Import Settings:

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Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

Chapter: Chapter 01: Psychology: The Study of Mental Processes and Behavior

Multiple Choice

1. Munchausen's syndrome involves:

A) a psychological illness in which people fabricate or induce illness in themselves

B) a psychological illness in which misinterpret bodily sensations and believe they are ill.

C) the psychological reaction to the end of a significant and emotionally intense relationship

D) the prolonged effects of alcohol consumption and alcohol abuse

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

2. Munchausen's syndrome is a psychological disorder that falls within the spectrum of:

A) psychosomatic disorders

B) factitious illness

C) neurological illness

D) stress disorder.

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

3. A person who fabricates or induces illness in another person, such as their child, is believed to be suffering from:

A) a psychosomatic disorder

B) Munchausen's syndrome

C) Munchausen's syndrome by proxy

D) a chromosomal abnormality

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

4. The authors of your textbook state that the actual cause of Munchausen's syndrome is:

A) alcoholism

B) a chromosomal abnormality

C) physically and verbally abusive parents

D) unknown

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

5. Erik Erikson argues that an understanding of an individual's behavior requires consideration of:

A) biological events

B) psychological experience

C) cultural and historical context

D) all of the above

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

6. Psychology is the scientific study of:

A) mental processes and behavior

B) mental illness and psychological disorders

C) how people think

D) human behavior in natural contexts

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

7. The scientific study of mental processes and behavior is known as

A) cognitive science

B) behavioral analysis

C) psychology

D) meaning and mechanisms

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

8. According to the textbook, which one of the following is true?

A) biological processes establish all psychological processes

B) human action occurs in the context of a specific culture

C) psychological understanding requires understanding of both the biological and cultural forces

D) all of the above

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 3

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Psychology

9. What was the purpose of the study that Jane Elliott, a third grade teacher in Iowa, carried out in her class?

A) She wanted to study the effect of eye color on class participation.

B) She was studying empathy in her students.

C) She wanted her students to experience the painful effects of segregation.

D) She wanted her students to learn about the genetic transmission of eye color.

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 4-5

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Blue-Eyes Have It!

10. When Jane Elliott announced to her third grade class one day that blue-eyed people are better and that the blue-eyed students would receive special privileges, what happened as a result?

A) In the course of a single day the students turned nasty, vicious, and discriminatory towards non-blue-eyed children.

B) The students complained to their parents about this unfair treatment.

C) The whole class bonded together to resist their teacher's attempts to stigmatize some of them.

D) Jane Elliot was fired for behaving in such an unprofessional manner.

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 4-5

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Blue-Eyes Have It!

11. When Jane Elliott conducted her study again, with a slightly different format, she found that:

A) blue-eyed children participated less than did brown-eyed children

B) performance on a spelling test went up for the superior eye color group and down for students in the inferior eye color group

C) performance on a spelling test went down for the superior eye color group and up for students in the inferior eye color group

D) the children did not behave in a discriminatory fashion

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 4-5

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Blue-Eyes Have It!

12. Jane Elliott ran a study in her third grade class, in which she told students that they were superior to other students because of their eye color. The results of the study showed that

A) class participation and confidence in academics increased dramatically for the superior eye color group

B) students refused to believe that eye color would influence academic ability

C) performance on a spelling test went up for the superior eye color group and down for students in the inferior eye color group

D) there was no change, as students already believed that certain eye colors were superior

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 4

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Blue-Eyes Have It!

13. Which of the following is **not** a result of Jane Elliott’s study in which she told students that their eye color made them superior to other students?

A) students were more aggressive and accusing of other groups within a few minutes of being told that there were differences because of eye color

B) performance on academic tests were not influenced but leadership skills were much greater when students were in the superior eye color group

C) academic confidence was greater for the superior eye color group and lower for students in the inferior eye color group

D) students remembered years later that they felt strongly that they were better or worse as a result of eye color.

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 5

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Blue-Eyes Have It!

14. The aim of biopsychology (also referred to as behavioral neuroscience) is to:

A) link soma and somette in order to understand how emotions manifest themselves behaviorally

B) investigate the physical basis of psychological phenomena such as motivation, emotion, and stress

C) understand the complex interactions of the nervous system

D) study how thoughts and feelings influence an individual’s biological reactions

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 6

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

15. Biopsychologists and behavioral neuroscientists attempt to

A) study how individuals learn to control their actions

B) study the way that unconscious motives guide behavior

C) understand how different areas of the brain are responsible for different behavioral outcomes

D) investigate the electrical and chemical processes in the nervous system that underlie mental events

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 6

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

16. I am interested in how psychological phenomena such as motivation, emotions, and stress are based in physical phenomena. Most likely, I should become a:

A) cognitive psychologist

B) cross-cultural psychologist

C) behaviorist

D) biopsychologist

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 6

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

17. A friend who is a diabetic and who also suffers from asthma strongly believes that human behavior is a function of one's biology. My friend should become a:

A) cognitive psychologist

B) cross-cultural psychologist

C) behaviorist

D) biopsychologist

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 6

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

18. Phineas Gage was:

A) the founding father of biopsychology

B) the first individual to show conclusively that the body affects the mind

C) a foreman who had significant changes in his behavior due to an injury caused by an iron rod that went through his head

D) the first person to win the Nobel prize in biopsychology

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 6-7

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

19. Phineas Gage is useful to psychology because he exemplifies:

A) how damage to a specific area of the brain can lead to predictable changes in behavior

B) the extent to which the mind can influence the operations of the body

C) how both mind and body interact

D) whether a person's mind and body can be influenced by one's cultural heritage

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 6-7

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

20. Creating lesions in the brain (i.e., surgically removing parts of the brain) has been shown to:

A) slow down behavior

B) speed up behavior

C) create new behaviors

D) affect behavior in different ways depending on the location of the lesion

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 6-7

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

21. Localization of function refers to

A) the extent to which people have different skills in different locations

B) the connection between brain activity and behavior

C) the tendency for people to emphasize different skills with different groups of people

D) the extent to which different parts of the brain control different aspects of functioning

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 7

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

22. The idea that different parts of the brain control different aspects of functioning is referred to as:

A) brain specificity

B) cortical specificity

C) localization of function

D) phrenology

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 7

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

23. The individual who discovered that lesions on the left side of the brain caused aphasia is:

A) Marc Dax

B) Paul Broca

C) Carl Wernicke

D) Phineas Gage

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 7

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

24. Damage to the front section of the left hemisphere (Broca's area) will cause:

A) problems in language comprehension

B) problems in language production

C) partial vision loss

D) all of the above

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 7

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

25. An individual who speaks fluently, apparently following the rules of grammar, but yet makes little sense is likely to be suffering from which one of the following?

A) a poor education

B) laryngeal dysfunction

C) damage to Broca's area

D) damage to Wernicke's area

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 7

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

26. Damage to Wernicke's area typically causes:

A) problems in language comprehension

B) problems in language production

C) partial vision loss

D) inability to express emotions

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 7

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

27. The authors of your textbook argue that current thinking is that:

A) behavior is dependent upon particular parts of the brain

B) behavior is due to the interaction of numerous parts of the brain

C) physiology is no longer useful in understanding why it is that people behave the way they do

D) biopsychology is the basis of all human behavior, excluding thinking

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 6-7

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Biology

28. Psychological anthropologists study people:

A) in their natural settings

B) as individuals

C) as homo erectus

D) only from their artifacts

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 8

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Culture

29. This past Saturday night, I went to a dance club and thought of how unusual people can be. I wondered what people from other societies do on a Saturday night. I figure the best way to find out is to go where they are and see what they do. This is an area of psychology referred to as:

A) psychological anthropology

B) cross-cultural psychology

C) societal psychology

D) comparative psychology

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 8

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Boundary With Culture

30. The belief that psychological hypotheses should be tested in different cultures is typical of which one of the following?

A) biopsychology

B) cross-cultural psychology

C) behavioral neuroscience

D) perceptual psychology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 8

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Boundary With Culture

31. Lately, I have been wondering whether intelligence varies from one society to another. I think I want to further explore this area so I think I should become a:

A) psychological anthropologist

B) cross-cultural psychologist

C) societal theorist

D) comparative psychologist

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 8

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Boundary With Culture

32. Psychology initially arose from:

A) religion

B) sociology

C) philosophy

D) physics

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 8

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

33. Which of the following is true of the relationship between philosophy and psychology, according to the authors of your textbook?

A) psychology used research methods to questions that philosophers used logic to deduce

B) philosophy addresses very different questions from psychology

C) psychology and philosophy use the same basic experimental tools but psychology is more scientific in the phrasing of hypotheses

D) psychological arguments are drawn primarily from biology and physiology of the brain

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

34. Which one of the following methods is used by philosophers?

A) logic and argumentation

B) statistical analysis

C) experimentation

D) all of the above are methods

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

35. Who is often described as the ìfather of psychology?ì

A) Edward Titchner

B) Wilhelm Wundt

C) Sigmund Freud

D) William James

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

36. The first laboratory in Psychology was founded in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879 by:

A) Sigmund Freud

B) Wilhelm Wundt

C) William James

D) RenÈ Descartes

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

37. The preferred method of doing science, according to Wundt, was:

A) experimentation

B) reasoning

C) logic

D) introspection

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

38. Wilhelm Wundt was most interested in

A) how childhood experiences influenced adult personality

B) how animals learned from their environment

C) which parts of the brain were most active in problem solving

D) the elementary units of human consciousness

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

39. The process of looking inward and reporting on one's conscious experience is called:

A) structuralism

B) psychodynamic processing

C) functionalism

D) introspection

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

40. I can't seem to figure out why I am stressed so much. I think about it and come to realize that it is due to a number of minor stressful events that have all occurred in the past few months. I have just used the method of:

A) introspection

B) reflection

C) empiricism

D) inclusive fitness

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

41. I’ve been curious about the limits of my hearing ability. I sit still in my room, recording all the sounds I can hear and what I am thinking about during the task. I have just used the method of:

A) introspection

B) reflection

C) empiricism

D) inclusive fitness

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

42. Structuralism was founded by:

A) Sigmund Freud

B) William James

C) Wilhelm Wundt

D) Edward Titchener

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

43. The approach to psychology which involved devising a method for uncovering the basic elements of consciousness and the way they combine with each other into ideas was known as

A) structuralism

B) behaviorialism

C) functionalism

D) elementarism

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 9

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

44. Which ONE of the following was NOT a school of thought dominating psychology in its early years?

A) structuralism

B) psychodynamic processing

C) functionalism

D) philosophical science

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 9-10

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

45. Which school emphasized the role of psychological processes in helping individuals adapt to their environment?

A) structuralism

B) psychodynamic processing

C) functionalism

D) introspection

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 10

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

46. The first psychology textbook, published in 1890, was written by:

A) Sigmund Freud

B) William James

C) Wilhelm Wundt

D) Edward Titchener

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 10

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

47. In order to understand the way that learning responds to practice, a functionalist might:

A) have a subject relate how their mind changed over a series of trials

B) study learning in small children and adults

C) review the history of learning from a philosophical perspective

D) observe learning in different cultures

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 10

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: From Philosophy To Psychology

48. What do Calkins, Prosser, and Washburn have in common?

A) They were all early functionalists.

B) These men were all opposed to allowing women to receive higher education.

C) They are all women who made significant contributions to the women's rights movement and to psychology.

D) They are all women who made significant contributions to psychoanalytic theory.

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 11

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Outstanding Women In History

49. Who was the first American woman to receive a doctorate in psychology?

A) Margaret Floy Washburn

B) Inez Prosser

C) Margaret Mead

D) Mary Whiton Calkins

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 11

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Outstanding Women In History

50. The first American woman to complete her doctoral training in psychology was not awarded a degree, despite outscoring her male peers on the doctoral qualifying exams. Her name was

A) Margaret Floy Washburn

B) Inez Prosser

C) Margaret Mead

D) Mary Whiton Calkins

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 11

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Outstanding Women In History

51. Who was the first African American woman to receive a doctorate in psychology?

A) Margaret Floy Washburn

B) Inez Prosser

C) Margaret Mead

D) Mary Whiton Calkins

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 11

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Outstanding Women and Minorities In History

52. The first African American to receive a doctorate in psychology, often know as ìthe father of Black Psychologyì, was:

A) Henry James

B) Francis Cecil Summer

C) Thomas Kuhn

D) Mark Calkins

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 11

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Outstanding Women and Minorities In History

53. According to Kuhn, science progresses by:

A) substituting new theoretical assumptions (paradigms) for old ones

B) repetition of classic experiments

C) retaining old paradigms

D) a gradual accumulation of facts

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

54. Which of the following is a component of a paradigm?

A) It includes a set of theoretical assertions that provide a model of the object of study.

B) It includes a set of shared metaphors that compare the object under investigation to something else that is readily comprehended

C) It includes a set of methods that members of the scientific community agree will, if properly executed, produce valid and useful data

D) All of the above are components of a paradigm.

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

55. Which of the following is NOT a component of a paradigm?

A) It includes a set of theoretical assertions that provide a model of the object of study.

B) It includes a set of shared metaphors that compare the object under investigation to something else that is readily comprehended

C) It includes a set of methods that members of the scientific community agree will, if properly executed, produce valid and useful data

D) It offers a complementary understanding of human behavior

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

56. I think that psychologists have made a lot of bad decisions. I don't like the notion that the mind or brain is a computer. Computers are made of silicon and humans are not. I also think it is a bad idea to try and study behavior in the laboratory, since that environment is too controlled and thus too sterile. It is nothing like the real world. Psychologists should also abandon the idea of random sampling since it can't truly happen. I think studies should be specific to a small group. Forget external validity too. Not going to happen. Which Kuhnian term applies here?

A) perspective

B) paradigm

C) school of thought

D) structuralism

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

57. According to Kuhn, which of the following lacks an accepted paradigm in the eyes of most members of the scientific community?

A) psychology and the social sciences

B) chemistry

C) physics

D) astronomy

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

58. Kuhn argued that, instead of a paradigm, a young field of study, such as psychology, is likely to have:

A) a neutral methodology

B) schools of thought, perspectives

C) conflictual methodologies

D) a unifying theory of determinism

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

59. If a field of study, such as psychology, does not have a broad system of assumptions agreed on by the community, but it has some shared metaphors, theoretical propositions and accepted methods of research, one might say that the field of study has a

A) conflict of interest

B) perspective to approach questions

C) phenomenological approach

D) lack of scientific reason

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 12

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

60. The founder of psychoanalysis is:

A) Sigmund Freud

B) William James

C) Wilhelm Wundt

D) Edward Titchener

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 13

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Psychodynamic Perspective

61. There are thought to be three key premises upon which the psychodynamic perspective rests. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

A) people's actions are determined by the way thoughts, feelings, and wishes are connected in their minds

B) many mental events occur outside conscious awareness

C) behavior and thought are a product of one's culture

D) mental processes may conflict with one another

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 13

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Psychodynamic Perspective

62. Too often I find myself trying to understand why I stayed up late at night watching movies when I should have been working. It seems that my feelings and wishes are what are driving my behavior. This fits very well with which ONE of the following perspectives?

A) cognitive

B) psychodynamic

C) empiricism

D) biopsychology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 13

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Psychodynamic Perspective

63. Freud came up with the notion that behavior is due to unconscious forces from:

A) the interpretation of the dreams of himself and others

B) the philosophical writings of William James

C) the experimental findings of Wundt and Titchener

D) patients of his whose symptoms had no physical basis

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 13

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Psychodynamic Perspective

64. The idea that psychological symptoms that were not consciously created or maintained, and had not physical basis must have an unconscious basis was essential for

A) separating psychology from philosophy

B) the psychodynamic approach to psychology

C) understanding why women were not capable of success

D) creating a shared paradigm for psychology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 13

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Psychodynamic Approach

65. The in-depth observation of a small number of people is referred to as:

A) a case study

B) the psychodynamic assumption

C) cultural anthropology

D) falsifiability criterion

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 14

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Methods and Data of the Psychodynamic Perspective

66. The idea that people reveal themselves in everything they do:

A) is the basis of a case study

B) is the psychodynamic assumption

C) is the definition of cultural anthropology

D) is called the falsifiability criterion

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 30

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Methods and Data of the Psychodynamic Perspective

67. Advancing science by proving theories wrong is referred to as:

A) a case study

B) the psychodynamic assumption

C) cultural anthropology

D) the falsifiability criterion

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 14

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Methods and Data of the Psychodynamic Perspective

68. If I think that conducting experiments, and not relying on clinical data, is the very best way to understand human behavior and to advance the field of psychology, which perspective should I NOT join?

A) psychodynamic

B) behaviorist

C) cognitive

D) biopsychology

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 14

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Methods and Data of the Psychodynamic Perspective

69. One of the reasons why the psychodynamic perspective has been criticized from a scientific perspective is that it has violated \_\_\_\_\_, the ability of a theory to be proven wrong.

A) the notion of inclusive fitness

B) rationality

C) reasoning

D) the falsifiability criterion

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 14

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Methods and Data of the Psychodynamic Perspective

70. One person shoots another person and his lawyer argues that God told him to do it. This theory of the shooter's behavior is a poor one and would not be accepted as a scientific explanation because it does not support:

A) inclusive fitness

B) logic

C) reasoning

D) the falsifiability criterion

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 14

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Methods and Data of the Psychodynamic Perspective

71. I have a theory that reading a person’s aura will allow me to understand their state of mind. As nobody else can see auras the way that I do, it is not possible for anyone else to prove my theory wrong. My theory violates the

A) laws of reason

B) the psychodynamic assumption

C) structuralist approach

D) falsifiability criterion

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Criticisms of The Psychodynamic Perspective

72. The behaviorist perspective:

A) focuses on the way objects and events in the environment come to control behavior through learning

B) anticipates that mental events will determine behavior

C) focuses on the relationship between development and family tendencies

D) all of the above

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective

73. The idea that environmental events will influence an individual’s behavior is known as

A) the behavioral perspective

B) the psychodynamic perspective

C) the action-reaction hypothesis

D) the functionalist approach

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective

74. Who stated that if he were given 12 healthy infants at birth he could produce doctors or thieves by controlling their environment:

A) B. F. Skinner

B) Ivan Pavlov

C) John Locke

D) John Watson

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective

75. I strongly believe that my experiences have shaped and influenced my current actions. I should become a:

A) cognitive psychologist

B) cross-cultural psychologist

C) behaviorist

D) biopsychologist

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective

76. A friend of mine from Israel acts very differently than I do. He mentions how different people from the United States are compared to the people from his home, and how his experiences there have shaped the way he is just like my experiences here have shaped me. Which of the following perspectives supports these ideas?

A) cross-cultural psychology

B) behaviorism

C) psychological anthropology

D) all of the above

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective

77. To a behaviorist, mental events such as thoughts and emotions are

A) unnecessary to understand behavior

B) a central focus of study

C) non-existent – the mind is a black box with nothing inside

D) caused by early childhood experiences, and can be studied through introspection

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 15

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective

78. The notion that we are born a blank slate and that we are a function of our experiences is called:

A) tabula rasa

B) cartesian dualism

C) structuralism

D) fateism

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 16

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Behaviorist Approach

79. People used to say, ìAnyone can be president.ì This saying supports the notion that we are all born equal. If that is true and who we are depends on our experience, then we have support for the notion of:

A) tabula rasa

B) inclusive fitness

C) sociobiology

D) ethology

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 16

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Origins of the Behaviorist Approach

80. Behaviorists are not comfortable with studying mental events such as thoughts or feelings because

A) they cannot be independently verified because they are not directly observable

B) they are unpredictable

C) they are complicated

D) they are available through introspection

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 16

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUA

Section Ref: Origins of the Behaviorist Approach

81. According to behaviorism, psychology:

A) should be based on introspection

B) is the science of behavior

C) requires the consideration of thoughts, particularly the memories of past experiences

D) needs to focus on unconscious rather than subconscious forces

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 16

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Environment and Behavior

82. The primary metaphor of behaviorism is:

A) the mind is like a computer

B) humans are not animals

C) humans and other animals are like machines

D) the brain is not the mind, and vice versa

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 16

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Metaphor, Method, and Data of Behaviorism

83. The primary method of behaviorism is:

A) experimental

B) introspection

C) insight

D) all of the above

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 17

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Metaphor, Method, and Data of Behaviorism

84. Cognitive psychologists study how people \_\_\_\_\_ information.

A) perceive

B) process

C) retrieve

D) all of the above

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

85. The study of how people perceive, process, and retrieve information is known as

A) the perceptual approach

B) the psychodynamic approach

C) the structuralist approach

D) the cognitive perspective

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 17

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

86. The computer was an important technological development for which psychological perspective?

A) cognitive

B) psychodynamic

C) behaviorist

D) evolutionary

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

87. One method often used by cognitive psychologists in experiments on memory is:

A) feeling patterns

B) response time

C) program deformation

D) processing lag

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

88. I find that when I listen to the radio, I can more quickly identify those songs I have heard before. It takes longer to identify the song I have never heard before. I have just used a method common to which ONE of the following perspectives?

A) empiricism

B) behaviorism

C) cognitive psychology

D) psychodynamic

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

89. According to the cognitive perspective, information will be more easily recalled depending on

A) the specific location in the brain where the information is stored

B) the coding system that was used to encode the information

C) the environmental events that are associated with the information

D) the early experiences with the information

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

90. The best metaphor to understand the cognitive perspective is that the mind is:

A) a black box

B) a computer

C) a jigsaw puzzle

D) an iceberg

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

91. The primary method of the cognitive perspective is:

A) experimental

B) introspection

C) insight

D) all of the above

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

92. The transformation, storage, and retrieval of environmental inputs through thought and memory is called

A) information processing

B) introspection

C) rationalism

D) thinking

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 18

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Cognitive Perspective

93. The argument over whether human behavior is learned or biologically rooted is called:

A) the mind-body problem

B) Cartesian dualism

C) epistemology

D) the nature-nurture controversy

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

94. The evolutionary perspective argues that many human behaviors exist because:

A) they have helped our ancestors survive

B) they allowed for the rearing of healthy offspring

C) behaviors have evolved

D) all of the above

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

95. The idea that human behavioral proclivities must be understood in the context of their adaptive significance is known as

A) the behavioral perspective

B) the cross-cultural persective

C) the psychodynamic perspective

D) the evolutionary perspective

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

96. The evolutionary psychologist believes that:

A) most behavior is learned

B) society is still evolving

C) human behavior has stopped evolving

D) many human responses serve a survival function (or did so in the past)

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

97. The evolutionary perspective emphasizes the study of:

A) learning and motivation

B) the inborn (innate) processes that determine behavior

C) intelligence

D) neurophysiology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

98. Charles Darwin:

A) invented the concept of evolution

B) argued that adaptive traits do not truly exist

C) studied the flight patterns of the peppered-moth of England

D) proposed natural selection as the mechanism by which evolution operates

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

99. Characteristics that help organisms adjust and survive are referred to as:

A) adaptive traits

B) functional traits

C) structuralist traits

D) natural forces

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

100. Adaptive traits are

A) traits that help organisms adjust to their environment

B) traits that help people understand others speaking a different language

C) structuralist traits

D) traits that cause genetic differences between groups

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

101. My girlfriend has a very fast response time. It has actually saved her life a couple of times since she was able to avoid two car accidents, for example. This behavior of hers should be considered an example of:

A) an adaptive trait

B) inclusive fitness

C) rationalism

D) determinism

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 20

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

102. The darkening of the peppered moth during the industrialization of England is an example of:

A) settling coal dust

B) the effects of smog

C) adaptation

D) predestination

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 20-21

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

103. The field of ethology involves the study of:

A) society's ethics

B) the evolution of animal behavior

C) the evolution of human behavior

D) the evolution of ethos

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 21

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Ethology, Sociobiology, and Evolutionary Psychology

104. Which one of the following fields considers behavior from a biological and evolutionary perspective?

A) social psychology

B) sociobiology

C) gestalt psychology

D) cognitive psychology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

105. The major difference between ethology and sociobiology is that:

A) ethology studies animal behavior whereas sociobiology studies human behavior

B) ethology emphasizes biology whereas sociobiology emphasizes learning

C) sociobiology studies animal behavior whereas ethology studies human behavior

D) there is no difference between the two fields

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

106. The field of psychology that examines the influence of genetics (as well as environment) on psychological traits is:

A) structuralism

B) behavioral genetics

C) behavioral neuroscience

D) phrenology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

107. I am interested in how genetics and the environment work together to influence

psychological traits. Most likely, I should study the field of

A) functionalism

B) behavioral genetics

C) behavioral anthropology

D) ethnobiology

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

108. The capacity of an organism to survive and produce offspring is known as:

A) inclusive fitness

B) behavioral genetics

C) reproductive success

D) progeny ascent

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

109. It has been argued that an organism's behavior is affected by increasing one's own chance of survival as well as the survival of genetically-related individuals. This notion has been labeled:

A) inclusive fitness

B) behavioral genetics

C) reproductive success

D) progeny ascent

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

110. According to inclusive fitness, people are most likely to engage in behaviors that

A) that aid in information processing

B) that increase belongingness in social groups

C) increase survival and reproduction of themselves and their relatives

D) that increase survival so that genetic material can be passed along to future generations

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

111. If the notion of inclusive fitness is correct, what should I do when I see a car about to crash into a group of people I am standing with? None of the people in the group are my relatives.

A) I should save as many others as I can before the crash occurs even if it means sacrificing myself.

B) I should save as many as I can but also make sure I do not sacrifice myself

C) I should save myself. I can make new friends.

D) I should save myself and only those who are very close friends of mine.

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 22

QUESTION TYPE: APPLIED

Section Ref: Origins of the Evolutionary Perspective

112. The primary method of investigation for the evolutionary perspective is:

A) deduction

B) prediction

C) observation

D) experimentation

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 23

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Methods, Metaphors, and Data of the Evolutionary Perspective

113. One criticism leveled at evolutionary psychologists in the past is that:

A) they have little direct (experimental) evidence to support their explanations

B) their explanations are politically incorrect

C) generalizing behaviors of pepper moths, for example, to conclusions about humans is not useful

D) their conclusions are illogical

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 23

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Methods, Metaphors, and Data of the Evolutionary Perspective

114. The experiment that examined the extent to which grandparents will invest in their grandchildren demonstrated that:

A) inclusive fitness is not a sound concept

B) the behavior of non-humans cannot be applied to the behavior of humans

C) the ideas of evolutionary psychology can be studied experimentally and predicted

D) all of the above

Ans: C

PAGE REF: 23

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Methods, Metaphors, and Data of the Evolutionary Perspective

115. The experiment that examined the extent to which grandparents will invest in their grandchildren predicted, and showed, that the \_\_\_\_\_ invested the most in their grandchildren.

A) maternal grandmother

B) paternal grandmother

C) maternal grandfather

D) paternal grandfather

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 24

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Methods, Metaphors, and Data of the Evolutionary Perspective

116. The field of psychology that focuses on topics such as well-being, contentment, courage, and the capacity for love is

A) evolutionary psychology

B) self-determination

C) empirical psychology

D) positive psychology

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 25

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Profiles in Positive Psychology

117. Which field of psychology argues that one's perception of the pieces will be influenced when seeing them as parts of the whole?

A) evolutionary

B) perceptual

C) empirical

D) gestalt

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 26

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

118. Among the most important contribution(s) of the behaviorist perspective is/are:

A) the focus on learning and the consequences of behavior

B) the requirement for systematic, experimental observation

C) it proposes a mechanism for many kinds of learning

D) all of the above

Ans: D

PAGE REF: 27

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

119. Whereas the cognitive perspective focuses on reason, empiricism focuses on systematic and experimental:

A) prediction

B) observation

C) variables

D) manipulations

Ans: B

PAGE REF: 28

QUESTION TYPE: CONCEPTUAL

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

120. The evolutionary perspective focuses on:

A) why we behave as we do

B) how we behave

C) when we behave

D) where we behave

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 28

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

121. The psychodynamic perspective focuses on:

A) motivation and emotion

B) sensation and perception

C) observable behavior

D) all of the above

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 28

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

122. Which of the following is NOT one of the ìbig picture questionsì discussed in the textbook?

A) To what extent can mental processes be reduced to the brain or body?

B) To what extent is human nature particular versus universal?

C) To what extent are psychological processes the same in men and women?

D) What is the relation between nature and nurture in shaping psychological processes?

Ans: A

PAGE REF: 29

QUESTION TYPE: FACTUAL

Section Ref: The Big Picture Questions

Essay

123. What is the difference between a paradigm and a perspective? Which is used in psychology?

Ans: A paradigm is a broad system of theoretical assumptions employed by a scientific community to make sense of a domain of experience. A perspective is a broad way of understanding psychological phenomena, including theoretical propositions, shared metaphors, and accepted methods of observation. Psychology does not have a single agreed on system of assumptions, but there are several psychology perspectives that are useful to understand our field.

PAGE REF: 24

Section Ref: Metaphors, Methods, and Data of the Evolutionary Perspective

124. Consider the behavior of an individual whose diet consists largely of junk food. Describe how that behavior would be explained from the psychodynamic, behaviorist, and evolutionary perspectives.

Ans: A psychodynamic theorist would argue that the sources or factors influencing the individual's consumption of junk food are outside of his conscious awareness. All of our behavior is driven by our mental states which are largely affected by unconscious factors and a reflection of unconscious motives. The behaviorist would argue that the individual's diet choice is a matter of learning. It may be that, by eating junk food, the individual is being reinforced and thus eats primarily junk food. The evolutionary perspective argues that everything we do is for survival. By eating junk food, the individual will be able to live longer, because junk food is often high in fat. By eating fatty foods, the individual will be better able to deal with the absence of food when food is absent for whatever reason.

PAGE REF: 13-20

Section Ref: The Psychodynamic Perspective/The Behaviorist perspective/the evolutionary perspective

125. Psychologists turned to the perspective of behaviorism in response to the assumptions of the psychodynamic perspective. What were the assumptions of the psychodynamic perspective that the behaviorists rejected?

Ans: Psychodynamic psychologists believed that introspection could be used to learn about unconscious processes. Behaviorists were focused on the scientific method, and argued that introspection was not a scientifically acceptable method, and unconscious processes could not be verified. Thus, behaviorists rejected any idea that mental processes could be studied.

PAGE REF: 15-26

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective/Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

126. Identify the four major perspectives in psychology. Briefly describe what each perspective has to offer. How do they each take a very unique or different stance on why it is that individuals behave the way they do?

Ans: Psychodynamic perspective: the sources or factors influencing the individual's behavior are outside of his or her awareness. All of our behavior is driven by our mental states which are largely affected by unconscious factors and a reflection of unconscious motives. Behaviorist perspective: behavior is a matter of experience and primarily learned. We are all born blank slates and our experiences shape us. Cognitive perspective: The focus is on the way in which organisms perceive, process, and retrieve information. Their metaphor is: The mind is like a computer. The input is given from the environment and how we process it determines our behavior. Evolutionary perspective: everything we do is for survival and adaptation to the environment so that we can reproduce and pass our traits onto our offspring.

PAGE REF: 12-24

Section Ref: Perspectives In Psychology

127. Define tabula rasa and empiricism. How do the two relate to each other?

Ans: Tabula rasa is a notion proposed by John Locke. It means ìblank slateî which reflects the idea that we are born without anything and that who and what we become is a result of our experiences. Empiricism is the idea that we obtain knowledge from experience. Both involve and point to experiences and the environment as the source for behavior.

PAGE REF: 16 & 28

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective/Making Sense Of Psychological Perspective

128. What are the major ideas of the cognitive, behaviorist, and evolutionary perspectives? How do they differ in their explanation of behavior? Identify the primary method for each of those perspectives.

Ans: The behaviorist perspective argues that behavior is a function of learning and the environment (stimuli). This approach also argues that there is no need to reference any internal states, such as emotions, feelings, and so forth. The behaviorists also argue that we are born a blank slate and who we become depends on our experiences. Their preferred method is experimentation. The cognitive perspective focuses on the manner with which organisms perceive, process, and retrieve information. Their metaphor is: The mind is like a computer. The input is given from the environment and how we process it determines our behavior. Their primary method is experimentation. The evolutionary perspective argues that all of our behaviors exist to help us adapt to the environment, to survive, and to produce offspring so that our traits (and genes) are then passed on. Their primary method is deduction.

PAGE REF: 15-20

Section Ref: The Behaviorist Perspective/The Cognitive Perspective/The Evolutionary Perspective

129. What is the nature-nurture controversy? How do YOU think the psychodynamic, cognitive, behaviorist, and evolutionary perspectives stand with regard to this debate? Classify each as nature or nurture and make sure you provide support for why you selected that position.

Ans: The nature-nurture controversy involves the debate over the sources of behavior. Those who adhere to the nature perspective argue that behavior is biologically determined. Those who adhere to the nurture perspective argue that behavior is a result of one's experiences and is learned.

PAGE REF: 20

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

130. Why is natural selection important for evolutionary psychology?

Ans: Natural selection states that natural forces select traits in organisms that are adaptive in their environmental niche. According to this approach, psychological traits that are adaptive will be passed along to future generations.

PAGE REF: 26

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

131. In the textbook, the authors say something that seems quite peculiar. The authors say, ìTwo siblings are worth eight cousins.î What does that mean?

Ans: In sociobiological terms, it reflects the hypothesis that more resources are likely to be expended to improve the survival of individuals who share more of the genetic makeup. Siblings share 50% of their genes, cousins only share 6.5%.

PAGE REF: 23

Section Ref: The Evolutionary Perspective

132. What are the advantages and disadvantages of committing to a particular perspective?

Ans: Advantagesóthey give structure to theorizing and a focus for research. Disadvantagesóthere is a tendency to ignore or deprecate the information from other perspectives.

PAGE REF: 26-27

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

133. Identify any five subdisciplines (NOT perspectives) within Psychology. Make sure you briefly identify what each subdiscipline involves.

Ans: Biopsychology: physical basis of psychological events and phenomena. Developmental psychology: How behavior, thoughts, and feelings change over the course of time. Social psychology: Examines the interactions of people and how those interactions affect behavior. Clinical psychology: focus is on the nature and treatment of psychological problems. Cognitive psychology: examines the nature of thought, memory, sensation, perception, and language. Personality psychology: relates to the stable way people act in response to different situations. Industrial/Organizational psychology: relates to people in terms of organizations and work. Educational psychology: focus is on learning and application in school settings. Health psychology: examines the relationship between psychological processes and factors influencing health-related behaviors.

PAGE REF: 27; Table 1.1

Section Ref: Making Sense Of Psychological Perspectives

134. To understand the ìBig Picture,î the authors of your textbook suggest that you consider 3 questions. List these three questions and offer your opinion as to the answer to each question you present.

Ans: (1) To what extent is human nature particular versus universal? (2) To what extent are psychological processes the same in men and women? (3) What is the relation between nature and nurture in shaping psychological processes?

PAGE REF: 29

Section Ref: The Big Picture Questions