***Psychology Around Us***

**Comer/Gould/Ogden/Boyes**

**Test Bank**

**Chapter 1: Psychology: Yesterday and Today**

**Multiple Choice**

1. What goal of psychology is associated with the desire to limit or increase behaviour?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

2. Psychology is defined as:

a) the science of behaviour.

b) the study of mental processes.

c) the study of mental disorders and their treatment.

d) the science of behaviour and mental processes.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 5

3. How has the study of the mind changed across psychology’s history?

a) Psychologists have largely abandoned the study of the mind in favour of the examination of objective behaviour.

b) Psychologists have found increasingly direct ways to study the mind.

c) Psychologists have only very recently started to study the mind along with behaviour.

d) To eliminate biases, psychologists have increasingly relied on indirect methods of studying the mind.

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

4. Your text lists each of the following as a goal of psychology EXCEPT:

a) description.

b) control.

c) analysis.

d) explanation.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

5. Which of the following goals of psychology is correctly matched with a description?

a) prediction – changing how often behaviour occurs

b) control – making careful observations regarding behaviour

c) description – determining the circumstances in which behaviour is likely to occur

d) explanation – identifying the causes of behaviour

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

6. Which of the following goals of psychology is correctly matched with an example?

a) description – A research assistant records the number of aggressive acts children display during a 15-minute recess period.

b) prediction – A sports psychologist determines whether increased testosterone produces increased aggression among student athletes.

c) explanation – A team of educators develops a program to decrease aggression among schoolchildren.

d) control – A researcher assesses whether adults are more likely to feel depressed when they have experienced recent major losses than when they have not.

Answer: a

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the levels of analysis in psychology?

a) Each thought or behaviour occurs at one of the following levels: the level of the brain, the level of the person, or the level of the group.

b) The level of the brain is the most important level of analysis in psychology.

c) Thoughts and behaviours are analyzed at the group level by sociologists and anthropologists, not by psychologists.

d) All thoughts and behaviours occur at all three levels simultaneously.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6–7

8. How has psychology’s focus on the different levels of analysis changed over the history of the discipline?

a) Brain-level and group-level analyses are more prevalent in today’s psychology than they were in the past.

b) Group-level analyses are less prevalent in today’s psychology than they were in the past.

c) Individual-level analyses are more prevalent in today’s psychology than they were in the past.

d) Individual-level analyses are more prevalent in today’s psychology than they were in the past, while group-level analyses are less common now.

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 7

9. Which level of analysis in psychology is correctly matched with an example?

a) Brain level – At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks, such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen.

b) Individual level – Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family.

c) Brain level – Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells.

d) Group level – Cocaine abuse is associated with high levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 7

10. Based on your text’s discussion, which statement best expresses the relationship between a culture and a group?

a) A culture is the same thing as a group.

b) A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.

c) Groups are subsets of a culture.

d) Cultures are subsets of groups.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 7

11. Which Greek philosopher’s theory suggested that our physical and psychological health is influenced by humours, also known as bodily fluids?

a) Hippocrates

b) Socrates

c) Plato

d) Aristotle

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

12. Which philosopher believed that we can use logical or rational thinking to discover “core ideas” buried within the human soul?

a) Hippocrates

b) Socrates

c) Plato

d) Aristotle

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

13. How do the goals of early religious practices compare to the goals of contemporary psychology?

a) The goals of early religious practices contradict those of contemporary psychology.

b) The goals of early religious practices are unrelated to those of contemporary psychology.

c) The goals of early religious practices overlap a little with those of contemporary psychology.

d) The goals of early religious practices are quite similar to those of contemporary psychology.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 8

14. Approximately when did Greek thinkers begin to substitute natural for supernatural explanations of nature and reality?

a) in the seventh and eighth centuries BCE

b) in the fourth and fifth centuries BCE

c) in the first and second centuries BCE

d) in the first and second centuries AD

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 8

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the study of knowledge and reality.

a) Philosophy

b) Science

c) Psychology

d) Mythology

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

16. The view that theories are always tentative may be traced back to:

a) Greece.

b) Rome.

c) the Renaissance.

d) the late nineteenth century.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

17. Which Greek philosopher is correctly matched with a key idea?

a) Hippocrates – suggested that we could use reasoning to discover the truth.

b) Socrates – proposed that well-being and personality is influenced by humours.

c) Plato – one of the first to promote empirical study of the natural world.

d) Aristotle – concluded that humans are closely related to animals.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 10

18. Whereas the Greek philosopher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_correctly identified the brain as the organ of mental life, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that the brain was of minor importance.

a) Aristotle; Hippocrates

b) Plato; Aristotle

c) Hippocrates; Aristotle

d) Hippocrates; Socrates

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9–10

19. One similarity between Hippocrates and Aristotle is that they both:

a) proposed influential theories of personality.

b) believed that theories should be tested empirically.

c) believed that reason could uncover ultimate truths.

d) viewed the brain as the seat of mental life.

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 10

20. What psychological school of thought is Titchener credited with founding?

a) functionalism

b) structuralism

c) Gestalt

d) voluntarism

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

21. Which term refers to “looking inward” and was a method of behavioural investigation developed by Wundt.

a) functionalism

b) structuralism

c) voluntarism

d) introspection

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

22. Which American psychologist is credited with developing the functionalist approach?

a) Freud

b) Pavlov

c) James

d) Watson

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

23. Which of the following statements is consistent with the approach of Gestalt psychology?

a) The parts are greater than the whole.

b) The parts are exactly equal to the whole.

c) The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

d) The parts are unrelated to the whole.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

24. Which historical development below is correctly dated?

a) improvements in communication, transportation, and education – 1700s

b) Greek philosophy exerts a new influence on European thought – 1400–1600

c) humans are seen as machines subject to natural laws – 1900

d) Darwin developed the theory of evolution – early 1800s

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 10

25. Which historical time period below is correctly matched with its relevance for the psychology’s development?

a) 1400–1600 – Humans are viewed as machines subject to the laws of matter.

b) 1800 – Advances in education and communication have encouraged public interest in science.

c) 1800s – Supernatural worldview fades.

d) late 1800s – Theory of evolution spurs interest in the origin of human behaviour.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 11

26. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Wundt

b) Titchener

c) James

d) Ebbinghaus

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

27. Which of the following locations is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?

a) Vienna, Austria

b) Leipzig, Germany

c) Oxford, England

d) Prague, Czech Republic

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

28. In which year did Wundt begin operating the first psychology lab?

a) 1829

b) 1839

c) 1859

d) 1879

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

29. Wundt is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Titchener is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) voluntarism; structuralism

b) structuralism; voluntarism

c) structuralism; functionalism

d) functionalism; structuralism

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

30. In his laboratory, Wundt applied rigorous, scientific experimentation to the study of:

a) problem solving.

b) attention.

c) memory.

d) learning.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

31. At which of the levels of analysis discussed in your text did Wundt examine thought and behaviour over the course of his career?

a) the group level only

b) the individual level

c) both the brain and individual levels

d) both the individual and group levels

Answer: d

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

32. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a) functionalist

b) Gestalt

c) structuralist

d) humanistic

Answer: c

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

33. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) inner perception

b) introspection

c) internal observation

d) introjection

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

34. Lassandra takes a sip of cola. “Sweet . . . cold, wet, tingly . . . slightly bitter,” she reports. Lassandra is:

a) introspecting.

b) introjecting.

c) taking an intelligence test.

d) suffering a stroke.

Answer: a

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

35. In which of the goals of psychology were the structuralists MOST interested?

a) description

b) prediction

c) explanation

d) control

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

36. Which of the following statements best expresses the fate of the structuralist perspective in psychology?

a) The structuralist perspective was supplanted by other views.

b) The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.

c) The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.

d) The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it remains highly influential.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

37. Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?

a) behaviourism

b) humanism

c) functionalism

d) psychoanalytic theory

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

38. Which of the following statements best expresses the aim of the functionalist perspective?

a) Functionalism seeks to identify what the mind contains.

b) Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes.

c) Functionalism seeks to determine how mental experience is organized.

d) Functionalism seeks to understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

Answer: b

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

39. A time travel mishap lands you at one of the first psychology conferences ever held, sometime at the dawn of the twentieth century. The graying older scientists slowly losing their grip on the field are most likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas the passionate young up-and-comers are probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) structuralists; functionalists

b) functionalists; structuralists

c) humanists; structuralists

d) humanists; functionalists

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

40. With respect to the psychology of emotion, William James would be most interested in:

a) the contribution of unconscious memories to one’s emotional experience.

b) the basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.

c) how emotions aid one’s adaptation to the environment.

d) the observable behaviours accompanying emotional experience.

Answer: c

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

41. William James wrote an important early textbook in psychology called *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Psychology*.

a) *Handbook*

b) *Elements*

c) *Outline*

d) *Principles*

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

42. The first psychologists to examine socially relevant topics were the:

a) structuralists.

b) functionalists.

c) behaviourists.

d) Gestalt psychologists.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

43. Gestalt psychology may be seen as a reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a) psychoanalytic

b) humanist

c) functionalist

d) structuralist

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

44. The Gestalt psychologists made their most lasting contributions to the psychology of:

a) memory.

b) perception.

c) emotion.

d) motivation.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

45. Cognitive psychologists have determined that an individual letter is recognized more rapidly when it occurs in the context of a word than when it occurs in a random string of consonants. This finding is most clearly consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology’s history.

a) Gestalt

b) psychoanalytic

c) structuralist

d) humanistic

Answer: a

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

46. Artie organizes the binders in his office by colour. This colour-coding exemplifies the Gestalt principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) proximity.

b) similarity.

c) chromaticity.

d) closure.

Answer: b

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 15

47. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order in which schools of thought developed in psychology’s early history?

a) structuralism  functionalism  voluntarism

b) voluntarism  functionalism  structuralism

c) voluntarism  structuralism  functionalism

d) structuralism  voluntarism  functionalism

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12–13

48. Which of the following early approaches to psychology originated in the United States?

a) psychoanalytic theory

b) Gestalt psychology

c) voluntarism

d) functionalism

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

49. Which perspective below is correctly matched with its description?

a) structuralism -- emphasized the purpose of mental processes.

b) functionalism -- emphasized the elements of mental experience.

c) behaviourism -- emphasized the unconscious determinants of behaviour.

d) Gestalt psychology -- emphasized the organization of perception.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

50. Which of the following statements is consistent with Freud’s psychoanalytic theory?

a) We are always aware of our motivations.

b) Many of our thoughts and feelings reside in the unconscious mind.

c) The conscious and unconscious mind are never in competition.

d) Childhood experiences do not contribute to later psychological functioning.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

51. Matt was experiencing insomnia because he repeatedly had graphic dreams about an inanimate object attacking him at work. He went to a therapist who told him that the dream was an attempt by his unconscious mind to communicate with his conscious mind. What kind of therapist did Matt most likely see?

a) psychoanalyst

b) cognitivist

c) behaviourist

d) humanist

Answer: a

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

52. Which theorist pioneered the application of conditioning to young human children?

a) Thorndike

b) Watson

c) Pavlov

d) Skinner

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

53. Sara procrastinated when completing her homework, so her roommate decided to buy her dinner on Friday nights if she completed her homework before the weekend. This plan increased the incidence of Sara completing her homework before the weekend. In this example, which of the following is described?

a) negative reinforcement

b) positive reinforcement

c) negative punishment

d) positive punishment

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

54. What area of psychology focused on the potential of individuals and highlighted special human qualities such as free will?

a) humanism

b) behaviourism

c) psychoanalysis

d) Gestaltism

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19–20

55. What newer field investigates how cognitive processing varies across different populations?

a) cultural psychology

b) cognitive psychology

c) behavioural genetics

d) psychobiology

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 21

56. The psychoanalytic theory originated in the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a Viennese neurologist.

a) Freud

b) Maslow

c) Jung

d) Bandura

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

57. Noreen asserts that our behaviour often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a) humanistic

b) psychoanalytic

c) cognitive

d) psychobiological

Answer: b

Type: Concept and applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16–17

58. Which of the following types of evidence provided the foundation for Freud’s psychoanalytic theory?

a) survey responses of large samples of adults

b) observations of adults in everyday contexts

c) archival data: newspaper reports, historical records, and the like

d) case studies of patients in therapy

Answer: d

Type: Critical thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

59. Which statement best captures Freud’s view of the relationship between the conscious and the unconscious minds?

a) The conscious and unconscious minds operate in isolation from one another.

b) The conscious and unconscious minds cooperate harmoniously.

c) The conscious and unconscious minds are often in conflict.

d) The conscious and unconscious minds are essentially the same.

Answer: c

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16–17

60. To what extent has empirical research supported psychoanalytic theory?

a) Empirical research generally does not support psychoanalytic theory.

b) Empirical research offers moderate support for psychoanalytic theory.

c) Empirical research strongly supports psychoanalytic theory.

d) Empirical research has not addressed psychoanalytic theory.

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 17

61. Which of the following theoretical approaches in psychology emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behaviour?

a) Gestalt psychology

b) psychoanalytic theory

c) structuralism

d) cognitive psychology

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16–17

62. Which of the following alternatives best expresses the influence of psychoanalytic theory in psychology?

a) It has become increasingly influential in recent years.

b) Its influence has greatly declined over the years. Psychoanalytic theory is really only of historical interest at this point.

c) It has never been broadly influential in psychology.

d) It has had a significant, continuing impact in psychology.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 17

63. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment – “people, places, and things” – on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach in psychology.

a) psychoanalytic

b) behaviourist

c) humanistic

d) psychobiological

Answer: b

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

64. Stimulus is to response as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) environment; behaviour

b) behaviour; environment

c) behaviour; mind

d) unconscious; conscious

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

65. The development of behaviourism reflected the work of both American and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a) German

b) Austrian

c) Russian

d) French

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

66. Which behaviourist below is correctly matched with a description or contribution?

a) Bandura – demonstrated the conditioning of fear in children.

b) Pavlov – demonstrated learning through social observation.

c) Watson – credited with the discovery of conditioning.

d) Skinner – was the leading behaviourist after World War II.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

67. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which the behaviourists discussed in your text made their most important contributions to the field, from the earliest to the most recent?

a) Watson  Bandura  Pavlov  Skinner

b) Pavlov  Watson  Skinner  Bandura

c) Watson  Pavlov  Bandura  Skinner

d) Pavlov  Watson  Bandura  Skinner

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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68. Consider the influence of consequences on behaviour. Which alternative correctly describes the consequences that increase the frequency of behaviour, and decrease it on the other?

a) Both positive and negative reinforcement increase the frequency of behaviour. Punishment decreases it.

b) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behaviour. Punishment decreases it.

c) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behaviour. Both negative reinforcement and punishment decrease it.

d) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behaviour. Negative reinforcement decreases it.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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69. Consider the following scenarios: (1) Marie takes an aspirin when she has a headache; (2) Jan slides a dollar bill into a vending machine when she’s thirsty; (3) Tammy makes her curfew now because her parents confiscated her phone when she stayed out too late; and (4) Frankie no longer curses because his mom washed his mouth out with soap the last time he swore. Which of these individuals illustrates the effects of negative reinforcement? Which of these individuals illustrates the effects of punishment?

a) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Tammy; punishment – Frankie

b) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Frankie; punishment – Tammy

c) Negative reinforcement – Marie; punishment – Tammy and Frankie

d) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Jan; punishment – Tammy and Frankie

Answer: c

Type: Concept and applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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70. Which of the following criticisms was levelled at behaviourism when it became a prominent approach in psychology?

a) “Behaviourism lacks practical application to the real world.”

b) “Behaviourism’s popularization lowers its scientific credibility.”

c) “Behaviourism lacks scientific rigour.”

d) “Behaviourism is not a coherent perspective.”

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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71. Dr. Matthews examines the influence of video-game violence on aggressive behaviours among middle-school students. Dr. Matthews’ work reflects the impact of which of the following behaviourists?

a) Watson

b) Pavlov

c) Thorndike

d) Bandura

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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72. According to your text, Bandura’s work implied the influence of internal, mental representations on behaviour. Bandura’s work, therefore, helped enable the development of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach in psychology.

a) humanistic

b) functionalist

c) psychobiological

d) cognitive

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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73. Humanistic psychology represented a reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective(s) in psychology.

a) psychoanalytic and behaviourist

b) psychoanalytic

c) behaviourist

d) cognitive and psychoanalytic

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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Page #: 19–20

74. Which of the following ideas did the humanists reject most explicitly?

a) the notion that human behaviour is driven by basic motives

b) the idea that consciousness can be studied objectively

c) the notion that humans are just animals

d) the idea that the mind is highly subjective

Answer: c

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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75. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) environmental determinism

b) free will

c) natural selection

d) unconscious conflict

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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76. “Be all that you can be!” exhorted a recruitment campaign for the military in the 1990s. The campaign suggests that joining the armed forces is the royal road to the fulfillment of one’s potential, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the words of the humanists.

a) self-esteem

b) self-awareness

c) self-actualization

d) self-efficacy

Answer: c

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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77. With respect to self-actualization, which of the following statements is TRUE?

a) Self-actualization is the inevitable outcome of healthy adult development.

b) Self-actualized individuals are quite rare.

c) Self-actualization produces self-esteem.

d) Self-actualization is necessary for one to give and receive love.

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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78. Andy’s therapist validates his feelings by reflecting his statements back to him and by acting in a warm, nondirective manner. Which type of therapy does Andy’s therapist provide?

a) client-centred therapy

b) psychoanalytic therapy

c) behavioural therapy

d) cognitive therapy

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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79. Ulrich Neisser’s influential text *Cognitive* *Psychology* was published in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1947

b) 1957

c) 1967

d) 1977

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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80. Driving to work one day, Rosemary suspects that motorists talking on their cell phones process less information relevant to the task of driving than do other drivers. This hypothesis would most likely be tested by a \_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a) psychoanalytic

b) cognitive

c) behaviouristic

d) humanistic

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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81. By the information processing perspective in psychology, hardware is to software as \_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) brain; mind

b) mind; brain

c) mind; behaviour

d) unconscious; conscious

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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82. Both the structuralists and the cognitive psychologists investigated the conscious mind. How did the cognitive psychologists differ from the structuralists in their approach to the mind?

a) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind’s processes, whereas the structuralists investigated its contents.

b) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind’s contents, whereas the structuralists investigated its processes.

c) The cognitive psychologists attempted to apply the scientific method to the study of the mind. The structuralists did not.

d) There is little difference between the two perspectives in their approach to the mind. The cognitive approach represents a modern-day resurgence of the structuralist perspective.

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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83. Having been stranded at the dawn of the twentieth century in a time travel mishap, you attempt to return to the present day. As the smoke clears and the dust settles, though, you find that it is actually the early 1960s. Which of the following statements best describes the theoretical landscape in psychology at the time?

a) Behaviourism was becoming more influential, while humanism and cognitive psychology were waning.

b) Humanism was becoming more influential, while behaviourism and cognitive psychology were waning.

c) Humanism and behaviourism were becoming more influential, while cognitive psychology was waning.

d) Humanism and cognitive psychology were becoming more influential, while behaviourism was waning.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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84. Which twentieth-century perspective in psychology is correctly matched with its emphasis?

a) psychoanalytic perspective -- emphasizes people’s motivation to grow and develop and gain control over their destinies

b) humanistic perspective -- emphasizes how people process information

c) behavioural perspective -- emphasizes observable behaviour and objectivity

d) cognitive psychology – emphasizes the unconscious influences on thought and behaviour

Answer: c

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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85. Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behaviour. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think and process information about the world. Which option below correctly identifies their respective perspectives?

a) Dr. Greenway – psychoanalytic perspective; Dr. Cech – humanistic perspective

b) Dr. Greenway – behaviourist perspective; Dr. Cech – humanistic perspective

c) Dr. Greenway – cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech – behaviourist perspective

d) Dr. Greenway – behaviourist perspective; Dr. Cech – cognitive perspective

Answer: d

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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86. Which psychologist is correctly matched with an associated perspective?

a) Maslow – cognitive

b) Freud – behaviourist

c) Rogers – humanistic

d) Skinner – psychoanalytic

Answer: c

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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87. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which twentieth-century perspectives in psychology originated, from the earliest to the most recent?

a) psychoanalytic  humanism  behaviourism

b) psychoanalytic  behaviourism  humanism

c) cognitive  psychoanalytic  humanism

d) behaviourism  cognitive  psychoanalytic

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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88. Which of the following alternatives best expresses the relationship between the terms *psychobiology* and *neuroscience*?

a) The terms are used interchangeably.

b) The term ‘psychobiology’ has replaced the term ‘neuroscience.’

c) The term ‘neuroscience’ has replaced the term ‘psychobiology.’

d) The terms refer to different fields in psychology.

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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89. While \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempted to identify the brain areas involved in learning, memory, and cognition, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried to determine the functions of the brain’s hemispheres.

a) Sperry; Lashley

b) Wilson; Barash

c) Barash; Wilson

d) Lashley; Sperry

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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90. Which statement below describes the relationship among evolutionary psychology, behavioural genetics, and sociobiology?

a) Behavioural genetics and sociobiology may be seen as subfields of evolutionary psychology.

b) Behavioural genetics and evolutionary psychology may be seen as subfields of sociobiology.

c) They ate distinct fields of psychology.

d) Sociobiology and evolutionary psychology may be seen as subfields of behavioural genetics.

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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91. Dr. Lynch is a behavioural geneticist. Dr. Veazey is a sociobiologist. Which of the following alternatives best describes their areas of research interest?

a) Both Dr. Lynch and Dr. Veazey are interested in the biological bases of social behaviour.

b) Both Dr. Lynch and Dr. Veazey study the biological bases of cognition.

c) Dr. Lynch is interested in the biological bases of cognition, whereas Dr. Veazey studies the biological bases of social behaviour.

d) Dr. Lynch is interested in the biological bases of emotion, whereas Dr. Veazey studies the biological bases of social behaviour.

Answer: c

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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92. Dr. Perkins is a sociobiologist interested in teamwork and leadership in work settings. Based on your text’s discussion, which of the following statements would he probably endorse?

a) Both genetic and social influences contribute to teamwork and leadership behaviour.

b) Genetic influences on teamwork and leadership behaviour are more important than social influences on those behaviours.

c) Genetic influences on teamwork and leadership behaviour are less important than social influences on those behaviours.

d) Teamwork and leadership behaviours are based in the brain.

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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93. Dr. Bowen claims that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behaviour. Which of the following is the most specific claim you can make with some certainty?

a) Dr. Bowen is a behavioural geneticist.

b) Dr. Bowen is an evolutionary psychologist.

c) Dr. Bowen is a sociobiologist.

d) Dr. Bowen is a neuroscientist.

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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94. Which of the following statements best describes the influence of evolutionary psychology in psychology’s history?

a) It has never been a strong influence in psychology.

b) Its influence has remained steady throughout psychology’s history.

c) Its influence has declined in recent years.

d) Its influence has increased in recent years.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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95. How do cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart, respectively, inform the nature vs. nurture debate?

a) Cultural universals support the ‘nature’ position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nurture’ position.

b) Cultural universals support the ‘nurture’ position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nature’ position.

c) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nurture’ position.

d) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nature’ position.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

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96. How many different specialties of psychology are represented in the organizations such as Canadian Psychological Association, Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour and Cognitive Science, and American Society for Neuroscience?

a) 10

b) 19

c) 32

d) more than 50

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 25

97. While seeking professional help, Jordan noticed that some mental health professionals were listed with M.D following their names, while others were listed with Ph.D. following their names. Which group of professionals are listed as M.D.s?

a) clinical psychologists

b) counselling: psychologists

c) psychiatrists

d) psychiatric social workers

Answer: c

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

98. What degree is awarded by graduate programs in psychology that places less emphasis on research and greater emphasis on psychotherapy and testing?

a) Psy.D.

b) D.S.W.

c) M.D.

d) Ph.D.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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99. Which of the following is NOT a typical symptom related to depression?

a) feelings of helplessness

b) neurotransmitter imbalances

c) significant achievements

d) feelings of hopelessness

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 31

100. With respect to psychology today, which of the following statements is MOST TRUE?

a) A single theoretical orientation dominates present-day psychology.

b) Ultimately, a unified theory of behaviour and mental processes will emerge.

c) Multiple theoretical approaches exist in psychology because we have made little progress in understanding thought and behaviour.

d) Psychology is diverse in its theoretical orientations because the subject matter of psychology is diverse.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 25

101. Professional organizations to which psychologists might belong include all of the following EXCEPT:

a) the Society for Psychological Inquiry.

b) the Canadian Society for Brain Behaviour and Cognitive Science.

c) the American Society for Neuroscience.

d) the Canadian Psychological Association.

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 25

102. Jill recently received her Ph. D. in psychology. All else being equal, there is a 25%-30% chance that she works in a(n):

a) hospital

b) college or university

c) corporation

d) human service agency

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 26

103. Which of the following alternatives correctly identifies and describes one of the three key branches of contemporary psychology described in your text?

a) clinical and counselling psychology -- involves the use of psychological principles to solve practical problems.

b) general psychology -- entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics.

c) applied psychology – involves using psychological principles to help people cope effectively.

d) academic psychology – entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 26

104. Dr. Ying examines how limitations on human attention and memory may guide the design of computer interfaces. Dr. Krevetsky helps young adults make effective career and work decisions. Finally, Dr. Leonard teaches and performs research in social psychology at a university. Which psychologist is correctly matched with the branch of psychology she represents?

a) Dr. Ying – academic psychology

b) Dr. Krevetsky – clinical and counselling psychology

c) Dr. Leonard – applied psychology

d) Dr. Krevetsky – applied psychology

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 28

105. The roots of psychology’s academic, applied, and clinical/counselling branches are found in psychology’s early days in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Which branch of psychology is matched with the theoretical approach MOST sympathetic to its development?

a) academic psychology – structuralism

b) applied psychology – psychoanalytic psychology

c) clinical and counselling psychology – Gestalt psychology

d) clinical and counselling psychology – structuralism

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 26

106. Which of the following mental health practitioners is correctly matched with a title?

a) Dionne, who holds a Ph. D. degree — psychiatrist

b) Everett, who has an M. D. degree — clinical psychologist

c) Fallon, who graduated with a Psy. D. degree — clinical psychologist

d) Garrett, who received an M. S. W. degree — counselling psychologist

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

107. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the difference between the Ph. D. and the Psy. D. degrees?

a) The Psy. D. is awarded in counselling psychology but not clinical psychology.

b) The Ph. D. is more focused on original research than is the Psy. D.

c) Psychiatrists may hold the Ph. D. but not the Psy. D. degree.

d) The Ph. D. is more focused on psychotherapy than is the Psy. D.

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 28

108. Ph. D. is to M. D. as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) psychiatrist; psychologist

b) counselling psychology; clinical psychologist

c) counselling psychologist; psychiatric social worker

d) psychologist; psychiatrist

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 28

109. Which of the following sequences best reflects the relative emphasis on psychological testing in Psy. D., Ph. D., and M. D. programs, from the least emphasis to the most?

a) M. D.  Ph. D.  Psy. D

b) M. D.  Psy. D.  Ph. D

c) Ph. D.  M. D.  Psy. D

d) Ph. D.  Psy. D  M. D.

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

110. Which type(s) of mental health practitioners can prescribe drugs?

a) psychiatrists and, in Canada, psychologists

b) psychiatrists only

c) psychiatrists and, in a few provinces, psychologists

d) psychologists and, in a few states, psychiatrists

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 28

111. According to your text, the shared values of all three branches of psychology include each of the following EXCEPT:

a) the idea that psychology is empirical.

b) a commitment to a single level of analysis.

c) an endorsement of theory-driven work.

d) an emphasis on context.

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

112. Which of the following shared values in psychology is correctly described?

a) a commitment to theory-driven work – psychology includes intelligent speculation among its methods

b) an endorsement of empirical research – the brain, the individual, and the group must all be considered in psychological work

c) an acceptance of multilevel analyses – psychologists value ideas with strong research support

d) a recognition of the importance of context – psychological theory is shaped by social and technological forces

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 29

113. Dr. McIntyre believes that psychology should focus investigation solely on the brain. Dr. Napolitano argues that psychology should develop its explanations of thought and behaviour in isolation from social and technological forces, which change rapidly and unpredictably. Which psychological values do Drs. McIntyre and Napolitano seem not to share?

a) Dr. McIntyre does not share a commitment to theory-driven work, while Dr. Napolitano does not endorse empirical research.

b) Dr. McIntyre does not endorse empirical research, while Dr. Napolitano does not share a commitment to theory-driven work.

c) Dr. McIntyre does not recognize the importance of context, while Dr. Napolitano does not accept multilevel analyses.

d) Dr. McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr. Napolitano does not recognize the importance of context.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

114. Currently, women comprise about \_\_\_\_\_% of psychologists. Minority group members are awarded approximately \_\_\_\_\_% of the new Ph. Ds in psychology.

a) 50; 15

b) 70; 15

c) 70; 25

d) 50; 25

Answer: b

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

115. A cultural psychologist would describe Canadian culture as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She would describe Chinese culture as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) individualistic; collectivist

b) individualistic; communal

c) collectivist; collectivist as well

d) individualistic; individualistic as well

Answer: a

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30

116. Rob is an American college student. Yoon-Sook is a Korean college student. Research described in your text suggests that Rob would attribute happiness to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yoon-Sook would attribute it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) interpersonal interactions; personal achievements

b) interpersonal interactions; interpersonal interactions, too

c) personal achievements; interpersonal interactions

d) personal achievements; personal achievements, too

Answer: c

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30

117. Your text describes research examining the prevalence of positive emotions, such as happiness, in different parts of the United States. Based on your text’s discussion of this work, which of the following might you conclude?

a) Positive emotions are equally prevalent in the different regions of the United States.

b) Positive emotions are more prevalent in the South than in other regions of the United States.

c) The culture of the South is more individualistic than is the culture in the rest of the United States.

d) The culture of the South is more collectivist than is the culture in the rest of the United States.

Answer: d

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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Page #: 30

118. The advent of computer technology in the 1950s and 1960s spurred growth in the field of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. More recently, advances in imaging have sparked the field of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) cognitive psychology; neuroscience

b) neuroscience; cognitive psychology

c) experimental psychology; neuroscience

d) developmental psychology; neuroscience

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30–31

119. Dr. Olivier examines changes in participants’ brain activity as they use different pieces of information to make complex decisions. Dr. Pang examines changes in brain activity when participants explain the behaviour of a research assistant posing as another participant. Dr. Olivier is best described as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neuroscientist. Dr. Pang is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neuroscientist.

a) cognitive; cognitive

b) cognitive; social

c) cognitive; experimental

d) experimental; social

Answer: b

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30–31

120. Which pioneering woman in psychology is correctly matched with a ‘first’?

a) Mary Whilton Calkins – first to investigate the role of the hippocampus in memory

b) Leta Hollingsworth – developed theories of mother-infant attachment

c) Mary Wright – first woman President of CPA

d) Brenda Milner – first woman to receive a Ph. D. in psychology

Answer: c

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 31

121. Which of the following women psychologists is correctly matched with her area of study?

a) Brenda Milner – the role of the hippocampus in memory

b) Leta Hollingsworth – mother-infant attachment

c) Magda Arnold – gender differences in mental functioning

d) Mary Whilton Calkins – History of Canadian psychology

Answer: a

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 31

122. Your text admits that it may seem that the neuroscientific approach is dominating contemporary psychology. Which of psychology’s shared values is most likely to ensure that neuroscience does not completely monopolize psychology in the near future?

a) a commitment to theory-driven work

b) an endorsement of empirical research

c) an acceptance of multilevel analyses

d) a recognition of the importance of context

Answer: c

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

123. Which of the following alternative BEST expresses the relationship between developmental psychology and psychology’s other subfields?

a) Developmental psychology is distinct subfield, operating in isolation from most other fields of psychology.

b) Developmental psychology has converged with neuroscience and social psychology in recent years.

c) With the advent of new technologies, developmental psychology has largely disappeared as a distinct subfield of psychology.

d) Developmental psychology is an integrative subfield, interacting with many other fields of psychology.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 27

124. Positive psychology traces is theoretical roots to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches, because of its emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, respectively.

a) functionalist, humanist; application, self-actualization

b) functionalist, humanist; self-actualization, application

c) psychodynamic, humanist; the unconscious, self-actualization

d) functionalist, Gestalt; application, mental organization

Answer: a

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 32

125. In its discussion of positive psychology, your text states that, “studies have found that having a positive outlook promotes resilience.” Making explicit reference to the goals of psychology, which of the following statements is the strongest claim reasonably implied by this quote?

a) A positive outlook *describes* resilience.

b) A positive outlook *describes and may even predict* resilience.

c) A positive outlook *explains* resilience.

d) A positive *outlook explains and may even control* resilience.

Answer: d

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 32

126. Based on your text’s discussion, traditional psychotherapy is to positive psychotherapy as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) preventive medicine; curative medicine

b) curative medicine; preventive medicine

c) humanistic therapy; psychoanalytic therapy

d) psychoanalytic therapy; behavioural therapy

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 33

127. Which of the following best captures your text’s conclusion regarding psychology’s potential contribution to our knowledge?

a) Psychology will answer many complex questions about human nature.

b) Psychology will provide useful knowledge as it tries to address complex questions about human nature.

c) Psychology is unlikely to make much progress in addressing complex questions about human nature.

d) Psychology is too influenced by trends and fads to provide much lasting knowledge.

Answer: b

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 33

**True/False**

128. Mental processes describe the activity of our brains when we are engaged in thinking.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

129. The levels of behavioural analysis include the brain, the individual, and the group.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6–7

130. The history of psychology (and most other sciences) started with the history of philosophy.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

131. Socrates believed that “truth” is an objective concept that is NOT dependent on perception.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

132. By the 1800s, human beings were considered to be outside the influence of fixed natural laws.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 11

133. Structuralism was criticized for failing to study animal behaviour and abnormal behaviour.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

134. Functionalists viewed the mind as an ever-changing stream of mental events.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

135. Gestalt psychology is named after the German psychologist, Ernst Gestalt, who coined the term.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

136. Freud built his theory based on highly controlled, experimental procedures.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

137. Freud’s theory was never challenged by rigorous scientific study and remains the basis of modern psychological thoughts on human nature.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 17

138. The principles of behaviourism have been applied to numerous industries.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

139. Negative reinforcement is often confused with punishment.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

140. According to humanists, all people have the potential for creativity, positive outlook, and the pursuit of higher values.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 20

141. Psychobiology explores brain structure and brain activity as they relate to individual and group behaviours.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 22

142. Lashley was an early psychobiologist who used surgical techniques to destroy brain areas in animals to observe changes in cognitive processes.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 22

143. The largest Canadian professional organization for psychologists, the CPA, has approximately 7,000 members.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 25

144. A clinical psychologist is the same as a psychiatrist.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

145. In Canada, clinical psychologists cannot prescribe medications.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

146. Psychology does not rely on controlled observations or experimentation.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

147. Many Western cultures display individualistic attributes.

Answer: True

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30

148. It is likely that psychology will become a part of biology in the future.

Answer: False

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 32

**Fill-In-The-Blank**

149. During psychology’s early history, the primary method for exploring internal mental processes was to observe outward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: behaviour

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

150. A large group of people with a set of shared beliefs and practices is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: culture

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 7

151. Following an earthquake or other disaster, some primitive cultures may attribute human qualities to such a natural event because they believe the “earth spirits are angry”. This example illustrates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: myth

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 8

152. The first philosopher to promote empirical or testable investigations of the natural world was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Aristotle

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 10

153. The term used to describe the behaviours and mental processes of which we are aware is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: consciousness

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

154. James and his colleagues were interested in how the mind adapts to a changing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: environment

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

155. Humans have inborn tendencies to impose structure on what they see. These tendencies cause humans to perceive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than individual sensations.

Answer: perceptual units

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

156. Unlike the earlier work of the structuralists, functionalists, and Gestaltists, psychoanalytic theorists focused on mental processes that occur in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_mind.

Answer: unconscious

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

157. Freud’s use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a therapeutic method helped establish clinical psychology.

Answer: discussion

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 17

158. Theoretically speaking, undesirable behaviours are less likely to be repeated if the technique of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used.

Answer: punishment

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

159. Maslow proposed that we have a basic motive to fulfill our full potential as human beings which he described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: self-actualization

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 20

160. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist would likely help individuals cope more effectively or abnormal functioning.

Answer: clinical or counselling:

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

161. A type of therapy called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves helping people modify thoughts, feelings, and behaviours that cause them distress.

Answer: psychotherapy

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

162. In order to explain or interpret human behaviour, you must use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: theory

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

163. In a study that asks participants from various cultures to explain what makes them happy, Chinese participants described interpersonal interactions and evaluations from others.

This displays the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aspects of Chinese culture.

Answer: collectivist

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30

164. A new school of thought that focuses on the more upbeat features of human functioning like happiness and the meaning of life is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: positive psychology

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 32

**Short Answer**

165. By definition, what do psychologists study?

Answer: behaviour and mental processes

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 5

166. What is one direct method of investigating internal mental processes that has resulted from technological advances within psychology?

Answer: brain imaging

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

167. At what level of behavioural analysis does a psychologist analyze the content of mental processes including emotions, thoughts, and ideas?

Answer: the individual

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 7

168. What attribute of Greek culture was essential to forming intellectual dialogue that resulted in a flow of ideas?

Answer: Open, critical discussions where anyone could challenge prevailing doctrines

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 8

169. According to Hippocrates, what are humours?

Answer: bodily fluids that determine a person’s character and well-being

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 9

170. What theory postulates that all life on Earth is related and that humans are just one outcome of many variations from a common ancestor?

Answer: Evolution

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 11

171. Why was introspection criticized as a scientific technique?

Answer: Findings were often diverse depending on who was using the technique and what they were investigating.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

172. What topic was investigated in an early experiment by Bryan and Harter in 1897?

Answer: How quickly typing skills could be learned by telegraph operators

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

173. Gestalt is a German term that roughly translates to what word in English?

Answer: Whole or form

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

174. Where did Freud obtain evidence for his psychoanalytic theory?

Answer: From information he obtained from patients in his medical practice

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16

175. Define what behaviourists were interested in studying.

Answer: behaviourism is founded on the belief that psychologists should only study directly observable behaviours rather than abstract mental processes.

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

176. Who first proposed that animal findings could help to explain human behaviour?

Answer: Thorndike

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

177. Provide an example of a reinforcing behaviour.

Answer: Example must name something that is rewarding/desirable and that the behaviour is likely to be repeated over time.

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

178. According to Bandura, what mechanism describes how children learn?

Answer: Social observation or modelling

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

179. What approach to psychotherapy did Carl Rogers develop that supported therapists respecting and treating their clients as equals?

Answer: client-centred therapy

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 21

180. Describe the goal of behavioural genetics.

Answer: Explore the influence of genes on cognition and behaviour

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 22

181. Academic psychology carries on the mission to seek “pure scientific knowledge” by conducting research and instruction on a wide variety of psychological topics. Who is most often associated with this mission?

Answer: Wundt

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 26

182. What is the purpose of applied psychology?

Answer: Involves the application of psychological principles to help solve practical problems

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 27

183. What area of psychology was described in the text, when defining applied branches of psychology?

Answer: Sports psychology

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

184. Beyond the provision of psychotherapy, what work do counselling psychologists do?

Answer: Family therapy for issues involving careers, child-rearing, and relationships

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 28

185. List the four values about psychology that academic, applied, and clinical/counselling psychologists share?

Answer: Psychology is theory-driven, empirical, multi-level, and contextual.

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

186. What three levels of behavioural analyses do psychologists consider to gain a complete understanding of human mental processes and behaviour?

Answer: brain, person, and group

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 29

187. On a recent trip to Asia, Jasmine noticed that some of the cultures she encountered seemed to emphasize the needs of the group more than their individual needs. What type of culture did Jasmine most likely experience on her trip to Asia?

Answer: collectivist

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30

188. What technological development from the 1950s and 1960s contributed to the cognitive psychology revolution?

Answer: computers

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 30

189. What new form of therapy focuses on increasing clients’ sense of engagement rather than targeting specific symptoms of mental dysfunction?

Answer: Positive psychotherapy

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Page #: 33

**Essay**

190. Name two of the four goals discussed in the text that psychologists have in mind when studying mental processes and behaviour.

Answer: Identify two of the following goals: description, explanation, prediction, and control

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 6

191. Why is behavioural analysis incomplete without an examination of the group?

Answer: Humans are shaped by their social environments and those environments change over time.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Page #: 7

192. How is psychological science of today similar to primitive myths?

Answer: both approaches are attempts to describe, explain, predict, and control our reality.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 8

193. Describe how the work of Aristotle influenced the development of psychology as a scientific discipline.

Answer: Promoting the empirical investigation of topics such as sensations and learning laid the foundations of the scientific investigation of behaviour.

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

Page #: 10

194. Describe Wundt’s investigation of voluntarism.

Answer: Wundt studied the “will”; believed that behaviour is motivated and attention is focused for an explicit purpose

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 12

195. What was the major criticism of structuralism?

Answer: Structuralism relies too heavily on describing behaviour rather than applying the knowledge about the human mind in a practical manner.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13

196. If a clock is analogous to the human mind, describe how structuralists and functionalists would vary in their research approaches and interests?

Answer: Structuralists would be primarily interested in the components of the clock whereas functionalists would be interested in how the clock performs in a variety of situations.

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 13–14

197. A famous artistic style known as pointillism uses small coloured points of paint to create an image. When humans look at such a painting, they see a distinct image rather than a bunch of points. Why?

Answer: according to Gestalt principles, humans are predisposed to combine information into a cohesive whole rather than focus on its parts.

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Page #: 14

198. According to Freud, how do childhood experiences contribute to later psychological functioning?

Answer: developmental milestones must be achieved successfully for a child to reach emotional adjustment. This occurs such that a child learns from effective and ineffective interactions between conscious and unconscious forces.

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 16–17

199. Provide an example that illustrates how conditioning can occur in animals.

Answer: Example must provide a link between a stimulus and a response.

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 18

200. Distinguish between positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement.

Answer: Positive reinforcement increases the likelihood of a desired outcome whereas negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood of an undesirable outcome.

Type: Concept and Applied

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

201. Provide an example of how a child might learn from social observation.

Answer: children model the behaviours they observe in others.

Type: Concept and applied

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 19

202. Define information processing and describe how this idea relates to cognitive psychology.

Answer: cognitive psychology is the study of information processing defined as the means by which information is stored and operates internally in the human mind.

Type: Factual

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 21

203. Define cultural universality and describe why evolutionary psychologists seek these behaviours.

Answer: cultural universality refers to behaviours and practices that occur across all cultures. Evolutionary psychologists believe that such knowledge will inform them about the impact of biological factors on our development.

Type: Critical thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Page #: 23

204. Make a distinction between academic and applied psychologists.

Answer: academic psychologists often work at colleges and universities where they divide their time between teaching and conducting research, whereas applied psychologists use their expertise to guide decisions and work outside of academic settings.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

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205. Make a distinction between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

Answer: Psychiatrists have less training in psychological research and testing, but they have more medical knowledge and can prescribe medications.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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206. How do counselling psychologists differ from psychiatric social workers?

Answer: Psychiatric social workers provide aid to families through social service systems available in the community.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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207. Explain what is meant by the statement, “psychology is contextual”?

Answer: advances in technology and changes in society force us to examine behaviour from new perspectives that broaden our awareness.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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208. How is cognitive psychology different from cognitive neuroscience?

Answer: While both areas of research investigate mental processes, cognitive neuroscience attempts to link processes to particular brain activities, while cognitive psychology investigates the internal mental processes of thought,

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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209. Describe the challenge that psychology faces in achieving a balance between popular trends, societal influences, and scientific objectivity.

Answer: Psychology, like all sciences, may be influenced by fads and fashions, but the scientific method will continue to be the means by which we seek knowledge.

Type: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

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