Exploring Psychology 13th edition Myers Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Module 1 - Essay

1. Explain why psychology is a science.
ANSWER:

2. Explain what the empirical approach is, and provide an example of its use in psychological science.
ANSWER:

3. Outline the three key aspects of a scientific attitude, and provide an example of each.
ANSWER:

4. An online advertisement from a juice company claims that their products can prevent disease, detoxify the body, and reverse the aging process. Describe how the scientific attitude would enable someone to think in an intelligent way about these claims.
ANSWER:

5. Discuss why it is important to be aware of one's vulnerability to error.
ANSWER:

6. Explain the relationship between the scientific attitude, critical thinking, and psychological science.
ANSWER:

7. Soon after having a dream about an old childhood friend, Shawna receives an email from the friend saying they'll be in town and hopes to catch up. The following week, Shawna dreams that their neighbor has a new puppy and learns the next day that their neighbor is indeed planning to get a dog. Shawna begins to tell their friends and coworkers that their dreams are able to predict the future. Use critical thinking to assess the potential accuracy of Shawna's statement.
ANSWER:

8. How did the field of psychology react to the first women who were interested in the field? Give specific examples. How has the treatment of women in the field changed over time?
ANSWER:

9. Describe how psychology has changed since its early origins as the study of mental processes to the science it is today.
ANSWER:

10. Ali's friend Genji, a chemistry major, has trouble believing that psychology is a science. "If we can't observe other people's thoughts and feelings, how could psychology possibly be a science?" they ask. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to their skepticism.
ANSWER:

11. Compare and contrast behaviorism, Freudian psychology, and humanistic psychology.
ANSWER:

12. Using examples, provide support for the claim that the same underlying processes guide the behavior and mental processes of people everywhere.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Module 1 - Essay

ANSWER:

13. Describe how the cognitive revolution led to the development of cognitive psychology and later cognitive neuroscience.
ANSWER:

14. Explain how the nature–nurture issue is debated in the field of psychology.
ANSWER:

15. Explain how culture and gender help shape people's attitudes, behaviors, and standards, then discuss the idea that humans are all more alike than different.
ANSWER:

16. Obinze, who has felt unhappy with themselves and their life for several months, makes an appointment with Dr. Xi. In their first meeting, Dr. Xi explains to Obinze that they are a positive psychologist. What does this mean, and in what ways might Dr. Xi be able to help Obinze?
ANSWER:

17. Narek, who is eight, has trouble sitting still and focusing in school. They often disrupt their class by talking over the teacher and not following instructions. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Narek's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Narek to cope more effectively with challenges.
ANSWER:

18. When Gaurav tells their friend Miriam that they're interested in someday becoming a psychologist, she says, "That's great for you, but I don't think I'd be good at helping people with mental illnesses." How could Gaurav use their knowledge of psychology's perspectives and subfields to expand Miriam's limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists?
ANSWER:

19. Compare and contrast some of the subfields of psychology that are most likely to involve basic research.
ANSWER:

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Module 1 - Multiple Choice

1. Which of these is an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation?
   a. critical thinking
   b. structuralism
   c. empirical approach
   d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: c

2. Which of these statements is NOT true of the empirical approach to research?
   a. It requires a scientific attitude.
   b. It is evidence-based.
   c. It draws on observation and experimentation.
   d. It requires a cynical attitude.

ANSWER: d

3. Based on the observations of preschoolers in a lab, Professor Nuwan is designing an experiment to assess how children learn by imitation. Professor Nuwan's work BEST illustrates:
   a. positive psychology.
   b. a structuralist perspective.
   c. an empirical approach.
   d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: c

4. The use of which of these makes psychology a science?
   a. empirical approach
   b. critical thinking
   c. structuralism
   d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

5. Ceylan is pregnant. Ceylan's friend claims to be able to predict the baby's sex and birth date. To test this claim, Ceylan can use:
   a. introspection.
   b. critical thinking.
   c. the empirical approach.
   d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: c

6. Putting a scientific attitude into practice requires humility as well as:
   a. subjectivity and an unquestioning attitude.
   b. a biopsychosocial approach.
   c. curiosity and skepticism.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

d. functionalism.

ANSWER: c

7. Professor Said, who conducts psychological research, realizes that researchers may err as a result of personal bias. Professor Said is demonstrating:

a. enhanced critical thinking.
b. a lack of curiosity.
c. increased skepticism.
d. an attitude of humility.

ANSWER: d

8. One of psychology's early mottos was "the rat is always right." Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?

a. humility
b. respect for animals
c. curiosity
d. skepticism

ANSWER: a

9. In one nine-country study that asked 40,000 teens which of 16 math concepts were familiar, male participants from advantaged backgrounds often:

a. claimed to know nonexistent concepts.
b. recalled fewer terms than female participants from advantaged backgrounds.
c. recalled more terms than female participants from advantaged backgrounds.
d. could not remember anything.

ANSWER: a

10. Three key elements of the scientific attitude are:

a. skepticism, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
b. ingenuity, humility, and certainty.
c. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
d. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

ANSWER: d

11. A desire to use data to evaluate predictions is related to:

a. humility.
b. curiosity.
c. skepticism.
d. ingenuity.

ANSWER: b

12. Moira tells her friend Ursa about her new romantic partner, with whom she feels she has a lot in common.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

"That won't work out," Ursa tells Moira. "Everyone knows that opposites attract!" Moira asks Ursa what evidence she has for that claim. Moira is expressing an attitude of:

a. pride.
b. humility.
c. skepticism.
d. superiority.

ANSWER: c

13. The scientific attitude of skepticism held by psychologists refers to their belief that:

a. people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.
b. most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.
c. claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.
d. people usually have ulterior motives for acting.

ANSWER: c

14. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to:

a. perceive order in random events.
b. reject any ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
c. recognize the errors in our own ideas.
d. respect political beliefs that contradict our own.

ANSWER: c

15. The type of processing that examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions is called:

a. critical thinking.
b. introspection.
c. speculation.
d. gut-level reasoning.

ANSWER: a

16. Asking whether the existing evidence justifies a cause-effect conclusion BEST illustrates:

a. critical thinking.
b. functionalism.
c. the biopsychosocial approach.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

17. Gayane, a local journalist, is reporting on a recent survey of happiness levels among the residents of their town. They are concerned that the wording of the survey questions may have encouraged respondents to express unusually positive attitudes. Gayane's concern BEST illustrates:

a. ignorance.
b. skepticism.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

c. critical thinking.
d. disbelief.

ANSWER: c

18. Shari is concerned about climate change. To learn more about the issue, they have read a variety of news articles from credible sources, paying careful attention to the information in the articles and noting the evidence upon which the authors' arguments are based. They have also reviewed information that seems contrary to their view. Shari is involved in:
a. critical thinking.
b. skepticism.
c. making assumptions.
d. sharing false information.

ANSWER: a

19. Sheena's friend Chang advises her to avoid getting yearly checkups, because Chang feels the risk of exposure to illness in the doctor's office is greater than the risk of skipping these appointments. Sheena believes that Chang, who dislikes going to the doctor, is biased; she also feels that Chang does not have enough evidence to support his assumptions. Sheena's reasoning BEST illustrates:
a. critical thinking.
b. a biopsychosocial approach.
c. Freudian psychology.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

20. Wilhelm Wundt developed the first _____ used in psychology, which measured how long it took people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform.
a. developmental study
b. theoretical perspective
c. experimental apparatus
d. subfield

ANSWER: c

21. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of:
a. animal intelligence.
b. personality development.
c. social influence.
d. mental processes.

ANSWER: d

22. Which school of thought in psychology focused on the formation of the human mind?
a. functionalism
b. behaviorism

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

c. structuralism
d. humanism

ANSWER: c

23. Edward Titchener and others attempted to reveal the basic elements of the mind by asking people to look inward. They were using a method known as:
a. functionalism.
b. empiricism.
c. introspection.
d. conditioning.

ANSWER: c

24. _____ used self-reflective introspection in order to study people's immediate sensations, feelings, and images.
a. John B. Watson
b. Charles Darwin
c. Edward Titchener
d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: c

25. Introspection, which was used by Edward Titchener to study the elements of the mind, involves:
a. observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned.
b. looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings.
c. analyzing the environments that nurture or limit personal growth.
d. uncovering elements of our unconscious mind and childhood experiences.

ANSWER: b

26. Rodal agrees to participate in a psychology study at their university. When they arrive at the lab, Rodal and the other research participants are asked to stare at an abstract painting and report their immediate thoughts, feelings, and sensations. The researchers are using a technique known as:
a. behavior genetics.
b. psychoanalysis.
c. functionalism.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

27. Introspection proved to be an unreliable method, in part, because it:
a. required people who could describe their experiences articulately.
b. yielded overly similar results across those who engaged in it.
c. focused too closely on the evolved functions of feelings and thoughts.
d. concentrated on moment-to-moment stream of consciousness thinking.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

28. Which early psychologist aimed to study the evolved functions of our thoughts and feelings?
    a. Edward Bradford Titchener
    b. William James
    c. Charles Darwin
    d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: b

29. William James promoted the early school of thought in psychology known as:
    a. functionalism.
    b. behaviorism.
    c. structuralism.
    d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: a

30. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on:
    a. how mental and behavioral processes function.
    b. the component elements of sensory experience.
    c. the disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
    d. the treatment of psychological disorders.

ANSWER: a

31. Kumar, who is taking introductory psychology, feels inspired by a nineteenth-century school of thought focusing on how mental and behavioral processes enable organisms to adapt to their environments. Kumar is interested in:
    a. behaviorism.
    b. functionalism.
    c. structuralism.
    d. humanism.

ANSWER: b

32. The theorist who influenced the efforts of philosopher-psychologist William James to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness was:
    a. John B. Watson.
    b. Sigmund Freud.
    c. Carl Rogers.
    d. Charles Darwin.

ANSWER: d

33. The memory researcher mentored by William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association was:

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

a. Jean Piaget.
b. Margaret Floy Washburn.
c. Rosalie Rayner.
d. Mary Whiton Calkins.

ANSWER: d

34. Which psychologist was the first woman to officially earn a doctorate degree and was the author of the influential book, *The Animal Mind*?
a. Margaret Floy Washburn
b. Mary Whiton Calkins
c. Anna Freud
d. Marla Wundt

ANSWER: a

35. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, which of these statements is true regarding gender and psychology today?
a. Most published psychological research is authored by women.
b. Women are especially likely to have their research published in top journals.
c. Most psychology doctorates are earned by women.
d. Psychology continues to be a male-dominated discipline.

ANSWER: c

36. _____ of recent psychology doctorates have been earned by people of color.
a. One-tenth
b. One-third
c. Half
d. Two-fifths

ANSWER: b

37. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of:
a. genetic influences.
b. self-esteem.
c. conscious thoughts and feelings.
d. observable behavior.

ANSWER: d

38. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as:
a. behaviorism.
b. cognitive neuroscience.
c. humanistic psychology.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

39. Which of these examples would John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner have considered a phenomenon that psychologists could study scientifically?

a. A parent feels joy when watching their toddler take their first steps.

b. After being rewarded several times, a child uses the potty independently.

c. After an argument with their boss, an employee wonders if they should quit their job.

d. A gymnast experiences intense pain after falling off the balance beam.

ANSWER: b

40. Which of these pairs of psychologists challenged Wundt and Titchener's definition of psychology and redefined psychology as "the scientific study of observable behavior"?

a. John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner

b. Sigmund Freud and William James

c. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener

d. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow

ANSWER: a

41. Marjoy, a psychology graduate student, is observing and measuring preschool children's visible reactions when they are given a special toy and then asked to share it with others. Which psychological perspective is Marjoy likely applying to this research?

a. behaviorism

b. Freudian psychology

c. humanistic psychology

d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

42. Observing and recording people as they are conditioned was of MOST central interest to:

a. Freudian psychology.

b. humanistic psychology.

c. behaviorism.

d. structuralism.

ANSWER: c

43. Which of these is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?

a. anxiety

b. intelligence

c. depression

d. crying

ANSWER: d

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

44. Working with Rosalie Rayner, John B. Watson showed that:
    a. feelings and thoughts enable humans to survive.
    b. introspection revealed the structure of the mind.
    c. fear can be learned.
    d. mental processes enable the organism to flourish.

ANSWER: c

45. In which of these events would a behaviorist be MOST interested?
    a. A person feels nervous when they approach the street where they were mugged.
    b. A child learns not to grab toys from other children.
    c. A person has a dream about their childhood home.
    d. A teenager experiences the first stirrings of sexual attraction.

ANSWER: b

46. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have been LEAST likely to encourage research that focused on:
    a. maladaptive drinking habits.
    b. the meaning of childhood experiences.
    c. effective teaching techniques.
    d. crime-deterring police practices.

ANSWER: b

47. Who developed psychoanalytic psychology?
    a. John B. Watson
    b. Sigmund Freud
    c. B. F. Skinner
    d. William James

ANSWER: b

48. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?
    a. evolutionary psychology
    b. psychoanalytic psychology
    c. behavior genetics
    d. behaviorism

ANSWER: b

49. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as:
    a. behaviorism.
    b. humanistic psychology.
    c. cognitive neuroscience.
    d. behavior genetics.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

ANSWER: b

50. A humanistic psychologist would be MOST inclined to study:
    a. the lingering effects of elementary school experiences on adults.
    b. how using rewards in a classroom promotes learning.
    c. the ways in which our unconscious mind shapes our conscious actions.
    d. how families influence the personal growth of their members.

ANSWER: d

51. Qala contacts a therapist to help them manage their anxiety. At their first appointment, the therapist says, "I tend to focus on my clients' growth potential and their need for love and acceptance." This therapist is working in the perspective of:
    a. humanistic psychology.
    b. cognitive psychology.
    c. personality psychology.
    d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: a

52. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of:
    a. mental processes.
    b. hereditary influences.
    c. unconscious motives.
    d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: a

53. The branch of psychology that explores the mental processes involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, communicating, and solving problems is:
    a. clinical psychology.
    b. humanistic psychology.
    c. evolutionary psychology.
    d. cognitive psychology.

ANSWER: d

54. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between:
    a. natural selection and genetic predispositions.
    b. childhood memories and psychological disorders.
    c. thought processes and brain functions.
    d. philosophy and physiology.

ANSWER: c

55. Professor Thomas is investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's memories of the day they graduated from college. Professor Thomas is interested in:

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

a. behavior genetics.
b. cognitive neuroscience.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

56. Professor Diaz studies how people learn new information and how additional stimuli affect their remembering of that information. Professor Diaz's area of specialization is:
a. humanistic psychology.
b. cognitive psychology.
c. personality psychology.
d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

57. *Psychology* is currently BEST defined as the science of:
a. conscious and unconscious mental activity.
b. observable responses to the environment.
c. behavior and mental processes.
d. maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.

ANSWER: c

58. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, _____ was an American philosopher and _____ was an Austrian physician.
a. Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov
b. William James; Sigmund Freud
c. B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson
d. Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers

ANSWER: b

59. When Dalita tells their friend Amir that they are taking a psychology class, Amir replies, "Oh, so it's a class about how people think?" Dalita begins by defining psychology for Amir as:
a. the science of behavior and mental processes.
b. the study of mental processes.
c. a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential.
d. the study of the structure of the human mind.

ANSWER: a

60. Professor Melendez is studying teenagers' thoughts, feelings, and beliefs after experiencing negative interactions on social media. These thoughts, feelings, and beliefs can be considered:
a. behaviors.
b. types of learning.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

c. mental processes.
d. conclusions.

ANSWER: c

61. Professor Sandaas is observing social interactions among 3-year-olds in a play group. According to the definition of psychology, these social interactions would be BEST considered a(n):
a. behavior.
b. action.
c. mental process.
d. conclusion.

ANSWER: a

62. Maryam posts a photo of themselves on social media, then worries that their friends won't like it. According to the definition of psychology, posting the photo is a(n) _____; their worry is a _____.
a. behavior; mental process
b. perception; behavior
c. nature issue; nurture issue
d. sensation; perception

ANSWER: a

63. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist:
a. Edward Bradford Titchener.
b. Margaret Floy Washburn.
c. William James.
d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: d

64. The Russian physiologist who pioneered the study of learning was:
a. Edward Bradford Titchener.
b. Ivan Pavlov.
c. William James.
d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: b

65. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.
a. introspection and nerve cell activity
b. unconscious and conscious motives
c. behavior and mental processes
d. genes and experience

ANSWER: d

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

66. Studies focused on whether a person's sociability is influenced more by their biology or their caregivers relates most directly to debates about:

a. structuralism and functionalism.
b. conscious and unconscious thought.
c. observation and introspection.
d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

67. Giuliano and Abwe's two children are very different: Zeke is shy and fearful, and Bianca is bold and daring. "I think it's because Zeke was first, so we were more nervous around him when he was a baby," Giuliano muses. "No, it's definitely genetic; Zeke is a lot like I was as a kid, and you're fearless, just like Bianca," Abwe replies. Giuliano and Abwe are debating the relative contributions of:

a. neuroscience and cognition.
b. nature and nurture.
c. behavior and mental processes.
d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

68. Plato's assumption that we inherit character and intelligence is MOST directly relevant to the controversy regarding:

a. conscious and unconscious thoughts.
b. observation and introspection.
c. nature and nurture.
d. basic and applied research.

ANSWER: c

69. Who believed that everything comes into the mind from the external world through the senses?

a. Plato
b. Wundt
c. Aristotle
d. Darwin

ANSWER: c

70. Professor Goshaw argues that people are able to make informed life decisions because they are born with a basic level of intelligence. The professor's belief is MOST consistent with the views of:

a. Aristotle.
b. Plato.
c. John B. Watson.
d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: b

71. The naturalist whose thinking about species variation led to evolutionary psychology was:

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

a. Ivan Pavlov.
b. Charles Darwin.
c. John B. Watson.
d. Carl Rogers.

ANSWER: b

72. Who is BEST known for arguing that natural selection shapes behaviors as well as bodies?
a. Plato
b. Aristotle
c. Edward Titchener
d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

73. Natural selection is the principle that the _____ that enable an organism to survive and reproduce in a particular environment will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.
a. learned habits
b. inherited traits
c. levels of analysis
d. cultural practices

ANSWER: b

74. The survival of organisms BEST suited to a particular environment is enabled by the evolutionary process of:
a. functionalism.
b. natural selection.
c. behavior genetics.
d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

75. An evolutionary psychologist would be MOST interested in studying:
a. how our individual traits affect our behaviors.
b. the ways in which depression affects the mind and body.
c. how intelligence is shaped by society.
d. why humans tend to share many common fears.

ANSWER: d

76. Studying the impact of natural selection on the development of behaviors and mental processes that we humans have in common is of MOST central interest to:
a. humanistic psychology.
b. social psychology.
c. community psychology.

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

77. Oriol is explaining to their friend that people's similarities result from their common biology and evolutionary history. Oriol is referring to findings in the field of:

a. behavior genetics.
b. cross-cultural psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

78. Studying the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is of most central interest to:

a. cognitive neuroscience.
b. behavior genetics.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

79. Dr. Alves is conducting intelligence and personality tests with Min and Chun, identical twins who were adopted and raised by different families. Dr. Alves MOST likely works in the field of:

a. behavior genetics.
b. cognitive neuroscience.
c. natural selection.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

80. Which of these statements is true of the current nature–nurture issue?

a. Nature is a stronger influence than nurture.
b. Nature and nurture are less important than gender differences.
c. Nurture works on what nature provides.
d. Nurture is a stronger influence than nature.

ANSWER: c

81. The study of how experience can influence genetic expression is called:

a. neuroplasticity.
b. natural selection.
c. epigenetics.
d. cognitive neuroscience.

ANSWER: c

82. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

biologically endowed with:

a. inborn ideas.
b. natural selection.
c. introspection.
d. neuroplasticity.

ANSWER: d

83. Isa, who is genetically predisposed to be both mentally focused and physically flexible, has received their first gold medal at a gymnastics competition after years of dedicated training and practice. This BEST illustrates that:

a. nature outweighs the importance of nurture.
b. nature limits our adaptive capacities.
c. nurture works on what nature provides.
d. nature selects traits that contribute to survival.

ANSWER: c

84. Imani is genetically predisposed to be focused and persistent. Their boss, who appreciates these traits, has now promoted Imani several times. Encouraged by this, Imani has become even more focused on and persistent in their work. This BEST illustrates that:

a. some ideas are innate.
b. the mind is a blank slate on which experience writes.
c. nurture works on what nature provides.
d. nature selects traits that best enable us to survive in a particular environment.

ANSWER: c

85. The enduring traditions, values, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a group of people constitute their:

a. culture.
b. levels of analysis.
c. massed practice.
d. neuroplasticity.

ANSWER: a

86. The transmission of customs for showing respect to those in positions of authority BEST illustrates the importance of:

a. functionalism.
b. culture.
c. introspection.
d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

87. Five-year-old Camila, who lives in Argentina, has just met five-year-old Guo, who lives in Hong Kong. Although they are growing up across the world from one another and speak entirely different languages, they

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Module 1 - Multiple Choice

are able to play and communicate using facial expressions and gestures. This BEST illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.

a. common psychological processes
b. gender differences
c. unconscious preferences
d. genetic dissimilarities

ANSWER: a

88. Studying people of all cultures is MOST helpful for:

a. promoting structuralism.
b. inhibiting introspection.
c. discerning human similarities and differences.
d. encouraging natural selection.

ANSWER: c

89. Which of these statements about gender differences is FALSE?

a. Gender differences exist in dream content.
b. Gender differences exist in the development of depression.
c. Gender differences exist in childhood developmental stages.
d. The genders are overwhelmingly similar, despite some differences.

ANSWER: c

90. Which of these statements provides the BEST comparison of gender identity and sex?

a. Gender identity is biologically influenced; sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
b. Gender identity and sex are both biologically influenced, but only sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
c. Sex is biologically influenced; gender identity is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
d. Gender identity and sex both refer to our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female, but only gender identity is biologically influenced.

ANSWER: c

91. The risk of being color deficient is greater for men than for women. This BEST illustrates an important:

a. conditioned response.
b. psychodynamic perspective.
c. empirical approach.
d. gender difference.

ANSWER: d

92. Psychological differences between the genders are:

a. of little interest to contemporary psychologists.

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b. simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
c. no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
d. far outweighed by gender similarities.

ANSWER: d

93. Martin Seligman's approach focuses on the discovery and promotion of human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities. This approach is called:
a. the psychodynamic perspective.
b. positive psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

94. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of:
a. the psychodynamic perspective.
b. behavior genetics.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: d

95. Martin Seligman calls for a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as:
a. understanding the roots of abuse.
b. developing emotional traits that promote thriving.
c. curing disease.
d. addressing the psychological manifestations of poverty.

ANSWER: b

96. Professor Nguyen studies the psychological benefit of meaningful volunteer work during adolescence. Which approach BEST describes this research?
a. cognitive psychology
b. positive psychology
c. evolutionary psychology
d. the biopsychosocial approach

ANSWER: b

97. We are each unique individuals who are part of a larger social system, such as a family, ethnic group, culture, and economic status. This demonstrates that we are:
a. biological systems.
b. impressionable systems.
c. neurological systems.
d. biopsychosocial systems.

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ANSWER: d

98. The differing complementary views of the same phenomenon that together give us a more complete understanding represent different:
a. genetics.
b. unconscious motives.
c. levels of analysis.
d. natural selections.

ANSWER: c

99. Integrating different but complementary levels of analysis is the focus of the:
a. neuroscience perspective.
b. biopsychosocial approach.
c. cognitive revolution.
d. school known as functionalism.

ANSWER: b

100. Which of these is NOT a biological influence on behavior or mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial approach?
a. cognitive processing
b. genetic predispositions
c. genetic mutations
d. natural selection

ANSWER: a

101. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of these would be considered a biological influence on behavior or mental processes?
a. learned fears and expectations
b. genetic mutations
c. emotional responses
d. perceptual interpretations

ANSWER: b

102. Dr. Gorelik's research focuses on how family expectations impact people's actions and attitudes. According to the biopsychosocial perspective, Dr. Gorelik is examining a _____ influence on behavior and mental processes.
a. social-cultural
b. biological
c. psychological
d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

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103. Dr. Janssen is studying how community expectations influence gender roles. They are examining _____ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.

a. social-cultural
b. biological
c. psychological
d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

104. Which perspective in psychology would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?

a. evolutionary
b. behavioral
c. psychodynamic
d. neuroscience

ANSWER: d

105. Professor Assan believes that optimism is the result of individual brain chemistry and particular brain circuits that enable positive emotions. Professor Assan favors a _____ perspective on optimism.

a. neuroscience
b. psychodynamic
c. behavior genetics
d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

106. Which perspective in psychology highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?

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

ANSWER: a

107. Professor Delos believes that humans tend to fear similar things because these fears promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint BEST illustrates the _____ perspective.

a. social-cultural
b. cognitive
c. evolutionary
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: c

108. Which perspective in psychology studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?

a. epigenetics

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b. behavior genetics
c. social-cultural
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

109. The behavior genetics perspective would be MOST directly concerned with assessing the relative influences of:
a. behavior and mental processes.
b. conscious and unconscious motives.
c. nature and nurture.
d. structuralism and functionalism.

ANSWER: c

110. Professor Bertola's research investigates the relative contributions of inborn traits and environmental influences on children's language development. Professor Bertola MOST likely works in the field of:
a. behavior genetics.
b. cross-cultural psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. cognitive neuroscience.

ANSWER: a

111. The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes how someone's personality traits can be explained by:
a. natural selection.
b. brain chemistry.
c. unfulfilled wishes.
d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: c

112. Ada believes that their sibling's difficulty in showing affection results from their unconscious resentment toward their parents. Ada is examining their sibling's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.
a. evolutionary
b. behavioral
c. psychodynamic
d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

113. The behavioral perspective focuses on how:
a. our genes and environment influence our individual differences.
b. we encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
c. we learn observable responses.
d. natural selection affects us.

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ANSWER: c

114. Marta, a math teacher, believes that their students did well on the recent exam because the students were rewarded each time they understood a concept. Marta's belief BEST illustrates a _____ perspective.

a. behavior genetics
b. neuroscience
c. psychodynamic
d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

115. Which of these statements describes the focus of the cognitive perspective in psychology?

a. Feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
b. People try to understand their own unconscious motives.
c. Behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
d. How do people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?

ANSWER: d

116. Which perspective in psychology is MOST concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?

a. behavioral
b. cognitive
c. neuroscience
d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: b

117. Professor Kunatee is interested in how memory cues help us to retrieve stored information. They are working from the:

a. neuroscience perspective.
b. evolutionary perspective.
c. psychodynamic perspective.
d. cognitive perspective.

ANSWER: d

118. Dr. Lahiri is studying anger in high-school students who engage in bullying behavior. Dr. Lahiri is particularly interested in how teens' home environments relate to their feelings of anger, as well as how feelings of anger affect their thought processes. Dr. Lahiri is working from a(n):

a. evolutionary perspective.
b. behavioral perspective.
c. cognitive perspective.
d. psychodynamic perspective.

ANSWER: c

119. Which perspective in psychology would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are

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encouraged among various ethnic groups?

a. evolutionary
b. psychodynamic
c. social-cultural
d. neuroscience

ANSWER: c

120. Dr. Yablonski is studying the rates of psychological disorders in several small religious communities around the world. They believe that the combination of community support and religious faith makes certain disorders less likely in these groups. Dr. Yablonski's research BEST illustrates a(n):

a. evolutionary perspective.
b. psychodynamic perspective.
c. neuroscience perspective.
d. social-cultural perspective.

ANSWER: d

121. Which psychological perspective would MOST likely examine how membership in a political party or ethnic group influences individual attitudes and behaviors?

a. cognitive
b. psychodynamic
c. behavioral
d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

122. All subfields and perspectives within psychology aim to:

a. study the brain circuits that underlie behavior.
b. describe and explain behavior and the mind underlying it.
c. analyze how certain characteristics aided our ancestors.
d. understand how our interpretation of environmental conditions affects our experiences.

ANSWER: b

123. Studies conducted for the sake of increasing the scientific knowledge base are MOST clearly examples of:

a. behavior genetics.
b. introspection.
c. basic research.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

124. Scientific studies that aim to solve practical problems are MOST clearly examples of:

a. the behavioral perspective.
b. introspection.

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c. applied research.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

125. Dr. Batista conducts basic research on the impact of video gaming on information retention. Dr. Batista is MOST likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
a. social
b. evolutionary
c. biological
d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

126. Dr. Gupta's research focuses on the effect of brain chemistry on emotional expression. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Gupta's research BEST represent?
a. social psychology
b. positive psychology
c. biological psychology
d. industrial-organizational psychology

ANSWER: c

127. Dr. Kitago conducts research on how children's reasoning power changes as they grow older. Dr. Kitago is probably a(n):
a. social psychologist.
b. clinical psychologist.
c. developmental psychologist.
d. industrial-organizational psychologist.

ANSWER: c

128. Which subfield in psychology investigates persistent traits?
a. developmental psychology
b. biological psychology
c. cognitive psychology
d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

129. Dr. Baran studies how people's traits, such as emotionality and sociability, persist over time. Which area does Dr. Baran's research BEST represent?
a. social psychology
b. biological psychology
c. industrial-organizational psychology
d. personality psychology

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ANSWER: d

130. Dr. Morales conducts research on why individuals do or don't conform to others' expectations of them. Which area does this research BEST represent?

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

ANSWER: b

131. Which subfield of psychology investigates workplace-related behaviors?

a. cognitive psychology
b. social psychology
c. industrial-organizational psychology
d. biological psychology

ANSWER: c

132. Dr. Lakmal studies the ways in which rewarding employees for exceeding expectations can improve workplace morale and productivity. Dr. Lakmal is MOST likely a(n):

a. clinical psychologist.
b. developmental psychologist.
c. personality psychologist.
d. industrial-organizational psychologist.

ANSWER: d

133. Workplace productivity and management is MOST closely related to:

a. cognitive psychology.
b. industrial-organizational psychology.
c. biological psychology.
d. developmental psychology.

ANSWER: b

134. Dr. Ramakrishnan helps people cope with career challenges, such as job loss or the inability to find meaningful work. Dr. Ramakrishnan is MOST likely a:

a. biological psychologist.
b. counseling psychologist.
c. cognitive psychologist.
d. cultural psychologist.

ANSWER: b

135. Clinical psychologists focus on:

a. prescribing drugs and otherwise treating physical causes of psychological disorders.

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b. conducting animal research.
c. treating people with mental, emotional, and behavior disorders.
d. the mental processes involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, communicating, and solving problems.

ANSWER: c

136. Dr. Lind's practice offers evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of children with neurodevelopmental disorders. They are MOST likely a(n):
a. clinical psychologist.
b. industrial-organizational psychologist.
c. biological psychologist.
d. community psychologist.

ANSWER: a

137. Dr. Bryson is working to decrease the prevalence of bullying in after-school programs in his city. He is MOST likely a:
a. community psychologist.
b. behaviorist.
c. cognitive psychologist.
d. forensic psychologist.

ANSWER: a

138. Which branch of psychology is MOST likely to study how social institutions affect the well-being of individuals and groups?
a. cognitive psychology
b. community psychology
c. clinical psychology
d. counseling psychology

ANSWER: b

139. The specialist MOST likely to have a medical degree is a:
a. clinical psychologist.
b. personality psychologist.
c. developmental psychologist.
d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: d

140. Dr. Saphir has a medical degree and is licensed to prescribe drugs. They are MOST likely a:
a. personality psychologist.
b. cognitive psychologist.
c. clinical psychologist.

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d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: d

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