b. discover the building blocks of subjective experience.
c. condition new behavioral responses to stimuli.
d. treat various psychological disorders.

ANSWER: b

64. Amane is conducting a study using the introspection techniques of the late 19th century. If they are successful, the study will result in:
a. reductions of patients' psychological distress.
b. patient insight into the causes of their psychological problems.
c. understanding of the functions of the mind.
d. discovery of the building blocks of subjective experience.

ANSWER: d

65. Wilhelm Wundt started the psychological school of _____, whereas William James advocated for _____.
a. functionalism; behaviorism
b. functionalism; structuralism
c. structuralism; behaviorism
d. structuralism; functionalism

ANSWER: d

66. Which school of psychology did William James found?
a. structuralism
b. behaviorism
c. functionalism
d. psychoanalysis

ANSWER: c

67. Which psychologist established functionalism as an approach to psychology?

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a. James
b. Skinner
c. Wundt
d. Watson

ANSWER: a

68. An early approach to psychology that focused on the adaptive significance of mental processes is called:
a. structuralism.
b. nativism.
c. functionalism.
d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: c

69. William James's school of functionalism was MOST influenced by the works of:
a. John Watson.
b. Wilhelm Wundt.
c. Charles Darwin.
d. Noam Chomsky.

ANSWER: c

70. 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

71. Studies have demonstrated that we attend to only a fraction of the sensory information 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

72. 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. Ebbinghaus.

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c. Skinner.
d. Darwin.

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: c

74. The theory known as _____ posits 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

75. William 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 behavior.
d. use introspection to study consciousness.

ANSWER: a

76. 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

77. In his theory of _____, Darwin proposed that attributes that are MOST adaptive become more prevalent in the population.
a. structuralism
b. nativism
c. natural selection
d. functionalism

ANSWER: c

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78. Imani makes the observation 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 to the ancestors of ancient dogs than to humans.
c. There must have been a use for the evolved consciousness of all animals.
d. Visual perception involves different learning processes for dogs and humans.

ANSWER: b

79. 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 non-plant-based foods. Aki's explanation is MOST in line with which theory?

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

ANSWER: c

80. 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 to enhance performance?
c. What do participants report when they introspect about failing an exam?
d. What brain regions are active when anxiety is experienced?

ANSWER: b

81. 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

82. Sigmund Freud pioneered _____, whereas William James began the psychological school of _____.

a. behaviorism; psychoanalysis
b. psychoanalysis; behaviorism
c. humanism; functionalism
d. psychoanalysis; functionalism

ANSWER: d

83. In the late 1800s, a temporary loss of cognitive or motor function with no obvious physical origin was

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termed:

a. agoraphobia.
b. hysteria.
c. neurosis.
d. generalized anxiety.

ANSWER: b

84. 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

85. In the late 1800s, _____ noted that symptoms of hysteria were eliminated when patients were treated with hypnosis.

a. James and Freud
b. Helmholtz and Wundt
c. Charcot and Janet
d. Freud and Watson

ANSWER: c

86. Freud believed that the mind:

a. is largely hidden from view.
b. is mostly understandable.
c. is not the source of hysteria.
d. does not require analysis.

ANSWER: a

87. Which statement about psychoanalysis is FALSE?

a. The goal of psychoanalysis was to foster introspection.
b. Sigmund Freud used psychoanalysis in his therapeutic sessions.
c. Dream analysis was used in therapeutic sessions.
d. Free associations were often used in psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: a

88. Thomas reports that he just has become blind in his left eye, although there is no physical cause. In the late 1800s, French physicians Charcot and Janet would probably have:

a. diagnosed Thomas with hysteria.
b. tried to use classical conditioning to treat the blindness.
c. used introspection to determine the building blocks of sight.

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d. approached the treatment using a cultural psychology perspective.

ANSWER: a

89. Clementine reports that after a heated argument with her boss, her right arm has become paralyzed, although there is no medical cause. In the late 1800s, French physicians Charcot and Janet would probably have:

a. diagnosed Clementine with hysteria.
b. tried to use classical conditioning to treat the paralyzed arm.
c. used introspection to determine the building blocks of movement.
d. approached the treatment using a cultural psychology perspective.

ANSWER: a

90. 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

91. Which psychologist's theories addressed the underlying causes of hysteria and other nervous disorders?

a. Lewin
b. Skinner
c. Watson
d. Freud

ANSWER: d

92. Isabella is currently experiencing hysteria and reports that she can remember very few events from her traumatic childhood. Freud would suggest that she undergo treatment using:

a. humanistic therapy.
b. free association.
c. introspection.
d. conditioning techniques.

ANSWER: b

93. Freud called the _____ 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

94. The theory that emphasizes the importance of unconscious mental processes in shaping feelings, thoughts,

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and behaviors is called:

a. Gestalt theory.
b. structuralism.
c. functionalism.
d. psychoanalytic theory.

ANSWER: d

95. 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. behaviorist
d. structuralist

ANSWER: b

96. Dr. Kobayashi believes that psychological disorders arise largely from unconscious processes. In their work with clients, they try to pull repressed memories out of the unconscious and into the light of day, where they can be resolved. Dr. Kobayashi's work is based on that of:

a. behaviorists.
b. Gestalt psychologists.
c. psychoanalysis.
d. cognitive psychologists.

ANSWER: c

97. Psychoanalysis focuses on:

a. the adaptability of certain psychological disorders.
b. deconstructing consciousness into its component parts.
c. techniques to access the contents of the unconscious.
d. ways to banish anxiety into the unconscious.

ANSWER: c

98. Bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness is the goal of:

a. psychoanalysis.
b. behaviorism.
c. introspection.
d. neuroscience.

ANSWER: a

99. Which early psychologist is associated with psychoanalysis?

a. Freud
b. Watson

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c. Skinner
d. James

ANSWER: a

100. Freud emphasized that his patients' hysterical symptoms could be traced to:
a. effects of painful childhood experiences that could not be remembered.
b. failures of otherwise adaptive cognitive processes.
c. the conscious avoidance of intimate contact.
d. maladaptive patterns of behavior that could be observed during infancy.

ANSWER: a

101. Dr. Dahl adopts a psychoanalytic approach to therapy. Which techniques are they MOST likely to use?
a. free association and classical conditioning
b. classical conditioning and introspection
c. free association and dream analysis
d. dream analysis and introspection

ANSWER: c

102. Professor Malone believes that much of human behavior is governed by unconscious forbidden sexual desires. Her conceptual framework is MOST consistent with:
a. behaviorism.
b. psychoanalysis.
c. structuralism.
d. idealism.

ANSWER: b

103. Which psychologist was part of the psychoanalytic movement?
a. Sigmund Freud
b. Noam Chomsky
c. John Watson
d. William James

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: a

105. Within psychology, psychoanalysis had its greatest influence on:

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a. cognitive psychologists.
b. clinicians.
c. behaviorists.
d. experimental psychologists.

ANSWER: b

106. Dr. Makondo is a clinical psychologist who often uses psychoanalysis with his clients. Which techniques are they MOST likely to use?
a. free association and classical conditioning
b. reinforcement and introspection
c. free association and dream analysis
d. dream analysis and introspection

ANSWER: c

107. Today, the term *hysteria*:
a. refers to a personality disorder.
b. is commonly used in hypnotherapy.
c. refers to a disorder of identity.
d. is obsolete.

ANSWER: d

108. _____ believed that painful childhood memories of patients with hysteria were _____ the unconscious.
a. Charcot; erased from
b. Freud; erased form
c. Charcot; repressed into
d. Freud; repressed into

ANSWER: d

109. MOST experimental psychologists working at the time of Freud:
a. paid little attention to his theories.
b. endorsed most of his theories.
c. conducted research to affirm his theories.
d. conducted research to disprove his theories.

ANSWER: a

110. With respect to pioneering new schools in psychology, William James is to _____ as John Watson is to _____.
a. functionalism; behaviorism
b. functionalism; structuralism
c. structuralism; behaviorism
d. structuralism; functionalism

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ANSWER: a

111. William James held views MOST similar to _____, and John Watson held views MOST similar to _____.
a. Charles Darwin; Ivan Pavlov
b. Wilhelm Wundt; Jean Piaget
c. Edward Titchener; Rosalie Rayner
d. B. F. Skinner; Margaret Floy Washburn
ANSWER: a

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

113. An approach advocating that psychologists restrict themselves to the scientific study of observable behavior is called:
a. psychoanalysis.
b. behaviorism.
c. functionalism.
d. structuralism.
ANSWER: b

114. _____ advocates the scientific study of objectively observable behavior.
a. Functionalism
b. Structuralism
c. Behaviorism
d. Psychoanalysis
ANSWER: c

115. _____ restricts scientific study to observable behavior only.
a. Functionalism
b. Structuralism
c. Behaviorism
d. Behavioral neuroscience
ANSWER: c

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

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c. psychoanalysis
d. behaviorism

ANSWER: d

117. Which school of psychology advocates for a subject matter that is MOST easily measured?
a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. psychoanalysis
d. behaviorism

ANSWER: d

118. John Watson argued that psychologists should study what people:
a. do.
b. think.
c. feel.
d. experience.

ANSWER: a

119. Structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis all are similar in that advocates of each position:
a. sought to identify the building blocks of consciousness.
b. believed that consciousness was best described metaphorically as a flowing river.
c. attempted to understand the workings of the mind.
d. believed that human behavior was determined largely by unconscious forces.

ANSWER: c

120. Why did behaviorism 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

121. "You don't know what she thinks, but you know how she acts." This statement characterizes which approach?
a. psychoanalysis
b. humanism
c. behaviorism
d. Gestalt theories

ANSWER: c

122. Hector doesn't believe that mental processes can be studied scientifically because they are too subjective.

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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. behaviorism

ANSWER: d

123. Watson criticized the introspective methods of the structuralists and functionalists primarily because:

a. Watson denied that people think.
b. introspection cannot produce objective measures required by science.
c. the stimulus–response introspective model was overly simplistic.
d. reaction time was an unreliable dependent measure.

ANSWER: b

124. If given a stimulus, the psychologist should be able to predict the response. This stated goal of scientific psychology is associated with which psychologist?

a. Freud
b. James
c. Watson
d. Wundt

ANSWER: c

125. 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

126. 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

127. 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.

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c. reaction.
d. reinforcer.

ANSWER: b

128. 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

129. 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

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

ANSWER: c

131. 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

132. The behaviorism of John Watson might be described as _____ psychology.
a. response–stimulus
b. stimulus–response
c. stimulus–reinforcer
d. response–reinforcer

ANSWER: b

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133. Which psychologist is MOST associated with stimulus–response psychology?
a. B. F. Skinner
b. William James
c. John Watson
d. Wilhelm Wundt
ANSWER: c

134. Response is to stimulus as the:
a. firing of a gun at the start of a race is to running.
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

135. 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

136. In Pavlov's research, the sound of a tone was a _____ for salivating.
a. stimulus
b. response
c. reward
d. reinforcer
ANSWER: a

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

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

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ANSWER: d

139. With respect to the causes of behavior, Watson stressed the importance of _____, and Skinner stressed the importance of _____.

a. reinforcement for responses; free will to respond
b. emotions before responses; reinforcers after responses
c. stimuli after responses; mental processes before responses
d. stimuli before responses; reinforcers after responses

ANSWER: d

140. Byeol thinks that we learn to act in certain ways because of the consequences of our behavior. Their belief is probably influenced by the findings of:

a. William James.
b. Sigmund Freud.
c. B. F. Skinner.
d. John Watson.

ANSWER: c

141. The behavior of Skinner's rat could be described as _____, whereas the behavior of Pavlov's dog can be described as _____.

a. a product of nurture; a product of nature
b. active; passive
c. passive; active
d. a product of nature; a product of nurture

ANSWER: b

142. 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

143. 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 mother 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."

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

ANSWER: b

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144. 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(n) _____ running outside when she hears the music.

a. response to
b. stimulus eliciting
c. reinforcement for
d. unconscious force triggering

ANSWER: c

145. 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. Lola's behavior has been influenced by:

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

ANSWER: b

146. 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

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

a. John Watson
b. Karl Lashley
c. Max Wertheimer
d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: d

148. Which statement presents a characteristic of the cumulative recorder?

a. It noted the cumulative effects of stimuli.
b. It graphed the frequency of responses in real time.
c. It provided immediate feedback as to whether a behavior would be rewarded.
d. It identified stimuli that predicted responses.

ANSWER: b

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

a. Max Wertheimer
b. B. F. Skinner

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c. Noam Chomsky
d. Sigmund Freud
ANSWER: b

150. In his best-selling book *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, B. F. Skinner argued that behavior is:
a. the result of the unconscious mind.
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

151. Which psychologist is MOST associated with rats pressing levers for food?
a. Ivan Pavlov
b. William James
c. B. F. Skinner
d. John Watson
ANSWER: c

152. In a psychology laboratory course, Shahira taught their rat to press a lever for food pellets. The laboratory course appears to be influenced by the research of which psychologist?
a. Ivan Pavlov
b. B. F. Skinner
c. John Watson
d. Frederic Bartlett
ANSWER: b

153. Skinner's rat could be described as _____; in contrast, Pavlov's dog can be described as _____.
a. planning; acting
b. doing; feeling
c. thinking; behaving
d. operating; anticipating
ANSWER: d

154. The principle of reinforcement states that any behavior that produces a reward will be:
a. stamped into the mind.
b. repeated.
c. considered socially desirable.
d. biologically adaptive.
ANSWER: b

155. During the rise of _____, the schools of structuralism and functionalism gradually disappeared.

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a. behaviorism
b. Gestalt psychology
c. the cognitive revolution
d. neuroscience

ANSWER: a

156. In attempting to bring about a better society, which psychologist would MOST object to strategies focused on "changing the hearts and minds" of people?
a. Sigmund Freud
b. William James
c. Kurt Lewin
d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: d

157. In his writings, B. F. Skinner argued that free will:
a. is the cause of human behavior.
b. comes between the stimulus and the response.
c. is an illusion.
d. is the result of reinforcement.

ANSWER: c

158. _____ pioneered the Gestalt psychology movement.
a. Max Wertheimer
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Jean Piaget
d. Sigmund Freud

ANSWER: a

159. Which field of psychology is interested in studying the way in which the mind creates perceptual experience?
a. behaviorism
b. Gestalt psychology
c. psychoanalysis
d. functionalism

ANSWER: b

160. Gestalt psychologist Max Wertheimer demonstrated that:
a. visual perception is an accurate representation of sensory data.
b. perception of a whole image influences judgments about the parts.
c. images are produced in different parts of the brain.
d. illusory motion is caused by reinforcement of visual behavior.

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ANSWER: b

161. In their research on how people perceive motion, Gestalt psychologists demonstrated that:
a. illusory motion occurs due solely to sensory input.
b. physical stimuli alone are responsible for the perceptual experience.
c. the mind makes sense of incoming sensory data.
d. illusory motion is unrelated to the mind.

ANSWER: c

162. We perceive the lights on a quickly blinking neon sign to be in motion, a phenomenon studied by which psychologists?
a. Gestalt
b. evolutionary
c. cultural
d. behaviorist

ANSWER: a

163. Abidemi looked up at the news ticker in Times Square and perceived the headlines scrolling from right to left despite the fact that the letters were not moving, a phenomenon first studied by:
a. Frederic Bartlett.
b. Jean Piaget.
c. Max Wertheimer.
d. Kurt Lewin.

ANSWER: c

164. 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

165. Which pioneer of cognitive psychology conducted research on memory in which they asked 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. Noam Chomsky
d. Max Wertheimer

ANSWER: a

166. Sir Frederic Bartlett believed that memory:
a. is an unobservable construct that cannot be empirically studied.

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b. operates like a recording device.
c. develops from reinforcement and punishment.
d. is constructed by the mind using theories of how the world works.

ANSWER: d

167. 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

168. A memory expert testifies in court for the defense 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. Kurt Lewin.
c. Jean Piaget.
d. Frederic Bartlett.

ANSWER: d

169. Malik, a college student, confidently claims that he remembers the first day of junior high school exactly as it happened. Based on the research findings of Frederic Bartlett, it is likely that:
a. he has forgotten most everything about the first day of class.
b. his memory is heavily influenced by his expectations of the first day.
c. his memory is highly accurate given his confidence.
d. he never encoded the memory with any accuracy given his age at the time.

ANSWER: b

170. A cognitive psychologist who studied the perceptual and cognitive errors of children 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.

ANSWER: a

171. 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.

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d. perceptual illusions in adults.

ANSWER: b

172. 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 _____ year(s), children typically identified the unbroken mound as containing more clay.

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

ANSWER: c

173. Piaget showed children two equally small mounds of clay and then broke one mound into little pieces. He then asked children to identify which had more clay—the intact mound or the collection of little pieces. If we replicated this experiment, which is the YOUNGEST participant who we would expect to correctly identify the mound and collection of pieces as having equal amounts of clay?

a. 2-year-old Aisha
b. 4-year-old Sam
c. 8-year-old Amida
d. 10-year-old Sydney

ANSWER: c

174. 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

175. 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

176. Based on his research, Piaget concluded that:

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a. personality is fully formed by the age of about 6.
b. small children view the world in a fundamentally different way than adults do.
c. even young children grasp abstract moral concepts.
d. children and adults think similarly about relationships between the size and mass of objects.

ANSWER: b

177. When you go to a movie theater 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. cultural psychology
b. Gestalt psychology
c. developmental psychology
d. behaviorism

ANSWER: b

178. Gestalt psychologists believe that:

a. visual illusions are caused by unconscious processes.
b. the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
c. images are produced in different parts of the brain.
d. hallucinations are the result of a chemical imbalance in the brain.

ANSWER: b

179. A train is passing by, but Jean'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 evoked this evolutionarily adaptive sensory response.
d. the mind creates a whole image from the parts that it perceives.

ANSWER: d

180. Wertheimer, a Gestalt psychologist, used _____ to show how perception of a whole object or scene can influence judgments about its individual elements.

a. illusory motion
b. introspection
c. reinforcement
d. dream analysis

ANSWER: a

181. 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. Lashley's
b. Piaget's

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c. Bartlett's
d. Kirsner's

ANSWER: c

182. 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 survivor's memories to make a prediction about where the wreckage of two ships might be.
c. introspection to assess perceptual experiences during a crisis.
d. stories about two ships to recreate the size and shape of the ships.

ANSWER: b

183. The psychologist who argued that it wasn't an environmental stimulus, but rather the subjective experience, or construal, of the stimulus that led to behavior, was:
a. Karl Lashley.
b. John Watson.
c. Kurt Lewin.
d. Noam Chomsky.

ANSWER: c

184. A teacher praises a student for asking a good question. Which psychologist would state that the effect of praise on subsequent behavior depends on the student's subjective experience of it?
a. B. F. Skinner
b. Kurt Lewin
c. Jean Piaget
d. Sigmund Freud

ANSWER: b

185. Psychologist Kurt Lewin believed that stimulus–response psychology was too simplistic to predict human behavior. In his theories, he proposed that responses were dependent on the:
a. subjective construal of the stimulus.
b. structure of the stimulus.
c. reinforcement by the stimulus.
d. informational value of the stimulus.

ANSWER: a

186. According to Kurt Lewin, a construal refers to:
a. a physical property of the stimulus.
b. an observable response to the stimulus.
c. a perceptual illusion that commonly occurs to visual stimuli.
d. how people think about a stimulus.

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ANSWER: d

187. Which psychologist conducted early research on autocracy and democracy?
a. Max Wertheimer
b. Kurt Lewin
c. Solomon Asch
d. Frederic Bartlett
ANSWER: b

188. Researchers demonstrated that it took more time for children to adjust working in a(n) _____ group after previously working in a(n) _____ one.
a. democratic; autocratic
b. autocratic; democratic
c. majority; minority
d. minority; majority
ANSWER: a

189. The study of the causes and consequences of sociality is called:
a. cultural psychology.
b. cognitive psychology.
c. sociobiology.
d. social psychology.
ANSWER: d

190. Dr. Ramirez is currently conducting a research study to examine how adolescents create identities based on their peer groups. Which area of psychology does their research BEST represent?
a. Gestalt psychology
b. social psychology
c. clinical psychology
d. cultural psychology
ANSWER: b

191. Dr. Ngwenya studies how people form stereotypes. Which area of psychology does their research BEST represent?
a. cognitive psychology
b. social psychology
c. Gestalt psychology
d. cultural psychology
ANSWER: b

192. Ainsley wants to learn the MOST effective techniques to make a favorable first impression in a large group. Ainsley might want to take a course in _____ psychology.

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a. Gestalt
b. cultural
c. behavioral
d. social

ANSWER: d

193. Amal wants to learn if opposites really do attract. She might want to take a course in _____ psychology.
a. evolutionary
b. cultural
c. cognitive
d. social

ANSWER: d

194. The research of which psychologist gave birth to the field of social psychology?
a. Jean Piaget
b. Kurt Lewin
c. Max Wertheimer
d. John Watson

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: a

196. 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

197. 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

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198. Researchers study why people commit evil acts when ordered to do so by a totalitarian regime. These researchers are MOST likely:

a. cultural psychologists.
b. behavioral neuroscientists.
c. social psychologists.
d. developmental psychologists.

ANSWER: c

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

a. psychoanalyst.
b. behavioral neuroscientist.
c. social psychologist.
d. evolutionary psychologist.

ANSWER: c

200. 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

201. 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. behavioristic theory

ANSWER: a

202. When Helena runs with her running group, she runs faster than when she runs by herself. Which field of psychology would be MOST interested in studying this behavior?

a. behavioral neuroscience
b. cultural psychology
c. social psychology
d. evolutionary psychology

ANSWER: c

203. Which topic would NOT be of interest to social psychologists?

a. the contents of the unconscious
b. racial prejudice

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c. leadership and communication
d. how people draw inferences about others

ANSWER: a

204. 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. desire things that others have.

ANSWER: a

205. Adib's best friend Rion tells him about someone that they might be interested in dating. Rion explains that this person is "charming, good-looking, ambitious, but short-tempered, and somewhat critical." Based on the primacy effect, Adib will MOST likely form a(n) _____ impression of this person.
a. neutral
b. bad
c. good
d. indifferent

ANSWER: c

206. Chen's mother tells her about someone that she might be interested in dating. Her mother explains that this person is "critical, short-tempered, ambitious, but good-looking, and charming." Based on the primacy effect, Chen will MOST likely form a(n) _____ impression of this person.
a. neutral
b. bad
c. good
d. indifferent

ANSWER: b

207. Social psychologists would be interested in all of these topics EXCEPT:
a. repressed conflict within the unconscious.
b. how people persuade each other.
c. leadership and communication.
d. how identities are formed within groups.

ANSWER: a

208. Which linguist published a devastating critique of Skinner's theory of language development?
a. George Miller
b. Noam Chomsky
c. John Garcia
d. Solomon Asch

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ANSWER: b

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

210. B. F. Skinner's *Verbal Behavior* (1957) attempts to provide a(n) _____ account of language.
a. cognitive
b. evolutionary
c. behavioral
d. sociocultural
ANSWER: c

211. According to Chomsky, which observation of language challenges a behavioral 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

212. 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

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

214. Which topic is LEAST likely to be studied by cognitive psychologists?
a. attention

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b. memory
c. decision making
d. unconscious conflicts

ANSWER: d

215. Which topic is LEAST likely to be studied by cognitive psychologists?
a. attention
b. memory
c. unconscious desires
d. perception

ANSWER: c

216. According to Chomsky, which observation of language in children challenges a behavioral 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 he says "please," he will say "please" more often.
d. Grammar rules are highly individualistic and the result of childhood learning experiences.

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: b

219. According to cognitive psychologists, the relationship between computer hardware and software is analogous to the relationship between:
a. the brain and the mind.
b. the mind and the brain.
c. the mind and language.
d. language and the mind.

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ANSWER: a

220. Which research question would cognitive psychologists be MOST interested in studying?
a. Can children's behavior be modified through intermittent reinforcement?
b. What is the evolutionary basis for the fear of snakes?
c. How does chunking information improve memory processing?
d. What part of the brain processes rewards?
ANSWER: c

221. 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

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

223. The development of computers ignited the cognitive revolution because it:
a. enabled psychologists to scan brain structure and function.
b. gave psychologists a scientifically respectable way to talk about mental processes.
c. enabled psychologists to study reaction time.
d. allowed psychologists to perform statistical analyses on large data sets.
ANSWER: b

224. In what year was the first general-purpose electronic digital computer built?
a. 1935
b. 1945
c. 1955
d. 1965
ANSWER: b

225. ENIAC was the world's first:
a. digital computer.
b. personality test.
c. intelligence test.

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d. brain scanning device.

ANSWER: a

226. Aminata is interested in the decision-making process. They MOST likely will be interested in the field of _____ psychology.

a. behavioral
b. social
c. evolutionary
d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

227. Hadya is interested in memory errors people make when their attention is divided. She MOST likely will be interested in the field of _____ psychology.

a. clinical
b. social
c. evolutionary
d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

228. Which topic would be of LEAST interest to an evolutionary psychologist?

a. gender differences in sexual promiscuity
b. how people select their ideal mate
c. how the timing of a reinforcer influences behavior
d. the types of stimuli easily associated with sickness

ANSWER: c

229. 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

230. _____ demonstrated that the ease with which associations are learned can be influenced by an organism's evolutionary history.

a. Charles Darwin
b. John Garcia
c. Paul Broca
d. William James

ANSWER: b

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231. 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

232. 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 flavor.
c. the sign outside the Japanese restaurant.
d. riding in the car.

ANSWER: b

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

a. genetic factors are a relatively unimportant component of learning.
b. rats have evolved to not associate lights with smell.
c. behavior 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

234. What type of psychology explains mind and behavior in terms of the adaptive value of abilities that are preserved over time by natural selection?

a. behaviorism
b. physiological psychology
c. evolutionary psychology
d. cognitive neuroscience

ANSWER: c

235. The psychological approach emphasizing that the mind is a collection of specialized components that are designed to overcome problems that our ancestors faced over millions of years is:

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

ANSWER: d

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236. An explanation of jealousy from the perspective of evolutionary psychology might focus on how jealousy:
a. hindered reproduction in our ancestors through a decrease in "jealous genes."
b. results, in part, from how our ancestors coped with the challenges of survival and reproduction.
c. was reinforced and punished throughout history.
d. hinders the ability to attract but facilitates the ability to keep a mate today.

ANSWER: b

237. Dr. Aamirah believes that most young heterosexual men prefer to choose young, healthy heterosexual women for their life partners because doing so boosts their chances for producing healthy offspring. Critically, these young men have this preference even if they don't know the reason for it. This outlook illustrates the _____ perspective.
a. Gestalt
b. evolutionary
c. behavioral
d. developmental

ANSWER: b

238. Dr. Zhao believes that most young heterosexual women prefer successful, slightly older heterosexual men for their life partners because doing so boosts their chances for successful child rearing. Critically, these young women have this preference even if they don't know the reason for it. This outlook illustrates the _____ perspective.
a. Gestalt
b. evolutionary
c. behavioral
d. developmental

ANSWER: b

239. Dr. White believes that humans are biologically prepared to fear snakes. This outlook illustrates the _____ perspective.
a. cognitive neuroscientific
b. evolutionary
c. behavioral
d. developmental

ANSWER: b

240. 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

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of medication today allows people to consume larger amounts of high-fat food.
ANSWER: a

241. Which topic would an evolutionary psychologist be MOST interested in studying?
a. the parts of the brain involved in memory storage
b. how memories are repressed
c. how people select their ideal mate
d. the way culture affects how people view images
ANSWER: c

242. Which topic would an evolutionary psychologist be MOST interested in studying?
a. the way people shift attention from one task to another
b. the nature of unconscious conflict
c. gender differences in sexual promiscuity
d. the parts of the brain involved in language formation
ANSWER: c

243. _____ 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

244. The research of Broca:
a. established behaviorism as a true science.
b. confirmed Descartes's belief that the mind and body are 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

245. Based on his research, Broca:
a. confirmed predictions made by behaviorism.
b. uncovered evidence consistent with dualism.
c. conceptualized language in terms of both nature and nurture.
d. attributed the cause of human speech to brain activity.
ANSWER: d

246. The French physician Paul Broca discovered a brain region that was associated with the:
a. production and understanding of speech.
b. production of speech.

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c. understanding of speech.
d. ability to understand novel speech.

ANSWER: b

247. Kyrah suffered a stroke and experienced damage to Broca's area. Kyrah will have problems:
a. speaking.
b. reading.
c. moving her arm.
d. recognizing objects.

ANSWER: a

248. Akemi suffered a stroke that led to damage to Broca's area. Akemi will have problems:
a. understanding stimulus–response relationships.
b. distinguishing faces.
c. remembering her childhood.
d. producing speech.

ANSWER: d

249. 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

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

ANSWER: d

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

ANSWER: b

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252. Which early neuropsychologist trained rats to run a maze, surgically damaged 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

253. 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

254. After conducting repeated experiments in which he first trained rats to navigate a maze and then damaged tiny sections of their brains to see if that brain region eliminated learning, Lashley reported that:
a. the maze learning could be erased by damaging 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. damage to no one brain region seemed to uniquely and reliably eliminate maze learning.
ANSWER: d

255. 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 damaging different 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 the thickness of 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

256. Which approach to psychology links behavior to activities in the brain?
a. cognitive neuroscience
b. cognitive psychology
c. behavioral neuroscience
d. evolutionary psychology
ANSWER: c

257. The _____ approach to psychology links observable behavior to activities in the brain.
a. cognitive neuroscience
b. evolutionary

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c. behavioral neuroscience
d. Gestalt

ANSWER: c

258. Which research question is MOST relevant to behavioral 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

259. Which research question is MOST relevant to behavioral neuroscience?
a. How does children's language develop?
b. What brain mechanisms in rats are changed by repeated drug administrations?
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

260. 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. behavioral neuroscientist.

ANSWER: d

261. Chloe seeks to understand the brain functions associated with coordinated movement. Chloe is MOST likely a(n):
a. behaviorist.
b. evolutionary psychologist.
c. cognitive neuroscientist.
d. behavioral neuroscientist.

ANSWER: d

262. 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(s) 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

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ANSWER: c

263. A field that attempts to understand the links between cognitive processes and brain activity is:
a. cognitive neuroscience.
b. psychoanalysis.
c. developmental psychology.
d. evolutionary psychology.
ANSWER: a

264. 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. behavioral neuroscience
c. evolutionary psychology
d. cognitive neuroscience
ANSWER: d

265. Laila is a PhD student in cognitive neuroscience. Which area would they be MOST likely to study?
a. brain mechanisms underlying memory formation
b. brain mechanisms underlying sleep
c. brain mechanisms underlying how reinforcement strengthens behavior
d. brain mechanisms underlying aging
ANSWER: a

266. As a PhD student in cognitive neuroscience, Jerome is MOST likely to study:
a. brain mechanisms underlying language formation.
b. brain mechanisms underlying sexual attraction.
c. brain mechanisms underlying stimulus–response learning.
d. evolutionarily adaptive brain mechanisms.
ANSWER: a

267. Which question would a cognitive neuroscientist be MOST interested in?
a. What brain areas are active during decision making?
b. What brain areas are involved in maze learning in rats?
c. What brain areas control basic life functions?
d. What brain areas secrete hormones that control hunger?
ANSWER: a

268. Which question would a cognitive neuroscientist be LEAST interested in?
a. What brain areas are active when remembering an event?
b. What brain areas are necessary for learning a new language?

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c. What brain areas control bodily movement?
d. What brain areas are active when imagining the rotation of an object?

ANSWER: c

269. In the field of neuroscience, Lashley is to Broca as:
a. maze learning is to speech production.
b. speech production is to speech understanding.
c. cognitive neuroscience is to behavioral neuroscience.
d. speech understanding is to maze learning.

ANSWER: a

270. With respect to the brain regions underlying these abilities, maze learning appears to be _____, whereas speech production appears to be _____.
a. localized; diffusely stored
b. diffusely stored; localized
c. a function of Broca's area; a function of the right frontal lobe
d. a function of the right frontal lobe; a function of Broca's area

ANSWER: b

271. Broca discovered a brain region associated with speech _____ located in the _____ hemisphere.
a. understanding; right
b. understanding; left
c. production; right
d. production; left

ANSWER: d

272. fMRIs produce brain scans depicting:
a. electrical waves.
b. maps of blood flow.
c. gray matter mass.
d. cranial volume.

ANSWER: b

273. Values, traditions, and beliefs that are shared by a particular group of people are called:
a. customs.
b. ceremonies.
c. culture.
d. backgrounds.

ANSWER: c

274. Which factor is LEAST likely to define a culture?

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a. age
b. religion
c. sexual orientation
d. diversity

ANSWER: d

275. 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

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

ANSWER: a

277. Cultural psychology is the study of:
a. changes in culture due to mental life.
b. the unconscious mind.
c. the relationship between the brain and the mind.
d. how culture influences mental life.

ANSWER: d

278. Seamus is interested in the rituals practiced in mountainous tribes of New Guinea. Seamus is MOST likely a(n):
a. cognitive neuroscientist.
b. cultural psychologist.
c. evolutionary psychologist.
d. cognitive psychologist.

ANSWER: b

279. 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

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d. Gestalt

ANSWER: b

280. Andre studies if altruism varies as a function of individualistic or collectivist societies. He pays particular attention to differences in values between the two types of societies. What type of psychologist is Andre?

a. evolutionary
b. cultural
c. cognitive
d. Gestalt

ANSWER: b

281. 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 involved older adults in Asia, you are thinking like a(n):

a. evolutionary psychologist.
b. behaviorist.
c. neuroscientist.
d. cultural psychologist.

ANSWER: d

282. The observation that people of different nations pay attention to different aspects of visual images is in accordance with:

a. behaviorism.
b. evolutionary psychology.
c. developmental psychology.
d. cultural psychology.

ANSWER: d

283. 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

284. 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

285. In one study, American and Japanese participants were shown a scene in which a car was parked on the

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street in front of a few buildings. They then were shown a similar scene in which some of the details associated with the car or with the buildings changed. Which statement is TRUE about detecting changes to the car?

a. Japanese participants were more likely to detect the change.
b. American participants were more likely to detect the change.
c. Neither group detected the change above chance levels.
d. Both groups detected the change and were equally likely to do so.

ANSWER: b

286. In one study, American and Japanese participants were shown a scene in which a car was parked on the street in front of a few buildings. They then were shown a similar scene in which some of the details associated with the car or with the buildings changed. Which statement is TRUE about detecting changes to the buildings?

a. Japanese participants were more likely to detect the change.
b. American participants were more likely to detect the change.
c. Neither group detected the change above chance levels.
d. Both groups detected the change and were equally likely to do so.

ANSWER: a

287. Relative to people who drive less-expensive cars, research has shown that people who drive expensive cars are _____ likely to cut off other drivers, _____ likely to cut off pedestrians at intersections.

a. less; and also less
b. less; but more
c. more, and also more
d. more; but less

ANSWER: c

288. People who are wealthy are _____ likely to be selfish, and research indicates that _____.

a. less; wealth leads to altruism
b. less; altruistic tendencies lead to wealth
c. more, selfishness leads to wealth
d. more; wealth leads to selfishness

ANSWER: d

289. 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

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

a. Karl Lashley
b. William James

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c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. John Watson
ANSWER: b

291. How many members does the American Psychological Association (APA) currently have?
a. almost 900,000
b. around 30,000
c. approximately 150,000
d. more than 75,000
ANSWER: d

292. When was the American Psychological Association founded?
a. 1930
b. 1988
c. 1892
d. 1963
ANSWER: c

293. A prominent early psychologist, Mary Whiton Calkins was NOT awarded a PhD because she:
a. failed to complete graduation requirements.
b. never received formal education.
c. was a woman.
d. failed a biased PhD examination.
ANSWER: c

294. Although all of the founding members of the American Psychological Association were White and male, today the majority of all APA members are:
a. Latinx.
b. people of color.
c. African American.
d. female.
ANSWER: d

295. Which demographic represents a majority of American Psychological Association members?
a. Latinx
b. African American
c. male
d. female
ANSWER: d

296. Who was the first woman to receive a PhD in psychology?

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a. Mary Whiton Calkins
b. Margaret Floy Washburn
c. Mamie Phipps Clark
d. Bärbel Inhelder

ANSWER: b

297. All of these professionals might call themselves a psychologist EXCEPT:
a. Esmin, who has obtained a PhD in social psychology and works at a university conducting research on undergraduate dating behaviors.
b. Holly, a PsyD graduate who works as a therapist at the local prison.
c. Elsa, who completed a master of education (MEd) and provides counseling in schools.
d. Junie, who just graduated with a bachelor's degree in psychology.

ANSWER: d

298. What does PhD stand for?
a. doctor of psychology
b. doctor of philosophy
c. doctor of psychiatry
d. doctor of physics

ANSWER: b

299. Today, more than 70% of individuals receiving their PhDs in psychology are:
a. White males.
b. males.
c. people of color.
d. females.

ANSWER: d

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

ANSWER: b

301. Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark and Dr. Kenneth Clark studied:
a. the psychological effects of segregation on children.
b. stimulus–response relationships.
c. the brain areas responsible for speech production.
d. the contents of the unconscious mind.

ANSWER: a

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

303. Who was the first African American to receive a PhD in psychology?
a. Francis Cecil Sumner
b. Kenneth Clark
c. Mamie Phipps Clark
d. Mary Whiton Calkins
ANSWER: a

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

305. What does PsyD stand for?
a. doctor of psychology
b. doctor of philosophy
c. doctor of psychiatry
d. doctor of physics
ANSWER: a

306. Which of these is NOT a key difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?
a. A psychiatrist obtains a medical doctor degree.
b. Only a psychologist can treat psychological disorders.
c. Only a psychiatrist can prescribe medications.
d. A psychologist goes to graduate school.
ANSWER: b

307. Which type of psychologists assists attorneys and courts in dealing with crime?
a. social psychologists
b. industrial/organizational psychologists
c. forensic psychologists
d. health psychologists

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ANSWER: c

308. Xu met with a psychologist who helped him with speech and reading. Which type of psychologist did Xu see?

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

ANSWER: d

309. Jorge is the head of marketing at a large software corporation. He wants to develop and market a new smartphone app that helps people spend less time on social media. Jorge should probably seek help from a(n):

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

ANSWER: d

310. 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. therapist
b. industrial/organizational psychologist
c. school psychologist
d. cognitive psychologist

ANSWER: b

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

a. Cai, a social psychologist researching political affiliation
b. Shannon, a sports psychologist working with NBA athletes
c. Malik, a therapist specializing in depression
d. Camila, a cognitive neuroscientist researching the brain areas involved in memory

ANSWER: c

312. 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

313. Dae-Ho has recently been hired as the chief executive officer (CEO) of a major company. His main goal for his first few months of work is to maximize employee performance. He is likely to contact a(n) _____

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psychologist to help employees.
a. industrial/organizational
b. cognitive
c. sports
d. health
ANSWER: a

314. 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

315. 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
c. school psychologist
d. industrial/organizational psychologist
ANSWER: a

316. Consumer psychologists _____, whereas industrial/organizational psychologists _____.
a. help athletes train and compete; develop and market new products
b. maximize employees' performance; assist courts in dealing with crime
c. help develop and market new products; maximize employees' performance
d. evaluate the safety of new products; assist courts in dealing with crime
ANSWER: c

317. Sports psychologists _____, whereas consumer psychologists _____.
a. help athletes train and compete; develop and market new products
b. maximize athletes' performance; assist courts in dealing with crime
c. develop and market new sports products; maximize employees' performance
d. provide educational guidance to student-athletes; assist courts in dealing with crime
ANSWER: a

318. Forensic psychologists _____, whereas school psychologists _____.
a. assist courts in dealing with crime; guide students, parents, and teachers
b. maximize employees' performance; increase literacy in the classroom
c. study social dynamics in the criminal justice system; are most concerned with maximizing

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employees' performance
d. provide counseling to families affected by crime; help student-athletes train and compete

ANSWER: a

319. Put the following subfields in order from MOST to LEAST PhDs awarded in 2019.
a. clinical, educational, counseling
b. counseling, clinical, educational
c. educational, counseling, clinical
d. clinical, counseling, educational

ANSWER: d

320. Which subfield of psychology had more PhDs awarded in 2019 than the subfield of counseling psychology?
a. clinical psychology
b. behavioral analysis
c. cognitive neuroscience
d. personality psychology

ANSWER: a

321. Which subfield of psychology had more PhDs awarded in 2019 than the subfield of social psychology?
a. counseling psychology
b. behavioral analysis
c. cognitive neuroscience
d. personality psychology

ANSWER: a

322. Descartes believed that humans have a physical brain and an immaterial mind. This idea is termed:
a. empiricism.
b. dualism.
c. empiricism.
d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

323. Helmholtz was a _____ who studied _____.
a. philosopher; the mind–body problem
b. behavioral neuroscientist; the maze performance of rats
c. personality theorist; the shape of skulls
d. physiologist; reaction time

ANSWER: d

324. Audrey emphasizes the importance of the unconscious and uses free association in her therapy sessions.

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Audrey is MOST likely a(n):

a. behaviorist.
b. cognitive neuroscientist.
c. evolutionary psychologist.
d. psychoanalyst.

ANSWER: d

325. _____ stresses the importance of studying observable behaviors and ignores the mental processes involved in different tasks.

a. Behaviorism
b. Natural selection
c. Idealism
d. Cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

326. In _____ classic experiment, the sound of a tone paired with food was the _____ that produced a _____ of salivation in dogs.

a. Pavlov's; response; stimulus
b. Pavlov's; stimulus; response
c. Skinner's; reinforcer; stimulus
d. Skinner's; stimulus; reinforcer

ANSWER: b

327. 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

328. Max Wertheimer was a _____ who believed that _____.

a. functionalist; mental processes have evolved through natural selection
b. Gestalt psychologist; the perceptual whole is greater than the sum of its parts
c. behaviorist; most human behavior is learned due to its consequences
d. developmental psychologist; mental processes progress in stages similar to physical development

ANSWER: b

329. Cognitive psychology addresses the critiques of behaviorism by applying scientific methods to the study of:

a. mental processes such as memory, perception, and thought.
b. stimulus–response learning.

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c. the unconscious mind.
d. neurological mechanisms underlying observable behavior.

ANSWER: a

330. _____ psychologists believe that our minds have been shaped to solve the problems faced by our ancestors as they attempted to eat, mate, and reproduce over millions of years.
a. Cultural
b. Evolutionary
c. Organizational
d. Humanistic

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: c

332. Kenneth Clark and Mamie Phipps Clark studied:
a. the psychological harm caused by segregation.
b. the location of memory storage in the brains of rats.
c. stimulus–response relationships in dogs.
d. cultural differences in visual perception.

ANSWER: a

333. A _____ treats individuals with psychological problems and is allowed to prescribe medication.
a. psychiatrist
b. psychologist
c. social psychologist
d. cognitive neuroscientist

ANSWER: a

334. 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

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335. 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 the efficiency of school employees
d. studying the ways in which the school setting influences memory retention
ANSWER: b

336. 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

337. 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 a result of the brain's interpretation of information from the sensory organs.
c. the mind and the body are fundamentally different things.
d. when appropriately reinforced, people behave in ideal ways.
ANSWER: b

338. John Locke is MOST known for his conceptualization of the mind as:
a. immaterial and distinct from the brain.
b. what the brain does.
c. containing information present at birth.
d. a "blank slate."
ANSWER: d

339. Wilhelm Wundt used _____ as a technique to determine the _____ of consciousness.
a. introspection; basic elements
b. hypnosis; adaptability
c. psychoanalysis; basic functions
d. neuroimaging; evolution
ANSWER: a

340. In the context of functionalism as a new approach to psychology, _____ was MOST influenced by the work of _____.
a. Hermann von Helmholtz; Sigmund Freud
b. Sigmund Freud; William James

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c. Ivan Pavlov; B. F. Skinner
d. William James; Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

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

ANSWER: c

342. _____ believed that mental life was too vague to be an object of scientific inquiry.
a. John Watson
b. Sigmund Freud
c. William James
d. Max Wertheimer

ANSWER: a

343. Fred and Yvonne notice that their 10-year-old daughter is beginning to use sexually explicit swear words. They think that their daughter's friends might be encouraging her swearing with attention and laughter. Such a reinforcement of behavior is a concept formulated by:
a. John Watson.
b. Sigmund Freud.
c. Ivan Pavlov.
d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: d

344. 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. behaviorism
b. clinical psychology
c. cognitive psychology
d. behavioral neuroscience

ANSWER: c

345. 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 behaviors.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

346. 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.
c. Computer technology allowed psychologists to develop useful tools and software programs for various purposes.
d. The computer supported the views of behaviorists that people were essentially like robots programmed by their environment.

ANSWER: b

347. 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

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

ANSWER: c

349. _____ make up the majority of the doctorates awarded in psychology from American universities.
a. Men
b. Women
c. People from lower socioeconomic classes
d. Racial minorities

ANSWER: b

350. Today, the MOST doctorate degrees are awarded in which subfield of psychology?
a. social
b. cognitive
c. clinical and counseling
d. family and human development

ANSWER: c

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