

# Chapter 1: Psychology and Life

## Multiple Choice Questions

1.1-1. **Psychology is best defined as the scientific study of**

- a. the mind and consciousness.
- b. the mental processes of individuals.
- c. mental disorders and abnormal behavior.
- d. the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-1

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.

**Rationale:** Psychological conclusions are based on scientific study of how organisms adjust to their environments, and on internal events of the human mind such as thinking and planning.

1.1-2. **Suppose you want to draw some psychological conclusions in a way that is consistent with the scientific aspect of psychology. You should base your conclusions on**

- a. the beliefs held by most people.
- b. the fundamental notion of common sense.
- c. your personal feelings or intuitions, but only if they are reasonable.
- d. evidence collected according to the principles of the scientific method.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-2

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. evidence collected according to the principles of the scientific method.

**Rationale:** The scientific method consists of steps that help us analyze and solve problems in orderly ways, based on objectively collected information.

1.1-3. **The subject matter of psychology largely consists of**

- a. observable behavior of humans.
- b. unobservable behavior of humans.
- c. observable behavior of other species of animals.
- d. observable behavior of humans and other species of animals.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-3

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. observable behavior of humans and other species of animals.

**Rationale:** Psychologists examine the behavior of humans in their environments and in their social and cultural contexts. Psychologists also study other species in their natural habitats or in the research laboratory.

**1.1-4. When drawing conclusions about behavior, psychologists rely on**

- a. their own personal beliefs.
- b. what is known as "common sense."
- c. objectively collected information.
- d. their everyday observations of people.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-4

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. objectively collected information.

**Rationale:** Psychological conclusions are based on evidence that gives psychologists a factual basis for drawing conclusions by using the scientific method.

**1.1-5. Which statement is MOST consistent with the perspective taken by psychologists?**

- a. Only human behavior is of interest.
- b. Mental processes are of little real importance.
- c. Both observable behavior and mental processes are of interest.
- d. Behavior should only be studied in a controlled research laboratory.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-5

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Both observable behavior and mental processes are of interest.

**Rationale:** Psychologists focus on the behavior of individuals in various settings, while sociologists study social behavior of groups or institutions, and anthropologists study behavior in the broader contexts of culture.

**1.1-6. When compared to the work of sociologists and anthropologists, psychologists are likely to focus more on**

- a. social institutions.
- b. individual behavior.
- c. cultural differences in behavior.
- d. the behavior of people in groups.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-6

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. individual behavior.

**Rationale:** Psychologists focus on the behavior of individuals in various settings, while sociologists study social behavior of groups or institutions and anthropologists study behavior in the broader context of culture.

1.1-7. A friend's curiosity about how the human mind works is coupled with her fascination with computer science and artificial intelligence. It sounds as though your friend's interests are consistent with the emerging area of \_\_\_\_\_ science.

- a. social
- b. health
- c. cognitive
- d. biological

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-7

**Page Ref:** 2

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. cognitive

**Rationale:** Psychologists' questions about how the mind works are related to theory and research in computer science, philosophy, linguistics and neuroscience.

1.1-8. You overhear two psychologists discussing the relative importance of the various levels of analysis researchers may use. They are most likely to reach an agreement that

- a. the broadest level of analysis is the most important.
- b. the narrowest level of analysis is the most important.
- c. some levels of analysis are less important than others.
- d. different levels of analysis address different questions.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-8

**Page Ref:** 3

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. different levels of analysis address different questions.

**Rationale:** Each level of analysis gives information to the researcher that is important to understanding different aspects of behavior and mental processes. A level of analysis may be very narrow (i.e. an individual's reaction time) to very broad (i.e. cultural influences on the individual).

1.1-9. An educational psychologist has decided to do research on reading behavior. If he were to approach this topic from the broadest level of analysis, he would be most likely to study

- a. whether readers move their lips while reading.
- b. whether attitudes toward reading vary around the world.
- c. the eye movements readers make while reading a page of text.
- d. left and right brain hemisphere differences in the processing of foreign languages.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-9

**Page Ref:** 3

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. whether attitudes toward reading vary around the world.

**Rationale:** At the broadest level of analysis, researchers study the whole person within social and cultural contexts, including cross-cultural differences and similarities.

1.1-10. **In order to investigate behavior, researchers may use different levels of analysis. Which of the following research questions exemplifies the broadest, most global level of analysis?**

- a. What are the origins of prejudice?
- b. Are there gender differences in prejudice?
- c. Are there differences in how various racial groups express prejudice?
- d. What is the role of early childhood experiences in the formation of prejudice?

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-10

**Page Ref:** 3

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. What are the origins of prejudice?

**Rationale:** The broadest level of analysis describes complex social and cultural contexts of behavior and mental processes.

1.1-11. **The first task in psychology is to make accurate observations about behavior. This means that psychologists must first \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.**

- a. predict
- b. explain
- c. control
- d. describe

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-11

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. describe

**Rationale:** Psychologists use levels of analysis to answer different questions and to gather various types of information; each level of analysis is a part of the objective description of behavior.

1.1-12. **A boy complains that his sister has been teasing him. The parents ask him to tell them specifically when she teases him and how it happens; they are asking him to provide behavioral data to support his claim. A psychologist would say that the child is being encouraged to do all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. observe his sister's behavior.
- b. explain why his sister teases him.
- c. report on his sister's teasing behavior in an objective fashion.
- d. note the conditions under which his sister's teasing behavior occurs.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-12

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. explain why his sister teases him.

**Rationale:** The parents are asking for accurate observations of the behavior; they are asking for descriptions of the behavior, rather than explanations of it. Explanations go beyond what is observed.

1.1-13. **To investigate behavior, researchers may use different levels of analysis. Which of the following research questions exemplifies the narrowest, most specific level of analysis?**

- a. What are the causes of mental illness?
- b. Which brain structures are associated with paranoid schizophrenia?
- c. Are food additives responsible for the occurrence of certain types of mental illness?
- d. Are there differences in the prevalence of mental illness in different countries?

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-13

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Which brain structures are associated with paranoid schizophrenia?

**Rationale:** This level of analysis explores smaller and smaller units of behavior; it is a description of specific influences on behavior.

1.1-14. **Imagine that you are a research psychologist. In your attempt to describe behavior, it is of utmost importance that you**

- a. use a broad level of analysis.
- b. use a narrow level of analysis.
- c. collect the facts as they exist.
- d. collect only those facts that are consistent with your expectations.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-14

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. collect the facts as they exist.

**Rationale:** It is important to avoid letting biases, prejudices or expectations influence collection of data. Description must be based on objective collection of data, rather than subjective points of view.

1.1-15. **A major way in which the psychologist's goal of explanation differs from the psychologist's goal of description is that explanations**

- a. are objective.
- b. are based on data.
- c. use a lower level of analysis.
- d. deliberately go beyond what can be observed.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-15

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. deliberately go beyond what can be observed.

**Rationale:** Psychologists strive to describe behavior objectively by collecting facts as they exist. Explanations go beyond that to look for patterns in behavior and mental processes. Explanations demonstrate that behavior is influenced in most cases by a combination of factors, some of which can be directly observed and some of which cannot.

1.1-16. **A basketball player stays late after practice, trying to improve her skills. Other players talk about her as being highly motivated to succeed and hard-working. These variables are best characterized as \_\_\_\_\_ variables.**

- a. descriptive
- b. situational
- c. internal
- d. environmental

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-16

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. internal

**Rationale:** Some explanations for behavior exist within the individual and tell us something unique about the individual. These internal factors usually combine with external ones to fully explain behaviors and mental processes.

1.1-17. **In the context of the goal of explanation, the concept of "informed imagination" most closely refers to the**

- a. widest level of analysis.
- b. researcher's use of objective methods.
- c. creativity in synthesizing what is known and not yet known.
- d. discovery of cause-effect relationships by systematic experimentation.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-17

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. creativity in synthesizing what is known and not yet known.

**Rationale:** Informed creativity is a process of examining a diverse collection of data and drawing conclusions about patterns or even causes of behavior and mental processes. Conclusions are based on facts gathered from research and from the trained psychologist's insights into human experience.

1.1-18. **Different explanations of behavior are usually judged by how**

- a. consistent they are with the beliefs of the researcher.
- b. well they combine situational and environmental variables.
- c. well they can make accurate and comprehensive predictions.
- d. consistent they are with the experiences of the general public.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-18

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. well they can make accurate and comprehensive predictions.

**Rationale:** If explanations of behavior are based on research and creative synthesis of information, it is likely that we can say that the behavior will happen in a particular way in the future; if this is the case, prediction has been accurate and comprehensive. If not, further research is needed to search for a more comprehensive and accurate explanation of the behavior.

1.1-19. **One day while playing golf, you catch your opponent cheating. Your subsequent belief that your opponent also probably cheats on his income tax is most consistent with which of the psychologist's research goals?**

- a. control
- b. prediction
- c. description
- d. explanation

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-19

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. prediction

**Rationale:** Predictions are statements about the likelihood that certain behaviors will occur. If you believe that your opponent is a cheater, you are likely to predict that he will act that way in other situations as well.

1.1-20. **Two students are discussing their teacher's inability to remember student names. One attributes the inability to a poor memory, but the other believes it is due to a lack of motivation. Researchers would judge which of the two explanations is best by**

- a. attributing the inability to a situational variable.
- b. measuring how strongly each friend feels about his opinion.
- c. attributing the inability to remember to a dispositional variable.
- d. determining how well each explanation predicts behavior in new situations.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-20

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. determining how well each explanation predicts behavior in new situations.

**Rationale:** Accurate explanations of the underlying causes of behavior allow researchers to make accurate predictions about the future. Causal explanations rely on examination of objective data and synthesis of what is known with trained insights into human experience.

1.1-21. **Which of the following is most similar to the psychological goal of control?**

- a. A girl discovers that she can make her brother cry by teasing him.
- b. A pet owner expects that her dog will be waiting for her when she gets home.
- c. A child likes ice cream because it tastes good.
- d. A poet writes a poem describing a beautiful snowfall.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-21

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. A girl discovers that she can make her brother cry by teasing him.

**Rationale:** Control is making behavior happen or not happen.

1.1-22. **Therapeutic programs designed to help people substitute more positive behaviors for negative behaviors are most closely related to the psychological goal of**

- a. control.
- b. prediction.
- c. explanation.
- d. description.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-22

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. control.

**Rationale:** Psychologists have devised ways to help people gain control over problematic aspects of their lives; people learn ways to make behaviors happen or not happen in their lives to increase quality of life.

1.1-23. **The types of interventions that allow people to improve the quality of their lives is most directly the result of which goal of psychological research?**

- a. control
- b. prediction
- c. explanation
- d. description

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-23

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. control

**Rationale:** Changing behavior (making it happen or not happen) is one way of improving quality of life. Psychological interventions help people identify changes that are needed and help them make changes in behaviors that will have an effect on quality of life.

1.1-24. **Treatments for mental illness, the ability of people to eliminate unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and initiate healthy behaviors such as exercise, and the development of positive parenting practices are all consistent with the idea that**

- a. psychology is little more than common sense.
- b. psychological knowledge can be used to help improve the quality of life.
- c. explanation and prediction are the two most important psychological goals.
- d. the use of animal participants has minimal relevance to modern psychological research.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-24

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. psychological knowledge can be used to help improve the quality of life.

**Rationale:** Quality of life is improved when we change behaviors (make them happen or not happen). Making behaviors happen or not happen is part of the ability to control behavior, which gives psychologists ways of helping people improve the quality of their lives.

1.1-25. **Much of the history of psychology has been characterized by**

- a. the belief that ideas matter greatly.
- b. general agreement about the subject matter of psychology.
- c. uncertainty with respect to the definition of psychology.
- d. considerable agreement among researchers as to appropriate methodologies.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-25

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. the belief that ideas matter greatly.

1.1-26. **In 1908, Hermann Ebbinghaus wrote that "Psychology has a long past, but only a short history." Which statement best captures the idea that Ebbinghaus was expressing?**

- a. Psychologists, like philosophers, have difficulty learning from their mistakes.
- b. Questions about human nature have existed for a long time, but only recently have the methods necessary to answer them been developed.
- c. The field of psychology has existed for a long time, but only recently have scholars recorded the accomplishments of the profession.
- d. Although psychologists have been doing laboratory research for hundreds of years, little of substance has been discovered about human nature.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-26

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Questions about human nature have existed for a long time, but only recently have the methods necessary to answer them been developed.

**Rationale:** Toward the end of the nineteenth century, researchers in the new field of psychology began to apply laboratory techniques from sciences such as physiology and physics to the exploration of questions about behavior and mental processes. Questions about the mind and behavior had been asked for centuries by philosophers.

1.1-27. **Questions about how the mind works and the nature of free will can be traced back to**

- a. Wilhelm Wundt.
- b. Hermann Ebbinghaus.
- c. the end of the nineteenth century.
- d. the fourth and fifth centuries B.C.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-27

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. the fourth and fifth centuries B.C.

1.1-28. **Western psychology traces its origin to**

- a. Indian Yogic traditions.
- b. classical Greek philosophy.
- c. Asian and African psychology.
- d. the early Roman Catholic church.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-28

**Page Ref:** 5-6

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. classical Greek philosophy.

1.1-29. **In research quoted in your text, it was reported that for the Russian students the greatest source of conflict with their friends centered on**

- a. romantic competition.
- b. disrespectful behavior.
- c. betrayals of confidence.
- d. attitudes towards the opposite sex.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-29

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** Critical Thinking in Your Life: Why Do Friendships End?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. betrayals of confidence

**Rationale:** This research demonstrates that researchers must be careful about generalizing results across cultures; the most common causes of conflict with friends in the U.S. Midwestern sample of students was romantic competition and disrespectful behavior.

1.1-30. **With respect to attempts to answer questions about how the mind works, how did the classical Greek philosophers compare to the psychological researchers at the end of the nineteenth century?**

- a. The philosophical approach was actually more scientific.
- b. The philosophical and psychological approaches were essentially identical.
- c. Only the psychological researchers applied laboratory techniques from other sciences.
- d. Only the classical Greek philosophers realized that such questions could never really be answered.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-30

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Only the psychological researchers applied laboratory techniques from other sciences.

**Rationale:** The Greek philosophers did not possess the means to answer important questions about human nature in scientific ways.

1.1-31. **In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany,**

- a. Wilhelm Wundt was born.
- b. the idea of behaviorism was first suggested.
- c. Sigmund Freud wrote his book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- d. the first formal laboratory devoted to experimental psychology was founded.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-31

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. the first formal laboratory devoted to experimental psychology was founded.

1.1-32. **While proofreading a paper a friend has written on the life of Wilhelm Wundt, you are startled by an error that states that Wundt**

- a. was trained as a physiologist.
- b. established the first formal psychology laboratory.
- c. wrote a book entitled *Principles of Physiological Psychology*.
- d. was the founder and first president of the American Psychological Association.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-32

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. was the founder and first president of the American Psychological Association.

1.1-33. **To help you learn to associate people with their contributions to the history of psychology, you have decided to use flashcards. Unfortunately, one of the cards you have written is incorrect. Which of the following pairings is wrong?**

- a. William James wrote *The Principles of Psychology* in 1890.
- b. G. Stanley Hall founded the American Psychological Association.
- c. Wilhelm Wundt founded a laboratory at Cornell University in 1892.
- d. Edward Titchener was one of the first psychologists in the United States.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-33

**Page Ref:** 6-7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Wilhelm Wundt founded a laboratory at Cornell University in 1892.

1.1-34. **Which early American psychologist taught philosophy at Harvard, studied medicine, had strong interests in literature and religion, and wrote one of the most important psychology texts ever, *The Principles of Psychology*, in 1890?**

- a. William James
- b. Wilhelm Wundt
- c. G. Stanley Hall
- d. Edward Titchener

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-34

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. William James

1.1-35. **The year is 1900 and you are looking for a job in a psychology laboratory, somewhere in North America. Assuming that each laboratory has an opening, about how many laboratories will you have from which to choose?**

- a. 1
- b. 4
- c. 40
- d. 400

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-35

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. 40

1.1-36. **Suppose you were a research assistant in Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory. After observing his experiments, you would probably conclude that**

- a. his approach was not in the least bit scientific.
- b. the responses that were required of participants were quite complex.
- c. independent observers could replicate the experiments.
- d. the data collection techniques were neither systematic nor objective.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-36

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. independent observers could replicate the experiments.

**Rationale:** Data was collected in his laboratory through systematic, objective procedures. Therefore, observers could do the experiments again in exactly the same ways.

1.1-37. **Imagine having been a research assistant in the early laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. Which of the following is LEAST likely to have been one of your duties?**

- a. precisely measuring subject responses
- b. conducting statistical analyses of data
- c. taking care of the laboratory instruments
- d. ensuring that the methods were kept secret

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-37

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. ensuring that the results could not be replicated

**Rationale:** Emphasis on precise measurement and statistical analysis of data characterized the work done in Wundt's laboratory. When systematic, objective procedures are followed, replication is possible. This is an important part of using the scientific method.

1.1-38. **When Edward Titchener brought Wundt's psychology to the United States, his method for examining conscious mental life involved the use of the experimental technique known as**

- a. structuralism.
- b. introspection.
- c. functionalism.
- d. psychoanalysis.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-38

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. introspection.

1.1-39. **Imagine being a participant in one of Titchener's early studies of conscious experience. What would you most likely be asked to do?**

- a. Attempt to memorize a long list of nonsense words.
- b. Try to read the mind of a person seated in an adjoining room.
- c. Permit yourself to be hypnotized and your responses recorded.
- d. Examine your thoughts and feelings about sensory experiences.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-39

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. Examine your thoughts and feelings about sensory experiences.

**Rationale:** Titchener used a technique called introspection to study consciousness. Introspection is the systematic examination by individuals of their thoughts and feelings regarding their own sensory experiences.

1.1-40. **The approach known as structuralism was most concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ of mental contents.**

- a. "how"
- b. "why"
- c. "what"
- d. "when"

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-40

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. "what"

**Rationale:** Structuralism is the study of consciousness based on the idea that all human mental experience can be understood as a combination of basic components. The goal of structuralism is to understand the basic structure of the human mind through analysis of the basic elements of sensation and other experiences of mental life.

1.1-41. **Which of the following is NOT a valid criticism of structuralism?**

- a. It reduced complex experience to simple sensations.
- b. It emphasized data collected from non-human participants.
- c. It studied only verbal reports of conscious awareness.
- d. It did not study complex, or whole, behaviors directly.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-41

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. It emphasized data collected from non-human participants.

1.1-42. **Suppose that a research psychologist believes that, to have a complete understanding of behavior, one needs to study both human and non-human behavior. This psychologist would probably agree with the criticism that structuralism**

- a. had very little application to the "real world."
- b. ignored participants who could not engage in introspection.
- c. combined parts into whole rather than studying behaviors directly.
- d. studied simple sensations that could not account for complex human behavior.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-42

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. ignored participants who could not engage in introspection.

**Rationale:** Structuralism studied only verbal reports of human consciousness, ignoring individuals who could not give such reports, including children, the mentally disturbed, and animals.

1.1-43. **One attack on structuralism was that it is mentalistic. Critics believed this to be true because it**

- a. sought to combine parts, or elements, into a whole.
- b. studied only verbal reports of human conscious awareness.
- c. required participants to make simple responses to stimuli.
- d. reduced all complex human experience to simple sensations.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-43

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. studied only verbal reports of human conscious awareness.

**Rationale:** Structuralism was said to be mentalistic because it studied only verbal reports of consciousness, excluding individuals such as children, the mentally disturbed, and animals who could give no verbal reports.

1.1-44. **As an advocate of an alternative to structuralism, the German psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ focused on the way in which the mind understands experiences as organized wholes rather than as the sums of simple parts.**

- a. Max Wertheimer
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. Edward Titchener

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-44

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Max Wertheimer

1.1-45. **A psychologist who specializes in the study of perception refers to herself as a "Gestalt Psychologist." You can expect that she will focus on**

- a. the approach known as functionalism.
- b. the reduction of complex human experience into simple sensations.
- c. the way in which the mind understands experiences as organized wholes.
- d. conscious experience being nothing more than the sum of individual experiences.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-45

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. the way in which the mind understands experiences as organized wholes.

**Rationale:** Gestalt psychology focuses on the way in which the mind understands organized wholes of experience. It does not see the organized wholes of experience as the sum of simple parts.

1.1-46. **It would be accurate to state that William James was interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mind, and Edward Titchener was interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mind.**

- a. functions; contents
- b. contents; functions
- c. functions; functions
- d. contents; contents

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-46

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. functions; contents

1.1-47. **Simply put, in their approach to behavior, functionalists such as William James and John Dewey emphasized the importance of**

- a. purposes.
- b. elements.
- c. contents.
- d. structures.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-47

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. purposes.

**Rationale:** Functionalism focused on learned habits that allow organisms to adapt to their environments and to function effectively. The key question for research was, "What is the purpose or function of any behavioral act?"

1.1-48. **Titchener is to structuralism as Dewey is to**

- a. behaviorism.
- b. determinism.
- c. functionalism.
- d. introspection.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-48

**Page Ref:** 7-8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. functionalism.

**Rationale:** Titchener's approach to the study of mental processes became known as structuralism, the study of the structure of mind and behavior. Dewey's approach was known as functionalism, the study of the purposes and functions of mental processes. Titchener and Dewey were responsible for the introduction of these opposing methods of study to the growing discipline of psychology in the United States.

1.1-49. **Compared to Edward Titchener, William James was more interested in**

- a. rigorous laboratory methods and experimental control.
- b. the functions of mental processes, not the contents of the mind.
- c. the basic elements of sensation that formed an individual's mental life.
- d. the "what" of mental contents rather than the "why" or "how" of thinking.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-49

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. the functions of mental processes, not the contents of the mind.

**Rationale:** For functionalists such as William James, the key question to be answered by research was, "What is the function or purpose of learned habits/behaviors?" Acts and functions of mental processing was the focus rather than the contents, structures and elements of consciousness.

1.1-50. **For functionalists, the key question to be answered by research was**

- a. "What is the nature of the mind?"
- b. "What is the purpose of any behavioral act?"
- c. "What part of the mind is responsible for human motivation?"
- d. "What feelings are associated with specific thoughts and emotions?"

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-50

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. "What is the purpose of any behavioral act?"

**Rationale:** The emphasis of functionalism was on the ways in which behavioral acts/habits enable organisms to adapt to their environments and to function effectively.

1.1-51. **The founder of the school of functionalism was the American philosopher**

- a. John Dewey.
- b. Henry James.
- c. William James.
- d. Edward Titchener.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-51

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. John Dewey.

1.1-52. **Due in large part to the theorizing of John Dewey, school systems in the early part of the twentieth century in the United States placed less emphasis on**

- a. rote learning.
- b. learning by doing.
- c. intellectual curiosity.
- d. "progressive education."

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-52

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. rote learning.

**Rationale:** Dewey's concerns about the practical uses, functions and purposes of mental processes led to progressive learning, an emphasis within the educational systems of the United States on learning by doing rather than learning by rote.

1.1-53. **Which of the following is LEAST likely to have been the title of an article written by William James?**

- a. "Human uniqueness."
- b. "The role of religion and mysticism in human behavior."
- c. "How human consciousness helps one adjust to the environment."
- d. "The importance of rigorous laboratory methods in understanding behavior."

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-53

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. "The importance of rigorous laboratory methods in understanding behavior."

**Rationale:** William James believed in careful observation but he also recognized and made a place in his psychology for emotions, will, values, and even mystical and religious experiences. He recognized the uniqueness of each individual that could not be reduced to rigorous laboratory methods.

1.1-54. **With respect to the legacies of structuralism and functionalism, contemporary psychologists currently examine**

- a. only the function of behavior.
- b. only the structure of behavior.
- c. both the structure and function of behavior.
- d. neither the structure nor the function of behavior.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-54

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. both the structure and function of behavior.

**Rationale:** Psychologists now recognize that both the content and the purposes of mental processes are important to understanding the behavior of individuals.

1.1-55. **Which statement most closely characterizes the current view of most psychologists toward the study of behavior?**

- a. Psychologists borrow and blend from different perspectives.
- b. Psychologists tend to agree that the most productive approach is the biological perspective.
- c. Psychologists take the approach that complex behavior can be reduced to patterns of simple behavior.
- d. Although psychologists differ in their basic approach, all agree on the questions to be asked and how they should be studied.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-55

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. Psychologists borrow and blend from different perspectives.

**Rationale:** Each perspective adds a different approach to understanding human experience, each adding a different dimension to fuller understanding of the entirety of human experience.

1.1-56. **According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, one purpose of behavior is to reduce the tension that has been brought about by powerful inner forces such as conflicts between personal needs and society's demands.**

- a. cultural
- b. humanistic
- c. behavioristic
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-56

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. psychodynamic

**Rationale:** There are powerful unconscious forces that motivate organisms to act in certain ways; these motives arise from the tension created between the unconscious needs and desires of the individual and the demands of the society within which the individual lives.

1.1-57. **A psychologist believes that instincts, drives and conflicts act as one fuel for behavior; when tension has been reduced sufficiently, behavior stops. This view is most consistent with that of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. biological
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavioristic
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-57

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. psychodynamic

**Rationale:** The main purpose of behavior is to reduce tension. Tension arises when there is conflict between the needs of the individual and the demands of society. When needs are met in some way, tension is reduced and the behavior directed toward fulfilling the needs is reduced or stopped.

1.1-58. **A friend who has been studying psychology a lot longer than you tells you that your habit of biting your nails is the result of an inner conflict between your personal need to stay a child and society's demand that you grow up. You should recognize this advice as stemming from the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. cultural
- b. biological
- c. evolutionary
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-58

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. psychodynamic

**Rationale:** The main purpose of action is to reduce tension. Tension is created between your need to stay child-like and society's demands. The visible behavior of biting your nails is a symbol of the complex unconscious interaction of inner and outer forces each vying for fulfillment of conflicting needs.

1.1-59. **This Viennese physician, using ideas originating in his work with mentally disturbed patients, developed the psychodynamic principles of motivation. Who is he?**

- a. John Dewey
- b. William James
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-59

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Sigmund Freud

1.1-60. **While rummaging in your grandfather's attic, you come across what appears to be a previously undiscovered early manuscript of Sigmund Freud. Although you can't read German, you guess that it most likely entitled something like**

- a. *Learning by Doing.*
- b. *The Technique of Introspection.*
- c. *The Purposes of Behavior.*
- d. *Unconscious Motivations.*

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-60

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. *Unconscious Motivations.*

**Rationale:** Freud's psychodynamic theory was the first to recognize that actions may be motivated by unconscious conflicts.

1.1-61. **Neo-Freudian theorists broadened psychodynamic theory by suggesting that**

- a. human nature is entirely rational.
- b. only conscious process are important.
- c. personality develops over the lifetime.
- d. systematic scientific research is not necessary.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-61

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. personality develops over the lifetime.

**Rationale:** Rather than only emphasizing early childhood as the time of personality development, psychodynamic theory now includes the idea that, over the human lifespan, social interactions and influences occur that have an effect on personality development.

1.1-62. **Psychologists who take the behaviorist approach seek to**

- a. illustrate the innate goodness of humans.
- b. understand how environmental stimuli control behavior.
- c. validate the importance of thought processes in human behavior.
- d. demonstrate the importance of unresolved conflicts and inner forces.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-62

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. understand how environmental stimuli control behavior.

**Rationale:** Behaviorists look at environmental conditions that precede behavior and set the stage for a response. Then they look at the response or action, followed by the observable consequences of the action.

1.1-63. **The professor in a Theories of Psychology class asks the students to read the section of the textbook in which antecedents, responses, and consequences are described. No doubt the next topic for discussion in this class will be the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. biological
- b. humanistic
- c. behaviorist
- d. evolutionary

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-63

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. behaviorist

**Rationale:** Antecedents describe the environmental conditions that precede behavior. Responses describe the actions that take place following the antecedents. These responses are actions to be understood, predicted and controlled. Finally, the behaviorist studies the consequences or observable actions that are the result of the response.

1.1-64. **The search for antecedent environmental conditions and the observable consequences that follow from responses is most closely associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

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

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-64

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. behaviorist

**Rationale:** Those who take the behaviorist perspective want to understand how particular environmental stimuli control particular kinds of behavior. Observable consequences follow responses. Responses follow antecedent environmental conditions.

1.1-65. **A teacher wants to determine whether smiling at children if they raise their hands after she asks a question increases the likelihood that children will volunteer answers. From the behaviorist perspective, the antecedent environmental condition is \_\_\_\_\_ and the consequence is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. smiling; raising of hand
- b. raising of hand; smiling
- c. asking a question; smiling
- d. raising of hand; asking a question

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-65

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. asking a question; smiling

**Rationale:** Smiling is the consequence of responses (raised hands). The environmental antecedent of raised hands is a question asked by the teacher. The response is the action to be studied (Will smiling increase the number of responses to questions asked? Can we predict that smiling increases responses? Can we control behavior by smiling when questions are asked?)

1.1-66. **The behaviorist perspective was pioneered by \_\_\_\_\_, who first argued that psychological research should seek the laws that govern observable behavior.**

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. John Watson
- c. Mary Calkins
- d. B. F. Skinner

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-66

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. John Watson

1.1-67. **Which statement best characterizes the textbook authors' views with respect to the legacy of behaviorism?**

- a. The principles of behaviorism have been widely and successfully applied to human problems.
- b. The principles of behaviorism ultimately fail because they are not based on carefully controlled laboratory experiments.
- c. Behaviorism has not caught on because it places too little emphasis on determining the antecedents and consequences of behavior.
- d. Behaviorism has been successful because, unlike other perspectives, it has based all of its conclusions on research with human participants.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-67

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. The principles of behaviorism have been widely and successfully applied to human problems.

**Rationale:** Behaviorist principles have been successfully applied to educating children based on positive reinforcement rather than punishment, new therapies for modifying problematic behaviors, and to guidelines for creating model communities, among many other things.

1.1-68. **All of the following are direct consequences of behaviorism EXCEPT**

- a. new therapies for modifying behavior disorders.
- b. guidelines to create model utopian communities.
- c. the determination that humans are innately good and capable of choice.
- d. education of children through the use of positive reinforcement rather than punishment.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-68

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. the determination that humans are innately good and capable of choice.

**Rationale:** The humanist perspective proposes that people are innately good and capable of choice. The behaviorist perspective emphasizes responses to environmental stimuli and the consequences of those responses.

1.1-69. **The humanistic perspective in psychology gives greater weight and importance to**

- a. the capacity of humans to make choices.
- b. breaking down complex behavior into elementary units of behavior.
- c. how environmental forces come to control the individual's behavior.
- d. the powerful instinctual tendencies that dominate people's actions.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-69

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. the capacity of humans to make choices.

**Rationale:** People are innately active, good and capable of choice. Humanists emphasize that humans have a natural tendency to move toward psychological growth and health through their choices.

1.1-70. **According to the humanistic perspective, the main task for humans is to**

- a. survive powerful, instinctive forces.
- b. attend, think, remember and understand.
- c. strive for positive development.
- d. shape personal behavior to avoid unfavorable consequences.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-70

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. strive for positive development.

**Rationale:** Carl Rogers emphasized that individuals have a natural tendency toward psychological growth and health; this tendency is aided by the positive regard of others. Maslow introduced the term self-actualization; this is the tendency of each individual to be motivated toward the fullest development of his or her potential.

1.1-71. **Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are closely associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.**

- a. behaviorist
- b. psychodynamic
- c. evolutionary
- d. humanistic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-71

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. humanistic

1.1-72. **While looking for a reference in the psychology section of the library, you come across an interesting book that emphasizes the "whole" person. It includes references to historical figures, artists and authors. You are most likely looking at a book that is taking a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

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

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-72

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. humanistic

**Rationale:** Humanists practice a holistic approach to human psychology, not only integrating knowledge of mind and body with knowledge of social and cultural influences, but also expanding the study of psychology to include lessons from literature, history and the arts.

1.1-73. **The central emphasis of the cognitive approach is on**

- a. principles of evolution.
- b. human feelings and emotions.
- c. human thought and knowledge.
- d. inner forces that push and pull behavior.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-73

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. human thought and knowledge.

**Rationale:** From the cognitive perspective people act because they think, and think because they are human beings, exquisitely equipped to think.

1.1-74. **One way in which the cognitive model of behavior differs from the behavioral model is in the assertion that, according to the cognitive model, behavior**

- a. may result from totally new ways of thinking.
- b. is totally determined by past behavioral consequences.
- c. is totally determined by preceding environmental events.
- d. is totally determined by both preceding stimulus events and past behavioral consequences.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-74

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. may result from totally new ways of thinking.

**Rationale:** Behavior is only partly the result of environmental antecedents and behavioral consequences. Behavior cannot just be predicted from patterns of response. Higher mental processes such as perception and problem solving are also involved.

1.1-75. **A cognitive psychologist would be most likely to agree with the idea that**

- a. there is no such thing as a novel way of thinking.
- b. behavior is primarily a function of objective reality.
- c. thoughts can be either the results of behavior or the causes of behavior.
- d. researchers should focus their attention on simple behaviors rather than on higher mental processes.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-75

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. thoughts can be either the results of behavior or the causes of behavior.

**Rationale:** We can have a thought that results in a behavior (apologizing because we think we have hurt someone) or a thought that is a result of a behavior (regretful thoughts because we hurt someone).

1.1-76. **If you were to sample a group of researchers in psychology, they are most likely to say that the dominant approach in psychology today is the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. cognitive
- b. sociocultural
- c. evolutionary
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-76

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. cognitive

1.1-77. **The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective looks for the causes of behavior in the functioning of genes, the brain, the nervous system, and the endocrine system.**

- a. cognitive
- b. biological
- c. humanistic
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-77

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. biological

1.1-78. A researcher who is investigating the possibility that some mental illnesses have a genetic basis is most likely being guided by the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- a. cultural
- b. biological
- c. humanistic
- d. behaviorist

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-78

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. biological

**Rationale:** The biological perspective guides those who search for causes of behavior in the functioning of genes, the brain, the nervous system, and the endocrine system.

1.1-79. Psychologists who accept a biological explanation of behavior make certain assumptions. Which of the following would NOT be one of these assumptions?

- a. Psychological behavior has a biochemical basis.
- b. Behavior or behavior potential is determined by heredity.
- c. Experience cannot alter underlying biological structures and processes.
- d. Complex behavior is best understood if it is broken down into smaller, elementary units of analysis.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-79

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Experience cannot alter underlying biological structures and processes.

**Rationale:** Experience can modify behavior by altering biological structures and processes. In learning to read, for instance, changes in the brain occur. The task is to understand behavior at this most precise level of analysis.

1.1-80. The task of psychobiological researchers is to understand behavior at which of the following levels of analysis?

- a. the broadest level
- b. the most precise level
- c. a moderately broad level
- d. a moderately precise level

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-80

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. the most precise level

**Rationale:** The most precise level of analysis reduces knowledge to smaller and smaller units. A psychobiologist who studies reading would attempt to understand the exact physical processes in cells of the brain.

1.1-81. **Organisms that are better suited to their environments are more likely to pass on their genes than are organisms with poorer adaptations. This statement reflects a basic idea underlying**

- a. the cultural perspective.
- b. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.
- c. Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic approach.
- d. the behaviorist view of human behavior.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-81

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.

**Rationale:** Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection is an idea central to life sciences. Over generations, species change in the direction of the best adaptations.

1.1-82. **With respect to the relationship between the principles of evolution and the brain's mental abilities, evolutionary psychologists**

- a. assume that brains evolve just as other organs do.
- b. believe that evolution of mental abilities has finally ended.
- c. have concluded that brains adapt in humans, but not in other animals.
- d. believe that only physical abilities adapt to environmental demands, not the brain.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-82

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. assume that brains evolve just as other organs do.

**Rationale:** The focus of evolutionary psychology is the environmental conditions in which the human brain evolved.

1.1-83. **Assume that humans will cooperate with one another to achieve specific goals. If cooperation among humans enhanced the survival of the human species, this outcome would be most directly consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.**

- a. sociocultural
- b. biological
- c. humanistic
- d. evolutionary

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-83

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. evolutionary

**Rationale:** Behaviors that are adaptive will survive and influence the behavior of the species. Cooperation is adaptive because it helped the species survive.

1.1-84. **Evolutionary psychologists are more likely to explain the male and female sexual roles of today as**

- a. products of recent changes in the society.
- b. behaviors that developed over extremely long periods of time.
- c. identical to those roles as they existed during the Pleistocene era.
- d. learned responses to environmental consequences in the individual male's and female's experience.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-84

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. behaviors that developed over extremely long periods of time.

1.1-85. **Eating disorders, such as anorexia or bulimia, do not seem to be as common in Third World countries as they are in technologically advanced countries. Focusing on reasons for the difference in the incidence of these illnesses around the world is most directly within the province of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. sociocultural
- b. cognitive
- c. humanistic
- d. evolutionary

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-85

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. sociocultural

**Rationale:** Psychologists who take a sociocultural perspective study cross cultural differences in the causes and consequences of behavior.

1.1-86. **When anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski soundly critiqued Freud's father-centered theory by describing the family practices of the Trobriand Islanders of New Guinea, he was showing the value of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. sociocultural
- b. cognitive
- c. humanistic
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-86

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. sociocultural

**Rationale:** The sociocultural perspective suggests in this case that the claims of the psychodynamic perspective are not universal. It challenges generalizations about human experience that ignore the diversity and richness of cultural influence.

1.1-87. **A man is convicted of being a serial killer. A psychologist who favors the biological perspective would be MOST likely to look for the determinants of the killer's behavior in the**

- a. immediate stimulus environment.
- b. man's unconscious drives and conflicts.
- c. man's brain and nervous system processes.
- d. adaptive behaviors of the man's ancestors.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-87

**Page Ref:** 12-13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. man's brain and nervous system processes.

**Rationale:** This perspective searches for causes of behavior in central nervous system processes, including analyzing the brain for involvement of specific processes in aggressive behavior.

1.1-88. **A psychologist who explains a rapist's behavior in terms of the rapist's displaced hostility toward his mother is most likely to prefer the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. cognitive
- b. humanistic
- c. evolutionary
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-88

**Page Ref:** 12-13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. psychodynamic

**Rationale:** This perspective views adult behavior as the result of unresolved unconscious childhood conflicts.

1.1-89. **Ever since she was a little girl, a teenager has been a troublemaker. A psychologist who favors the behavioristic perspective would most likely explain her behavior in terms of**

- a. heredity.
- b. her mental processes.
- c. the role of specific brain systems.
- d. her previous behavior and its consequences.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-89

**Page Ref:** 12-13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. her previous behavior and its consequences.

**Rationale:** Reinforcement of past aggressive responses would be identified. The positive consequence of extra attention for aggressive behavior might explain current behavior.

1.1-90. **According to a psychologist, youngsters she is working within an alternative high school program have value systems that have developed under social conditions that foster self-limiting, aggressive tendencies instead of growth enhancement. It is likely the psychologist favors the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. humanistic
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavioristic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-90

**Page Ref:** 12-13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a.humanistic

**Rationale:** Humanists look for explanations of negative behavior in personal values and social conditions that limit growth enhancing experiences and limit personal potential and positive interpersonal experiences.

1.1-91. **Suppose you read in the newspaper that someone robbed a store after watching a particularly violent movie. If you were a cognitive psychologist seeking to understand this behavior, you would be most interested in whether the**

- a. individual really needed the money.
- b. individual had relatives who were also robbers.
- c. movie affected the thoughts and attitudes of the individual.
- d. individual had a happy childhood without conflict and stress.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-91

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. movie affected the thoughts and attitudes of the individual.

**Rationale:** Cognitive psychologists study the impact of violence in the media on attitudes toward violence, on intentions to harm others, and on aggressive imagery after witnessing violence.

1.1-92. **One night, you go to a lecture by a psychologist who emphasizes our early ancestors. For example, when describing marital infidelity, he suggests that our ancestors were not monogamous because not being monogamous was adaptive behavior and increased the chances for survival. It is likely that the psychologist endorses the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.**

- a. cognitive
- b. biological
- c. evolutionary
- d. psychodynamic

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-92

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. evolutionary

**Rationale:** Evolutionary psychologists study the adaptive qualities of behaviors such as monogamy that help the species survive and thrive over millions of years.

1.1-93. **While doing research for a paper on "teenage rebellion," you discover that there are some places in the world where young adults experience very little turmoil and other places where teenagers seem prone to violent outbursts. Psychological studies of such differences are most likely to be done by psychologists who favor the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

- a. sociocultural
- b. cognitive
- c. behaviorist
- d. evolutionary

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-93

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. sociocultural

**Rationale:** This perspective identifies similarities and differences in cultural displays and interpretations of particular behaviors and identifies how social and cultural factors influence the behaviors.

1.1-94. **A forensic psychologist is most likely to**

- a. help an athlete perform better.
- b. teach workers how to relieve stress.
- c. consult with lawyers about the sanity of a defendant.
- d. help elementary school children adapt to new teaching methods.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-94

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** What Psychologists Do

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. consult with lawyers about the sanity of a defendant.

**Rationale:** Forensic psychologists apply psychological concepts to human problems in the field of law enforcement.

1.1-95. **You're reading an article about how recent research has shown that infants are much more sophisticated than was previously thought. Although several different types of psychologists may have written it, the author is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.**

- a. health
- b. clinical
- c. developmental
- d. human factors

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-95

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** What Psychologists Do

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. developmental

**Rationale:** Developmental psychologists study the influence of genetics and environment on the physical, cognitive, and social functioning of individuals across the lifespan.

1.1-96. **Which one of the following psychologists provide assessment and counseling for people with illnesses or disabilities?**

- a. Biological psychologists
- b. Cognitive psychologists
- c. Health psychologists
- d. Rehabilitation psychologists

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-96

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** What Psychologists Do

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Rehabilitation psychologists

1.1-97. **A classmate comes to you because he is concerned that his best friend is experiencing personal problems. You should suggest to your classmate that his friend may benefit by talking to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.**

- a. cognitive
- b. counseling
- c. educational
- d. developmental

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-97

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** What Psychologists Do

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. counseling

**Rationale:** Counseling psychologists provide diagnosis and treatment options to people who have psychological problems or other issues of personal adjustment.

1.1-98. **Forensic Psychologists are often involved in making important legal decisions. Which of the following examples is not likely to be a part of a forensic psychologist's work?**

- a. Assessments of an individual's capacity to understand the acts they have committed.
- b. Providing evidence that influences child custody decisions in divorce proceedings.
- c. Assessments regarding the effects of absenteeism in the workplace.
- d. Assessments regarding whether individuals are a danger to themselves or others.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-98

**Page Ref:** 16

**Topic:** Psychology in Your Life: In What Ways Do Psychologists Participate in the Legal System?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Assessments regarding the effects of absenteeism in the workplace.

**Rationale:** Assessments of factors that influence performance and morale in the workplace are usually carried out by Industrial-Organizational Psychologists. Forensic Psychologists are asked to provide assessments for both civil and criminal proceedings. These assessments may involve child custody evaluations, assessments of competency to stand trial, and assessments of the individual's potential to do harm to self or others. In recent years, forensic psychologists have attempted to find increasingly research-based answers to the question of which prisoners are most likely to repeat violent acts in the future.

**True/False Questions**

1.2-1. **Psychologists are trained to describe behavior from their own subjective point of view, making sure to include their own biases and expectations in their observations.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-1  
**Page Ref:** 2  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** b. false

1.2-2. **Psychologists believe that behavior should only be studied in a controlled research laboratory.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.2-2  
**Page Ref:** 2  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** b. false

1.2-3. **Most psychologists today would agree with the statement that it is best to analyze behavior from the narrowest possible level.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.2-3  
**Page Ref:** 3-4  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** b. false

1.2-4. **With respect to the goals of psychology, descriptions must stick to perceivable information, whereas explanations deliberately go beyond what can be observed.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.2-4  
**Page Ref:** 4  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** a. true

1.2-5. **The first experimental psychologists were Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-5

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. false

1.2-6. **In 1879, B. F. Skinner founded the first formal laboratory devoted to experimental psychology.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-6

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. false

1.2-7. **Historically speaking, the school of structuralism is older than the school of functionalism.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-7

**Page Ref:** 6-7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-8. **Three common criticisms of the school of structuralism are that it is reductionistic, elemental, and mentalistic.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.2-8

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-9. **The idea that one's experience of a painting is more than the sum of all of the individual brushstrokes is consistent with the view of Gestalt psychologist Max Wertheimer.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.2-9

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-10. **John Dewey's approach to education led to an overriding emphasis on the importance of rote learning and encouraged teachers to instruct their pupils through "drill and practice."**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-10

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. false

1.2-11. **Margaret Washburn was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-11

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-12. **In Freud's view, human nature is not always rational, and behavior may be driven by motives that are not in conscious awareness.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-12

**Page Ref:** 9

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. true

- 1.2-13. **According to the humanistic perspective, people are driven by powerful, instinctive forces, manipulated by their environments, and are incapable of making choices and decisions concerning their lives.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-13

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. false

- 1.2-14. **In the view of psychologists who follow the cognitive perspective, behavior is completely determined by preceding environmental events and past behavioral consequences.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.2-14

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. false

- 1.2-15. **Imagine reading a study that attributes abnormal behavior to malfunctioning brain centers and hormonal imbalances. This analysis would be most consistent with the approach taken by a psychologist who favors the biological perspective.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-15

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a.true

- 1.2-16. **Brain imaging techniques have led to dramatic breakthroughs in the field of cognitive neuroscience.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-16

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-17. **Simply stated, the idea behind natural selection is that organisms that are better suited to their environments tend to produce offspring more successfully than those organisms with poorer adaptations.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-17

**Page Ref:** 11-12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-18. **Evolutionary psychology differs from other perspectives in its focus on the extremely long process of evolution as a central explanatory principle.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-18

**Page Ref:** 11-12

**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. true

1.2-19. **Clinical psychologists apply the insights of researchers, but are not trained to do research themselves.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.2-19

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** What Psychologists Do

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. false

1.2-20. **According to a survey of American Psychological Association members holding doctoral degrees in psychology, only about one-third has an independent practice.**

- a. true
- b. false

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.2-20

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** What Psychologists Do

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. true

**Fill in the Blanks Questions**

- 1.3-1. **Psychological conclusions are based on evidence collected according to the principles of the \_\_\_\_\_ method.**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.3-1  
**Page Ref:** 2  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Answer:** scientific

- 1.3-2. **One of the first psychologists in the United States, Edward Titchener assumed that all human mental experience could be understood as the combination of basic components. His approach came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-2  
**Page Ref:** 7  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** structuralism

- 1.3-3. **Founded by the American philosopher John Dewey, the school of \_\_\_\_\_ focused on the purposes of behavior.**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-3  
**Page Ref:** 8  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** functionalism

- 1.3-4. **Establishing one of the first psychological laboratories in the United States and inventing techniques for studying memory were accomplishments of \_\_\_\_\_, who, as a woman, was allowed only to participate as a guest graduate student even though she completed all requirements for a Ph.D. at Harvard.**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-4  
**Page Ref:** 8  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Mary Whiton Calkins

- 1.3-5. The first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1894. She wrote an influential textbook, *The Animal Mind*, published in 1908 and became the second woman to lead the American Psychological Association.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-5  
**Page Ref:** 8  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Margaret Floy Washburn

- 1.3-6. Antecedent environmental conditions and observable consequences that follow from a response are primary matters of concern for psychologists who follow the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-6  
**Page Ref:** 10  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** behaviorist

- 1.3-7. The behaviorist perspective was pioneered by \_\_\_\_\_, who was first to argue that psychological research should seek the laws that govern observable behavior across species.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-7  
**Page Ref:** 10  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** John Watson

- 1.3-8. Abraham Maslow coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to each individual's drive toward the fullest development of his or her potential.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-8  
**Page Ref:** 10  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** self-actualization

- 1.3-9. The centerpiece of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology is human thought and all the processes of knowing. From this perspective, people act because they think.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-9  
**Page Ref:** 11  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** cognitive

- 1.3-10. **Psychologists who take the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective are most likely to assess behavior as it occurs across nationalities and take into account different traditions, societies and customs.**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.3-10  
**Page Ref:** 12  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** sociocultural

### Essay Questions

- 1.4-1. **Your best friend is a freshman in college; she has just started to think about choosing a major. All she knows about psychology is that psychologists study behavior; Define behavior for her as it is understood by psychologists, including a description of levels of analysis so that she has an idea of the different ways in which behavior can be studied.**

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.4-1  
**Page Ref:** 2-3  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** Define psychology, behavior, and the scientific method. Discuss the emphasis on the study of individuals, human and non-human. Studies can be done in natural environments or in the laboratory. Studies often include investigation of mental processes. How does all of this make psychology unique among the social sciences?

- 1.4-2. **Years ago, an eccentric rich uncle started looking out for your well-being. Recently he decided to subsidize your education. While you are on a vacation break, you drop by to visit him and mention in passing that you are taking a psychology course. He is intrigued and asks you to tell him about it. Specifically, he is interested in what the "point" of psychology is. What can you tell him about the goals of psychologists?**

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.4-2  
**Page Ref:** 3-4  
**Topic:** What Makes Psychology Unique?  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** Psychologists seek to answer the question, "What is human nature?" Include discussion of the parts of the definition of psychology: scientific, behavior, individual, and mental. Include the goals of the psychologist conducting research: to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior. Explain those goals.

- 1.4-3. **A friend is taking a history of science course, and has chosen to write a paper on the history of psychology. She comes to you for advice on who the important people were in the early history of psychology and the basic ideas underlying their approaches. What kind of helpful information could you give her concerning the evolution of modern psychology?**

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.4-3  
**Page Ref:** 5-8  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** Include the early ideas of Aristotle and Plato, John Locke, and Immanuel Kant. Discuss Wilhelm Wundt's work. Include Max Wertheimer, Edward Titchener and William James. Discuss structuralism and functionalism and the legacy of these approaches as discussed in the textbook. Discuss women's roles in the development of psychology.

- 1.4-4. **Briefly describe the following perspectives on psychology: psychodynamic, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, biological, evolutionary and sociocultural. What is the importance of perspectives in psychology?**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 1.4-4  
**Page Ref:** 9-13  
**Topic:** The Evolution of Modern Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual/Conceptual

**Answer:** Psychodynamic emphasis is on powerful inner forces that drive and motivate behavior. Behaviorists try to understand how stimuli in the environment control behavior. Humanists believe that people are active, innately good, and capable of choice. The cognitive perspective focuses on human thought and all the processes of knowing. The biological perspective guides psychologists in the search for underlying biological processes and structures that affect behavior. The evolutionary perspective focuses on conditions in the environment in which the human brain evolved, and the adaptive patterns that contribute to survival of species. The sociocultural perspective looks at cross-cultural differences in the causes and consequences of behavior.

- 1.4-5. **Imagine that you have a cousin who is a senior in high school and who has started to think about possible careers. All he knows about psychologists is that they are interested in behavior. Describe for him the opportunities for a career within the field of psychology. What are the different types of psychologists and what kinds of questions do they attempt to answer?**

**Difficulty:** 3  
**Question ID:** 1.4-5  
**Page Ref:** 13-15  
**Topic:** What Psychologists Do  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** Consult Table 1.2 in the text: "The Diversity of Psychological Inquiry." Each approach to psychology achieves a balance of research and application in a different way. Give examples of different types of psychologists and their focuses of research and practice.

### MyPsychLab Questions

1.5-1. **The study of psychology has the potential to change your life in all of the following ways EXCEPT:**

- a. You can become more self-reflective.
- b. It will help you understand the simplicity of human beings and the laws of nature that govern them.
- c. It has the potential to help you become who you want to be.
- d. It may help you understand your motivations.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.5-1

**Page Ref:** MPL

**Topic:** The Complexity of Humans

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. It will help you understand the simplicity of human beings and the laws of nature that govern them.

1.5-2. **A psychologist who studies how organisms acquire, transform, store, and retrieve knowledge is a**

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. sports psychologist.
- c. cognitive psychologist.
- d. forensic psychologist.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.5-2

**Page Ref:** MPL

**Topic:** Psychologists at Work

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. cognitive psychologist.

1.5-3. **Critical thinking includes all of the following EXCEPT:**

- a. Pay most attention to your emotions when evaluating evidence.
- b. Don't fixate.
- c. Be open to new ways of thinking.
- d. Evaluate all possible alternatives

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.5-3

**Page Ref:** MPL

**Topic:** How to be a Critical Thinker

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a Pay most attention to your emotions when evaluating evidence.

**1.5-4. List and discuss briefly the six steps that help us become critical thinkers.**

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.5-4

**Page Ref:** MPL

**Topic:** How to be a Critical Thinker

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** The steps are: Don't fixate; Don't generalize; Don't settle for the easy solution; Evaluate all possible alternatives; Don't be emotional; Be open to new ways of thinking.

**1.5-5. Discuss the racial inequities in psychological research through the twentieth century. Why is it important for us to be aware of this part of the history of psychology and continue to evaluate it today?**

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.5-5

**Page Ref:** MPL

**Topic:** Even the Rat Was White

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** To psychologists in the early twentieth century, the study of human behavior meant the human behavior of the majority race. White children were compared on tests to non-white children without consideration of normative data from the non-majority group. "The non-white kids came out on the short end of the stick." Only in the 1960s did psychologists begin to be aware of this and to try to change it. Change is ongoing but slow.

