

## Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology

### Multiple-Choice Questions

#### 1.1-1. How does the text define psychology?

- a. As the science of behavior
- b. As the study of the mind
- c. As the study of behavior, cognition, and emotion
- d. As the study of the psyche
- e. As the study of the brain

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-1

**Page Ref:** 3-4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. As the science of behavior

#### 1.1-2. What is the ultimate goal of psychology?

- a. To discover how the brain controls behavior
- b. To explore the human psyche
- c. To solve the problems of humankind
- d. To understand human behavior
- e. To control behavior

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-2

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. To understand human behavior

#### 1.1-3. What does the first step in explaining behavior involve?

- a. Discovering it
- b. Describing it
- c. Discussing it
- d. Demonstrating it
- e. Debating it

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-3

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Describing it

1.1-4. **If you were a psychologist who wanted to explain the phenomenon of road rage, what would be your first step?**

- a. Discovering it
- b. Debating it
- c. Discussing it
- d. Demonstrating it
- e. Describing it

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-4

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** e. Describing it

1.1-5. **What do psychologists call the events responsible for the occurrence of a behavior?**

- a. Consequent events
- b. Subsequent events
- c. Causal events
- d. Confounding events
- e. Cognitive events

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-5

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Causal events

1.1-6. **According to the textbook, why might different psychologists study the same behavior in different ways?**

- a. More contemporary approaches are considered superior to older methods.
- b. They may simply be interested in different levels of explanation.
- c. Biological methods are considered generally more fundamental than all other methods.
- d. Biological methods are considered generally superior to most other methods.
- e. This is an untrue assumption; psychologists wouldn't be able to agree on anything if they studied the same behavior in different ways.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-6

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. They may simply be interested in different levels of explanation.

1.1-7. **Which area of psychology is most likely to involve studying how the nervous system and the endocrine system affect behavior?**

- a. Comparative psychology
- b. Physiological psychology
- c. Psychophysiology
- d. Behavior analysis
- e. Social psychology

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.1-7  
**Page Ref:** 5  
**Topic:** What Is Psychology?  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** b. Physiological psychology

1.1-8. **Dr. Thrail's research has focused on addiction and how drugs affect the brain and nervous system. What would her area of research most likely be?**

- a. Developmental psychology
- b. Cognitive neuroscience
- c. Comparative psychology
- d. Physiological psychology
- e. Social psychology

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.1-8  
**Page Ref:** 5  
**Topic:** What Is Psychology?  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Answer:** d. Physiological psychology

1.1-9. **Which area of psychological research is most likely to examine the evolution of adaptive behavior in a given species?**

- a. Behavior analysis
- b. Comparative psychology
- c. Developmental psychology
- d. Physiological psychology
- e. Cognitive psychology

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.1-9  
**Page Ref:** 5  
**Topic:** What Is Psychology?  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** b. Comparative psychology

1.1-10. **Which area of psychological research is most likely to study behaviors such as courting, mating, and parenting?**

- a. Cognitive psychology
- b. Personality psychology
- c. Comparative psychology
- d. Clinical psychology
- e. Developmental psychology

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.1-10  
**Page Ref:** 5  
**Topic:** What Is Psychology?  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** c. Comparative psychology

1.1-11. **Dr. Lind is a psychologist who studies the effects of different drugs on the behavior of different species. Which research area does Dr. Lind's work best represent?**

- a. Clinical psychology
- b. Cognitive psychology
- c. Counseling psychology
- d. Comparative psychology
- e. Developmental psychology

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-11

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. Comparative psychology

1.1-12. **Dr. Shapiro has developed a strain of rats that is especially susceptible to the effects of certain drugs. These rats become addicted more easily than other strains. Which area of research does Dr. Shapiro's work best represent?**

- a. Behavior analysis
- b. Behavior genetics
- c. Cognitive psychology
- d. Cognitive neuroscience
- e. Developmental psychology

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-12

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. Behavior genetics

1.1-13. **What does cognitive psychology emphasize?**

- a. Behavior
- b. Human interaction
- c. Mental processes and complex behavior
- d. Individual differences in thought and behavior
- e. Brain structures and behavior

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-13

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Mental processes and complex behavior

1.1-14. **Which area of psychological research emphasizes explaining behavior in terms of mental processes such as attention, perception, and thinking?**

- a. Behavior analysis
- b. Comparative psychology
- c. Physiological psychology
- d. Cognitive psychology
- e. Cognitive neuroscience

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-14

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Cognitive psychology

1.1-15. **Dr. Fleming is a psychologist who develops tests used to assess behavioral and cognitive problems caused by abnormal brain processes. Which area of research does Dr. Fleming's work best represent?**

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. behavior analysis.
- c. physiological psychology.
- d. behavior genetics.
- e. comparative psychology.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-15

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. cognitive neuroscience.

1.1-16. **Which area of psychology involves the study of cognitive, physiological, and social changes that occur as people grow older?**

- a. Social psychology
- b. Developmental psychology
- c. Personality psychology
- d. Clinical psychology
- e. Physiological psychology

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-16

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Developmental psychology

1.1-17. **Dr. Burkhart is a psychologist whose primary interest involves attitude formation and change. Which area of research does Dr. Burkhart's work best represent?**

- a. Cognitive psychology
- b. Developmental psychology
- c. Social psychology
- d. Personality psychology
- e. Clinical psychology

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-17

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Social psychology

1.1-18. **Which area of psychological research is most closely associated with the study of individual differences in temperament and patterns of behavior?**

- a. Cross-cultural psychology
- b. Social psychology
- c. Personality psychology
- d. Cognitive psychology
- e. Clinical psychology

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-18

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Personality psychology

1.1-19. **Which area of psychological research focuses on how cognitive or social features of human behavior may have provided early humans with a competitive advantage over other species?**

- a. Developmental psychology
- b. Cross-cultural psychology
- c. Evolutionary psychology
- d. Social psychology
- e. Personality psychology

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-19

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Evolutionary psychology

1.1-20. **Dr. Critchfield is a psychologist who studies the similarities and differences among societies in terms of how infants and children are raised. Which research area does Dr. Critchfield's work best represent?**

- a. Clinical psychology
- b. Personality psychology
- c. Developmental psychology
- d. Cross-cultural psychology
- e. Social psychology

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-20

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. Cross-cultural psychology

1.1-21. **Which area of psychological research is most likely involved in attempting to help people solve their problems?**

- a. Clinical psychology
- b. Cognitive psychology
- c. Developmental psychology
- d. Comparative psychology
- e. Evolutionary psychology

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-21

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Clinical psychology

1.1-22. **Dr. El Sheikh is a psychologist who specializes in identifying and treating behavioral problems that are caused by nervous system disorders or injury. Which type of psychologist does Dr. El Sheikh best represent?**

- a. Cognitive neuroscientist
- b. Community psychologist
- c. Clinical neuropsychologist
- d. Health psychologist
- e. Community parapsychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-22

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Clinical neuropsychologist

- 1.1-23. **In solving problems, community psychologists focus on \_\_\_\_\_ whereas clinical psychologists focus on \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a. changing people's attitudes; the welfare of the individual in the social system
  - b. the welfare of the individual; the welfare of the organization
  - c. the welfare of individuals in the social system; changing the individual
  - d. the impact of the environment on the individual; the welfare of the organization
  - e. the welfare of the social system; changing the environment

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-23

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. the welfare of individuals in the social system; changing the individual

- 1.1-24. **Dr. Chapwick is a psychologist whose primary interest is to promote healthy behavior and lifestyles in order to prevent illness. Which type of psychologist does Dr. Chapwick best represent?**

- a. Health psychologist
- b. School psychologist
- c. Consumer psychologist
- d. Clinical psychologist
- e. Community psychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-24

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. Health psychologist

- 1.1-25. **Dr. Tucker works with young people in dealing with behavior problems that they have at school. Which type of psychologist does Dr. Tucker best represent?**

- a. Cognitive psychologist
- b. School psychologist
- c. Clinical psychologist
- d. Developmental psychologist
- e. Community psychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-25

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. School psychologist

1.1-26. **Which type of psychologist would you expect to find, in a supermarket or mall, studying patterns of shopping behavior?**

- a. Consumer psychologist
- b. Clinical psychologist
- c. Human factors psychologist
- d. Organizational psychologist
- e. Community psychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-26

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. Consumer psychologist

1.1-27. **Which type of psychologist works within existing social systems for changes that will positively affect the members of those systems?**

- a. Consumer psychologist
- b. Health psychologist
- c. Organizational psychologist
- d. Community psychologist
- e. Human factors psychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-27

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Community psychologist

1.1-28. **Dr. Johnston is a psychologist who consults with different companies to improve the working conditions of their employees. Which type of psychologist does Dr. Johnston best represent?**

- a. Community psychologist
- b. Organizational psychologist
- c. Consumer psychologist
- d. Health psychologist
- e. Engineering psychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-28

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. Organizational psychologist

1.1-29. Which of the subfields of psychology includes the study of the workplace as a primary goal?

- a. Organizational psychology
- b. Community psychology
- c. Health psychology
- d. Consumer psychology
- e. School psychology

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-29

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Organizational psychology

1.1-30. Which type of psychologist is involved in the design of more efficient and safer machines?

- a. Organizational psychologists
- b. Consumer psychologists
- c. Health psychologists
- d. Engineering psychologists
- e. Forensic psychologists

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-30

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Engineering psychologists

1.1-31. Dr. McGlynn is a psychologist who works for a large automobile maker designing in-dash displays. Which type of psychologist does Dr. McGlynn best represent?

- a. Health psychologist
- b. Organizational psychologist
- c. Engineering psychologist
- d. Consumer psychologist
- e. Forensic psychologist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-31

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Engineering psychologist

1.1-32. Which psychologists specialize in the application of psychological knowledge to legal issues?

- a. Consumer psychologists
- b. Community psychologists
- c. Clinical psychologists
- d. Organizational psychologists
- e. Forensic psychologists

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-32

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** e. Forensic psychologists

1.1-33. **Chris argues that all living things possess spirits that control them. For instance, he believes that trees and other plants grow upward because the spirits within them wish to be closer to the warmth of the sun. Chris is a proponent of**

- a. animism.
- b. materialism.
- c. empiricism.
- d. dualism.
- e. structuralism.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-33

**Page Ref:** 8-9

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. animism.

1.1-34. **As a science, psychology makes the assumption that behavior is subject to**

- a. will.
- b. physical laws.
- c. reflexes.
- d. animism.
- e. dualism.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-34

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. physical laws.

1.1-35. **Psychology depends on the scientific method in order to be**

- a. rational.
- b. subjective.
- c. objective.
- d. dualistic.
- e. responsible.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-35

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. objective.

1.1-36. **According to Descartes, to understand the world, one must use observation and reason in order to**

- a. understand how it is constructed.
- b. reconcile human experience with God's revelations.
- c. discover its spiritual nature.
- d. identify the levels of the world's reality.
- e. explore the unconscious processes that are part of the world.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-36

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. understand how it is constructed.

1.1-37. **In Descartes's view, animals were nothing more than**

- a. creations of God to be used to satisfy humankind's needs and pleasures.
- b. creatures controlled by animism.
- c. mechanical devices.
- d. dualistic entities that serve few, if any, useful functions.
- e. spirits.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-37

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. mechanical devices.

1.1-38. **In Descartes's view the critical distinction between people and the rest of the natural world was that humans possess**

- a. emotions.
- b. reflexes.
- c. a knowledge of God.
- d. a mind.
- e. an unconscious.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-38

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. a mind.

1.1-39. **The idea that all reality can be divided into either mind or matter is called**

- a. realism.
- b. dualism.
- c. materialism.
- d. empiricism.
- e. rationalism.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-39

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. dualism.

1.1-40. According to Descartes, humans consist of \_\_\_\_\_, which is consistent with his \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- a. mind; reflexive
- b. senses; empiricist
- c. matter; materialist
- d. mind and matter; dualist
- e. mind; rationalist

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-40

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. mind and matter; dualist

1.1-41. Descartes argued that

- a. the pineal body is the physical housing for the mind.
- b. mind and matter interact.
- c. the mind is made of ordinary matter.
- d. dualism explains the origins of the mind.
- e. all of the body's actions are driven by the mind.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-41

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. mind and matter interact.

1.1-42. According to Descartes, the movements of the body are caused by

- a. the flow of fluid from the brain to the nerves that then cause the muscles to contract.
- b. stimulation of the pineal body to release specific chemicals that then travel through the bloodstream to the appropriate set of muscles.
- c. specific commands from the brain that cause specific muscles to move.
- d. spirits within the mind that travel through the nervous system.
- e. electrical flow through the nerves to the muscles.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-42

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. the flow of fluid from the brain to the nerves that then cause the muscles to contract.

1.1-43. **Although hydraulic moving statues are more simple than the more complex human body, Descartes believed the human body functioned according to similar principles. The statues are a \_\_\_\_\_ of human body function.**

- a. subsystem
- b. network
- c. model
- d. exemplar
- e. microsystem

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-43

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. model

1.1-44. **Based on his observations of moving statues, Descartes formulated a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ model of reflexes.**

- a. chemical
- b. psychological
- c. electrical
- d. mechanical
- e. magnetic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-44

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. mechanical

1.1-45. **Marni believes that she can discover truth by using reason and logical thinking. Like Descartes, she advocates**

- a. dualism.
- b. materialism.
- c. rationalism.
- d. empiricism.
- e. animism.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-45

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. rationalism.

1.1-46. Descartes is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Locke is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. empiricism; rationalism
- b. animism; empiricism
- c. rationalism; dualism
- d. dualism; animism
- e. rationalism; empiricism

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-46

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. rationalism; empiricism

1.1-47. The philosopher who rejected the notion that ideas were innate in the human mind was

- a. Descartes.
- b. Locke.
- c. Berkeley.
- d. Mill.
- e. James.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-47

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Locke.

1.1-48. Who argued that the mind is like a "cleaned slate" at birth and subsequently is written upon by experience?

- a. Mill
- b. Descartes
- c. Berkeley
- d. Locke
- e. James

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-48

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Locke

1.1-49. Who argued that knowledge of events in the world also requires assumptions based on past experiences?

- a. Descartes
- b. Berkeley
- c. Locke
- d. Mill
- e. James

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-49

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Berkeley

1.1-50. **Locke is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Mill is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. animism; empiricism
- b. materialism; empiricism
- c. rationalism; materialism
- d. empiricism; materialism
- e. empiricism; animism

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-50

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. empiricism; materialism

1.1-51. **What is the philosophical position that reality can only be known by understanding the physical world, of which the mind is a part?**

- a. Rationalism
- b. Dualism
- c. Materialism
- d. Empiricism
- e. Behaviorism

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-51

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Materialism

1.1-52. **James Mill is known for his view that the mind and the body are**

- a. inseparable.
- b. dualistic.
- c. material.
- d. reflexive.
- e. observable.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-52

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. material.

1.1-53. **Mill differed from Descartes because he suggested \_\_\_\_\_ whereas Descartes suggested \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. the mind is composed of matter; only the body is composed of matter
- b. truth can be discovered through reason; truth can be discovered through observation
- c. fluid from the brain creates action; human will creates action
- d. the mind is observable; the mind is not observable
- e. the body controls the mind; the mind controls the body

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-53

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. the mind is composed of matter; only the body is composed of matter

1.1-54. **The doctrine of specific nerve energies is most closely associated with**

- a. Galvani.
- b. Müller.
- c. Helmholtz.
- d. Flourens.
- e. Descartes.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-54

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Müller.

1.1-55. **Who disproved Descartes' hydraulic model of muscle contraction by showing that they contracted in response to electrical stimulation?**

- a. Galvani
- b. Müller
- c. Helmholtz
- d. Flourens
- e. Mill

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-55

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Galvani

1.1-56. **One important implication of the doctrine of specific nerve energies was that**

- a. all nerves ultimately lead to the brain.
- b. the mind is made of nerves.
- c. different parts of the brain may have different functions.
- d. electrical stimulation of the brain could produce lasting damage.
- e. nerves communicate unidirectionally from the brain to different parts of the body.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-56

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. different parts of the brain may have different functions.

1.1-57. **Who pioneered the method of experimental ablation?**

- a. Fritsch and Hitzig
- b. Flourens
- c. Broca
- d. Helmholtz
- e. Müller

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-57

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Flourens

- 1.1-58. **Flourens provided experimental support for the doctrine of specific nerve energies by showing that the removal of different parts of the nervous system produced**
- a. only temporary effects.
  - b. a general impairment rather than specific impairments.
  - c. few, if any, noticeable effects.
  - d. the same effects.
  - e. different effects.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-58

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. different effects.

- 1.1-59. **Broca's research suggested that damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ causes deficits in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. front part of the brain; tasting
- b. rear of the brain; seeing
- c. right side of the brain; hearing
- d. left side of the brain; speaking
- e. right side of the brain; speaking

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-59

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. left side of the brain; speaking

- 1.1-60. **The physiologists who introduced the use of electrical stimulation to map the functions of different parts of the brain were**

- a. Fritsch and Hitzig.
- b. Flourens and Broca.
- c. Helmholtz and Weber.
- d. Fritsch and Helmholtz.
- e. Broca and Weber.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-60

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Fritsch and Hitzig.

1.1-61. **Through the postmortem study of the brains of people who have experienced brain injury or damage, it is possible to correlate specific behaviors with specific regions of the brain. Psychologists and physiologists who study the relationship of behavior and brain function in this way are building upon the earlier work of**

- a. Helmholtz.
- b. Flourens.
- c. Broca.
- d. Galvani.
- e. Müller.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-61

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Broca.

1.1-62. **Who was an important advocate of the claim that mental phenomena could be explained by physiological processes?**

- a. Helmholtz.
- b. Broca.
- c. Galvani.
- d. Müller.
- e. Flourens.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-62

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Helmholtz.

1.1-63. **Helmholtz's finding that the nerve impulse traveling through the body is considerably slower than electricity traveling through a wire, led to the important realization that**

- a. the nerve impulse is not electrical in its nature.
- b. nerve impulses are more complex than simple electrical current.
- c. specific structures within the body impede the speed with which electrical current travels through the nervous system.
- d. the brain and nervous system could be studied safely by stimulating them with weak electrical current.
- e. electrical stimulation of the body could potentially damage the nervous system.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-63

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. nerve impulses are more complex than simple electrical current.

1.1-64. **Who first established that people are able to distinguish between differences in sensory experiences, such as differences in brightness or loudness, in ways that follow orderly laws?**

- a. Helmholtz.
- b. Broca.
- c. Flourens.
- d. Weber.
- e. Müller.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-64

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Weber.

1.1-65. **Through their research on human responses to physical stimuli, Helmholtz and Weber contributed to the new field of**

- a. experimental ablation.
- b. perception.
- c. neurophysics.
- d. physiopsychology.
- e. psychophysics.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-65

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** e. psychophysics.

1.1-66. **Psychology as a science began in \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Germany; late nineteenth century
- b. France; middle nineteenth century
- c. England; early twentieth century
- d. the United States; early nineteenth century
- e. Canada; late nineteenth century

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-66

**Page Ref:** 17

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Germany; late nineteenth century

1.1-67. **What was Wundt's approach to investigating psychological phenomena labeled by one of his students?**

- a. Structuralism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. Psychophysics
- e. Structural-functionalism

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-67

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Structuralism

1.1-68. **Which approach to psychology relies on the perspective that the mind consists of the elements of consciousness, such as ideas and sensations?**

- a. Functionalism
- b. Gestalt psychology
- c. Humanistic psychology
- d. Structuralism
- e. Behaviorism

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-68

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Structuralism

1.1-69. **As Dr. Robbins presents stimuli to the participants in her study, she asks them to describe the elements of their perceptual responses. What is Dr. Robbins asking her participants to do?**

- a. Conduct rational analysis
- b. Infer
- c. Report their unconscious observation
- d. Introspect
- e. Reflect

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-69

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. Introspect

1.1-70. Among Wundt's lasting contributions to psychology is

- a. the introduction of the functionalist perspective.
- b. the use of introspection to study the elements of complex perceptions.
- c. the establishment of psychology as a separate experimental science, independent of philosophy.
- d. the theory of psychic evolution.
- e. the introduction of the structuralist perspective.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-70

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. the establishment of psychology as a separate experimental science, independent of philosophy.

1.1-71. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution had its greatest impact on which of the early schools of psychology?

- a. structuralism
- b. functionalism
- c. behaviorism
- d. Gestalt psychology
- e. humanistic psychology

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-71

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. functionalism

1.1-72. Structuralism is to \_\_\_\_\_ as functionalism is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the elements of consciousness; the purpose of consciousness
- b. introspection; the consequences of behavior
- c. the purpose of consciousness; the elements of consciousness
- d. the physiological basis of behavior; the evolutionary basis of behavior
- e. unobservable behavior; consciousness

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-72

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. the elements of consciousness; the purpose of consciousness

1.1-73. **The emphasis of functionalism was squarely on**

- a. understanding private mental events.
- b. discovering the physiological basis of consciousness.
- c. the biological significance of behavior.
- d. solving the mysteries of the unconscious mind.
- e. the relationship between the mind and body.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-73

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. the biological significance of behavior.

1.1-74. **Which psychologist is most closely associated with the rise of functionalism?**

- a. James
- b. Watson
- c. Wundt
- d. Freud
- e. Baldwin

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-74

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. James

1.1-75. **The study of mental operations, as opposed to the study of mental structures, is the way that James Angell defined**

- a. psychology.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. Gestalt psychology.
- d. functionalism.
- e. structuralism.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-75

**Page Ref:** 19

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. functionalism.

1.1-76. **James Angell's description of the basic principles of functionalism includes all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. functionalism studies mental operations and their functions.
- b. mental processes are part of the biological activity of an organism.
- c. there is no meaningful distinction between mind and body.
- d. mental processes are a product of the organism's evolutionary history.
- e. functionalism studies unconscious as well as conscious mental activities.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-76

**Page Ref:** 19

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. functionalism studies unconscious as well as conscious mental activities.

**1.1-77. Freud's approach to understanding human behavior was based on**

- a. his own scientific research.
- b. Wundt's and James's writings on human behavior.
- c. his observation of patients.
- d. his negative reaction to Skinner's proposal that all human behavior is caused by environmental events.
- e. applying the scientific method to large groups of subjects.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-77

**Page Ref:** 19

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. his observation of patients.

**1.1-78. Dr. Hardy is a follower of Freud's psychodynamic theory. Like Wundt he emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_, but unlike Wundt, he emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. functions of the mind; unconscious processes
- b. the biological basis of behavior; the material basis of the mind
- c. introspective methodology; structures of the mind
- d. structures of the mind; functions of the mind
- e. organization of the mind; importance of information processing

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-78

**Page Ref:** 19

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. structures of the mind; functions of the mind

**1.1-79. Early North American psychologists, such as Baldwin and Calkins, placed heavy emphasis on**

- a. laboratory experimentation and observation.
- b. philosophical foundations of psychology.
- c. psychology's relationship to the new social sciences.
- d. improving human welfare.
- e. a mixture of Wundtian and Freudian approaches.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-79

**Page Ref:** 19-20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. laboratory experimentation and observation.

1.1-80. **Thorndike formulated the law of effect while studying the behavior of**

- a. college students.
- b. animals.
- c. factory workers.
- d. U.S. Navy personnel.
- e. children.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-80

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. animals.

1.1-81. **The law of effect was formulated by**

- a. Pavlov.
- b. Thorndike.
- c. Watson.
- d. Skinner.
- e. Freud.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-81

**Page Ref:** 14,20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Thorndike.

1.1-82. **Which of the following approaches to psychology rejected the idea that mental events are an appropriate subject matter for psychology?**

- a. behaviorism
- b. structuralism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. functionalism
- e. cognitive psychology

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-82

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. behaviorism

1.1-83. **The idea that behavior that produces a favorable outcome is likely to be repeated is embodied in the**

- a. Baldwin effect.
- b. Pavlov's concept of psychic reflexes.
- c. doctrine of specific nerve energies.
- d. law of effect.
- e. structuralists' use of introspection.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-83

**Page Ref:** 14,20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. law of effect.

1.1-84. **Kathleen trains her dog by giving him a treat every time he obeys and scolding him when he disobeys. Her method of training is most closely related to**

- a. functionalism.
- b. Pavlov's psychic reflexes.
- c. the doctrine of specific nerve energies.
- d. the law of effect.
- e. Gestalt principles of organization.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-84

**Page Ref:** 14,20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. the law of effect.

1.1-85. **Behaviorists after Thorndike rejected his mentalistic terminology, such as**

- a. "satisfaction."
- b. "reinforcement."
- c. "stimulus."
- d. "conditioning."
- e. "punishment."

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-85

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. "satisfaction."

1.1-86. **Pavlov**

- a. collaborated with Thorndike in formulating the law of effect.
- b. is credited with founding behaviorism.
- c. was greatly influenced by Skinner's research on reinforcement.
- d. was not a psychologist.
- e. was a student of Wundt's.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-86

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. was not a psychologist.

1.1-87. **One of Watson's most enduring contributions to psychology was his**

- a. application of technology to human behavioral problems.
- b. emphasis on objectivity in psychological research.
- c. invention of new laboratory techniques for measuring behavior.
- d. insistence that mental events are appropriate subjects for psychologists to study.
- e. discovery of the law of effect.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-87

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. emphasis on objectivity in psychological research.

1.1-88. **According to Margaret Floy Washburn,**

- a. introspection could be considered a form of behavior.
- b. mental events will be forever inaccessible.
- c. with proper methods, all mental events can be shown to be brain events.
- d. behaviorism is more applicable to children than to adults.
- e. behaviorism is actually a form of structuralism.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.1-88**Page Ref:** 21**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. introspection could be considered a form of behavior.1.1-89. **Which approach to psychology stresses positive growth and self-realization?**

- a. Humanistic psychology
- b. Behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. Psychodynamic psychology
- e. Structuralism

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-89**Page Ref:** 22**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. Humanistic psychology1.1-90. **Humanistic psychology**

- a. arose as a reaction against behaviorism and psychodynamic psychology.
- b. recognizes that scientific research is invaluable for understanding human consciousness.
- c. views people as the products of their environments and unconscious drives.
- d. is preoccupied with individuals who are mentally ill.
- e. is a research specialty rather than an applied specialty.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-90**Page Ref:** 22**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. arose as a reaction against behaviorism and psychodynamic psychology.

1.1-91. **Rosemary, a first-year graduate student in psychology, believes that human beings are capable of positive growth and can make their own choices. She is most likely to be attracted to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.**

- a. behaviorist
- b. Gestalt
- c. cognitive
- d. psychodynamic
- e. humanistic

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-91

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** e. humanistic

1.1-92. **Of the following, what is the best English translation of the German word "Gestalt"?**

- a. Unconscious perception
- b. Complete perception
- c. Unified form
- d. Shapeless form
- e. Incomplete form

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-92

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Unified form

1.1-93. **Which school of psychology emphasized the organization of cognitive processes rather than their elements?**

- a. Humanistic psychology
- b. Gestalt psychology
- c. Cognitive psychology
- d. Structuralism
- e. Functionalism

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-93

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Gestalt psychology

1.1-94. **What do the methods used by cognitive psychologists have in common with those used by behaviorists?**

- a. They are objective.
- b. They are introspective.
- c. They focus on understanding brain structure.
- d. They emerged from research using animals.
- e. They emphasize unconscious processes.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-94

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. They are objective.

1.1-95. **Dr. Das Gupta considers herself part of the "cognitive revolution." Like structuralists, her research focuses on \_\_\_\_\_ but like behaviorists she uses \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. subjective methods; information processing models
- b. elements of consciousness; objective methods
- c. introspection; the law of effect
- d. scientific methods; Gestalt principles
- e. mental structures; physiological methods

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-95

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. elements of consciousness; objective methods

1.1-96. **The computer provides the primary model of the human brain for most \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists**

- a. Gestalt
- b. humanistic
- c. behaviorist
- d. cognitive
- e. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-96

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. cognitive

1.1-97. **How do cognitive psychologists analyze mental events?**

- a. As structures
- b. As brain activities
- c. As conscious behavior
- d. As information processing
- e. As unconscious events

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-97

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. As information processing

1.1-98. **In your geography class, you memorize the locations of mountain ranges of the United States. If you are focused on the West coast, it will take you longer to think of the location of the Appalachians in the East than it will for you to think of the location of the Sierra-Nevadas in the West. This result strongly suggests that mental images are**

- a. fragmented.
- b. scanned by the subject.
- c. fluid.
- d. largely unconscious.
- e. dynamic.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-98

**Page Ref:** 22-23

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. scanned by the subject.

1.1-99. **The biological revolution in psychology was largely due to**

- a. the cognitive revolution.
- b. advances in neurobiology.
- c. the rediscovery of Gestalt psychology.
- d. the reestablishment of Freudian theory.
- e. advances in behaviorism.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-99

**Page Ref:** 23

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. advances in neurobiology.

1.1-100. **Donald Hebb believed that both behavior and mental phenomena could be related directly to**

- a. environmental influences.
- b. information processing.
- c. self-realization.
- d. cognitive organization.
- e. brain activity.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-100

**Page Ref:** 23

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** e. brain activity

1.1-101. **In general, psychologists try to explain behavior by studying its**

- a. causes.
- b. consequences.
- c. implications.
- d. meaning.
- e. context.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-101

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. causes.

1.1-102. **Cognitive neuroscientists frequently study**

- a. insightful behavior.
- b. physiological reactions such as heart rate.
- c. the role of genetics in behavior.
- d. functions of the unconscious.
- e. the behavior of people with brain damage.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-102

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** e. the behavior of people with brain damage.

1.1-103. **To ensure objectivity, psychology depends on**

- a. the mathematical model.
- b. the scientific method.
- c. historical precedent.
- d. logic.
- e. sociopolitical significance.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-103

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. the scientific method.

1.1-104. **Descartes reasoned that**

- a. all reality could be divided into good and evil.
- b. the body's master gland was the pituitary.
- c. the mind and body interacted.
- d. to understand the mind, one had to understand God's will.
- e. materialism answered the mind-body question.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-104

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. the mind and body interacted.

1.1-105. **According to empiricism, knowledge comes through**

- a. the study of consciousness.
- b. introspection and self-report.
- c. contemplation.
- d. philosophic debate.
- e. observation and experience.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-105

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** e. observation and experience.

1.1-106. **According to materialism, reality**

- a. can be interpreted as responses to perceptual stimuli.
- b. is revealed through an understanding of the physical world, of which the mind is a part.
- c. is the harmonious interaction between mind, body, and environment.
- d. is an individual experience arising from consciousness.
- e. is the end product of social agreement.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-106

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. is revealed through an understanding of the physical world, of which the mind is a part.

1.1-107. **Johannes Müller is most closely associated with**

- a. the doctrine of specific nerve energies.
- b. the doctrine of verification through replication.
- c. introspection.
- d. materialism.
- e. cognitive neuroscience.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-107

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. the doctrine of specific nerve energies.

1.1-108. **Pierre Flourens developed the method of experimental ablation**

- a. to stimulate the cerebral cortex.
- b. to demonstrate the reversibility of brain damage.
- c. and began the field of psychophysics.
- d. to study the functions of different parts of the brain.
- e. to replicate Broca's discovery.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-108

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. to study the functions of different parts of the brain.

1.1-109. **Fritsch and Hitzig discovered that the body appeared to be "mapped" on the surface of the brain. They used the**

- a. psychophysical method.
- b. doctrine of specific nerve energies.
- c. method of electrical brain stimulation.
- d. method of experimental ablation.
- e. law of effect.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-109

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. method of electrical brain stimulation.

1.1-110. **Helmholtz abandoned his attempt to measure the speed of a person's reaction to physical stimuli because**

- a. there was too much individual variability.
- b. the testing procedure raised ethical issues.
- c. the Church objected to the study of the human mind.
- d. self reports proved more reliable.
- e. he lost his financial backing.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-110

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. there was too much individual variability.

1.1-111. **Germany was the birthplace of psychology, in part, because**

- a. German tradition emphasized the humanities over the sciences.
- b. German scientists believed the mind could be studied scientifically.
- c. national rivalry encouraged them to compete with scientists in other countries.
- d. German scientists were exceptionally well trained in philosophical approaches to the study of the mind.
- e. functionalism was so well received by German academicians.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-111

**Page Ref:** 17

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. German scientists believed the mind could be studied scientifically.

1.1-112. **Wundt's structuralism**

- a. used the methods of experimental ablation and electrical stimulation developed a few years earlier.
- b. asserted that the proper subject matter of psychology was behavior, not the mind.
- c. was inspired by Darwin's functionalism.
- d. died out when the emphasis of psychological research turned toward the study of behavior in its own right.
- e. flourished in Germany but had no impact on American psychology.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-112

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. died out when the emphasis of psychological research turned toward the study of behavior in its own right.

1.1-113. **William James**

- a. was a brilliant research scientist.
- b. formulated an influential and enduring theory of emotion.
- c. pioneered the field of behaviorism.
- d. based his theories on observations of patients.
- e. focused his work almost exclusively on animal research.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-113

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. formulated an influential and enduring theory of emotion.

1.1-114. **Thorndike is most closely associated with the**

- a. concept of variable errors.
- b. first journal of psychology.
- c. law of effect.
- d. concept of multiple experiments.
- e. development of cognitive neuroscience.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-114**Page Ref:** 14,20**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** c. law of effect.1.1-115. **Pavlov's research on digestion demonstrated**

- a. the utility of electric shock as a stimulus.
- b. that animals can learn to respond to a previously neutral stimulus.
- c. that hunger is a more powerful drive than thirst.
- d. that digestion begins in the mouth when the food is mixed with saliva.
- e. the power of experimental ablation in research.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-115**Page Ref:** 21**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** b. that animals can learn to respond to a previously neutral stimulus.1.1-116. **Behaviorists differed from functionalists in their belief that**

- a. all mental events are available through introspection.
- b. behavior can be shaped more successfully through punishment than through reinforcement.
- c. evolution affected only the body, not behaviors.
- d. mental events were beyond the scope of psychology.
- e. animals were NOT acceptable research subjects in trying to understand human behavior.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-116**Page Ref:** 20**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. mental events were beyond the scope of psychology.

1.1-117. **Humanistic psychology stresses**

- a. the powerful influence of the unconscious on human behavior.
- b. the positive sides of human nature and potential for growth.
- c. the codependence of man and nature.
- d. the validity of self report.
- e. repressed memories and the interpretation of dreams.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-117

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. the positive sides of human nature and potential for growth.

1.1-118. **Modern cognitive psychologists have demonstrated that**

- a. behaviors based on mental images can be objectively measured.
- b. the experience of imagery can be shared.
- c. the ability to recognize images cannot be studied objectively.
- d. dualism is the most useful approach to the mind-body problem.
- e. structuralism was a more viable approach than functionalism.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-118

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. behaviors based on mental images can be objectively measured.

1.1-119. **According to the text, what makes psychology both exciting and confusing?**

- a. That it is such an old discipline with so many unanswered questions
- b. That it is nearly impossible to arrive at general conclusions about so many unique patients
- c. That it is vitally important, yet highly limited in application
- d. That its most basic assumptions are so profound, yet nearly impossible to study scientifically
- e. That it is so diverse, complex, and rapidly changing

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-119

**Page Ref:** 3

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. That it is so diverse, complex, and rapidly changing

1.1-120. **Since research has shown that composite drawings of faces depend on \_\_\_\_\_, whereas our brains process memory of faces \_\_\_\_\_, eyewitness testimony is often problematic.**

- a. irrefutable facts; with emotion laden recollections
- b. objective input; with prejudicial bias
- c. the ability of the law enforcement artist; from different and unique perspectives
- d. the memory of a face as a whole; first by eyes, then by mouth, then by nose
- e. separate isolated facial features; as complete units

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-120

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. separate isolated facial features; as complete units

1.1-121. **What are each of us aware of having that we assume everyone else has as well?**

- a. An animus or spirit
- b. Repressed memories
- c. Causal events
- d. Objectivity
- e. Consciousness

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-121

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** e. Consciousness

1.1-122. **Rationalism is to \_\_\_\_\_ as empiricism is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. experience; reason
- b. experience; observation
- c. reason; truth
- d. reason; observation
- e. truth; reason

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-122

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. reason; observation

1.1-123. Which of the following are the best examples of opposites to each other?

- a. Dualism and rationalism
- b. Animism and empiricism
- c. Dualism and empiricism
- d. Rationalism and materialism
- e. Animism and materialism

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-123

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. Animism and materialism

1.1-124. Your friend wants to debate the scientific status of psychology with you. Having read Simonton's analysis, you place a bet with your friend. Which of the following is your best bet?

- a. Biology is equally as scientific as chemistry, and both have higher publication rates than psychology.
- b. Psychology and sociology are most similar when comparing how many times lecturers say "uh," "er," and "um."
- c. Physics and psychology are more similar than are chemistry and biology.
- d. The highest scientific status belongs to chemistry, and the lowest to psychology, when comparing lecture fluency.
- e. Psychology and biology are the most similar when comparing how many theories, laws, and publications each has.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-124

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** e. Psychology and biology are the most similar when comparing how many theories, laws, and publications each has.

1.1-125. You overhear a fellow student say that she will never do well in mathematics because she did not get the "smart gene" and because her father always berated her for trying to understand numbers, since math and science belong to men. Her comment is an example of which doctrine?

- a. Free will
- b. Animism
- c. Empiricism
- d. Specific nerve energies
- e. Determinism

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-125

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** e. Determinism

1.1-126. **In the early 1800s, physicians and educators began to emphasize improving people's lives in response to what incident?**

- The development of Weber's psychophysics
- Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address during the American Civil War
- Montessori's famous debates with Thorndike
- Pinel's humane reformation of mental health care in France
- The discovery of Victor, the "Wild Boy of Aveyron"

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-126

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** e. The discovery of Victor, the "Wild Boy of Aveyron"

1.1-127. **Regarding education, Itard and Montessori believed in \_\_\_\_\_ whereas Thorndike emphasized \_\_\_\_\_.**

- extrinsic rewards; intrinsic rewards
- large class sizes; smaller class sizes
- a focus on tasks everyone needed to master; extrinsic rewards
- an individualized approach; intrinsic rewards
- an individualized approach; a focus on tasks everyone needed to master

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-127

**Page Ref:** 14-15

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. an individualized approach; a focus on tasks everyone needed to master

1.1-128. **How were Montessori and Piaget alike?**

- They were both research assistants in Thorndike's laboratory.
- They both believed that extrinsic rewards encouraged children's education.
- Their contributions laid the foundation for the modern Western education system.
- They were both pure social scientists, meaning neither had formal education in life science.
- They both focused on children's developing cognitive abilities.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-128

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. They both focused on children's developing cognitive abilities.

1.1-129. **In the mid-1800s, if you had trouble remembering things, occasionally lost use of your arms or legs, and did not respond to pain properly, Charcot would likely have diagnosed you with \_\_\_\_\_ and treated you with \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. insanity; poetry readings
- b. insanity; hypnosis
- c. hysteria; poetry readings
- d. nervous disorder; long conversations
- e. hysteria; hypnosis

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-129

**Page Ref:** 16

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. hysteria; hypnosis

1.1-130. **Which of the following is the most accurate fortune cookie?**

- a. "Confucius says, when the going gets tough, meditate."
- b. "Tzu says, when the going gets tough, hit a punching bag until you feel better."
- c. "Buddha says, when the going gets tough, you are alone."
- d. "Buddha says, the going never gets tough."
- e. "Confucius says, when the going gets tough, return to the family."

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-130

**Page Ref:** 16

**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** e. "Confucius says, when the going gets tough, return to the family."

1.1-131. **When Barack Obama won the 2008 Presidential election, he referred to Abraham Lincoln's challenge to unify the nation. Which Asian philosophy was his purpose?**

- a. Taoist reconciliation of contradiction
- b. Buddhist harmonious society
- c. Confucianist emptiness
- d. Buddhist reconciliation of contradiction
- e. Confucianist harmonious society

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-131

**Page Ref:** 17

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** e. Confucianist harmonious society

1.1-132. **The law of effect fits best with which of the earlier psychological traditions?**

- a. Structuralism
- b. Voluntarism
- c. Functionalism
- d. Rationalism
- e. Psychodynamics

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-132

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Functionalism

### Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1.2-1. **The focus of psychology turned from the mind to \_\_\_\_\_ , including the study of the \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-1

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** behavior/brain

1.2-2. \_\_\_\_\_ **is the area of psychological research that includes perception and aggression.**

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-2

**Page Ref:** 5-6

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Social psychology

1.2-3. \_\_\_\_\_ **is the area of psychological research that includes all other areas and focuses on age-related changes.**

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-3

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Is Psychology?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Developmental psychology

1.2-4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of modern philosophy and the "grandfather" of modern physiological psychology.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.2-4  
**Page Ref:** 9  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** Descartes

1.2-5. Biology and \_\_\_\_\_ form the cluster of "life sciences" according to Simonton.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-5  
**Page Ref:** 11  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** psychology

1.2-6. Müller's \_\_\_\_\_ is the foundation of brain mapping research.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.2-6  
**Page Ref:** 12  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** doctrine of specific energies

1.2-7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the perspective that behavior can be predicted from prior events.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-7  
**Page Ref:** 13  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Determinism

1.2-8. Above the door to Thorndike's laboratory are the words \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-8  
**Page Ref:** 15  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** stimulus/response

1.2-9. Charcot treated patients with the technique called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-9  
**Page Ref:** 16  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** hypnosis

1.2-10. Dying in 1920, \_\_\_\_\_ was the first "psychologist" by name.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-10  
**Page Ref:** 17  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Wundt

1.2-11. Influenced by Charcot, \_\_\_\_\_ eventually theorized about the id, ego, and superego.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-11  
**Page Ref:** 19  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Freud

1.2-12. "Speaking overtly to ourselves ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is just as objective a type of behavior as baseball." -John B. Watson

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-12  
**Page Ref:** 21  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** thinking

1.2-13. The greatest impact of the humanistic approach on psychology has been in the area of \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-13  
**Page Ref:** 22  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** psychotherapy

- 1.2-14. **Contrary to behaviorism, the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology emphasized patterns or whole units rather than smaller elements of experience.**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-14  
**Page Ref:** 22  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** Gestalt

- 1.2-15. **Hebb argued that the nervous system is organized into special " \_\_\_\_\_ " that represent mental activity.**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-15  
**Page Ref:** 23  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** circuits

### Essay Questions

- 1.3-1. **Why is it important to study behavior?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.3-1  
**Page Ref:** 4  
**Topic:** What Is Psychology?  
**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** The answer to this question should focus on discovering principles of behavior and applying them to solving the problems that people face. A good answer will provide an example or two of the kinds of problems that currently beset the world and how psychologists might work toward solutions.

- 1.3-2. **Describe the two roles of psychologists as research scientists and practitioners of applied psychology, giving examples of each type.**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.3-2  
**Page Ref:** 4-7  
**Topic:** What Is Psychology?  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** The answer should distinguish between the aim of a scientist, trying to discover the causes of behavior and the practitioner, applying psychological knowledge to the solution of real world problems. A good answer would give examples of at least one psychological research area and one applied area, correctly describing each.

- 1.3-3. **Briefly outline the contributions of Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, and Mill to the philosophical roots of psychology. Be sure to indicate why the contributions of these thinkers are related to each other.**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-3  
**Page Ref:** 8-10  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** This answer should describe the work of each of these philosophers as it relates to the development of psychology as a science. It should also indicate why their contributions are related to each other.

- 1.3-4. **Tell why the doctrine of specific nerve energies was important to later research that sought to establish the relationship between the brain and behavior.**

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.3-4  
**Page Ref:** 11-13  
**Topic:** The Growth of Psychology as a Science  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** The answer to this question should begin by describing Müller's doctrine of specific nerve energies. Next, the answer should describe how subsequent research, such as that of Florens, Broca, Fritsch and Hitzig, and Helmholtz stemmed from this doctrine.

- 1.3-5. **Compare and contrast the structuralist and functionalist approaches to psychology. Be certain to mention the most important psychologist to be associated with each approach.**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-5  
**Page Ref:** 17-19  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** The answer to this question should focus on points of difference between these two approaches. A good answer will also mention Wundt's contributions to structuralism and James's contributions to functionalism.

- 1.3-6. **Compare and contrast the behavioristic, Gestalt, and humanistic approaches to psychology.**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.3-6  
**Page Ref:** 19-22  
**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** This response should distinguish these three approaches from one another by noting the relative importance of behavior and mental events for each. A good answer will tell how each approach arose as a response to an earlier approach.

**1.3-7. Why is the study of cognitive and biological factors in psychology considered revolutionary?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-7

**Page Ref:** 22-23

**Topic:** Major Trends in the Development of Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** The answer to this question should center on the rise of research in these areas in recent times as a reaction to the major emphases of behaviorism.