**Test Bank**

to accompany

**Psychology, 5th Australian and New Zealand edition**

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**Chapter 1**

**Psychology: the study of mental processes and behaviour**

**Factual Questions**

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

\*a. Marc Dax.

b. Paul Broca.

c. Carl Wernicke.

d. Phineas Gage.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. In 1836, a physician named Marc Dax presented a paper suggesting that lesions on the left side of the brain were associated with aphasia or language disorders.

2. Psychology arose initially from:

a. religion.

b. cosmology.

\*c. philosophy.

d. physics.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Psychology was born from the womb of philosophy. Many issues at the heart of contemporary psychological research and controversy are classic philosophical questions.

3. Biopsychology or behavioural neuroscience is the study of:

a. human thoughts, feelings and fears.

b. memory, emotion, and stress.

\*c. electrical and chemical processes underlying mental events.

d. language and memory.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Biopsychology/behavioural science investigates the physical basis of psychological phenomena. For example, instead of studying what people think, feel or fear, the behavioural neuroscientist will investigate the relationship between various electrical and chemical processes and the experience of these mental events.

4. Which of the following clarified the link between brain and behaviour?

a. Increases in drug use

\*b. Changes in behaviour after closed head injury

c. Developmental studies of animals

d. Severe emotional trauma results in anorexia nervosa

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. In the 19th century, doctors observed that patients with severe head injuries showed deficits in various psychological processes such as language, memory or inhibition. Animal research has provided support for these early findings and more recently, technological advances mean that it has been possible to pin-point more closely the areas identified by people such as Paul Broca or Carl Wernicke.

5. In Broca's aphasia there is a deficit in:

\*a. language production.

b. hearing.

c. language comprehension.

d. vision.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. An individual who suffers damage to Broca's area, which is located in the left frontal lobe of the brain, will be unable to speak fluently despite retaining the ability to comprehend language.

6. The text defines psychology as the scientific investigation of behaviour and:

\*a. mental processes.

b. observation.

c. culture.

d. consciousness.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Psychology is the scientific investigation of mental processes (thinking, remembering and feeling) and behaviour.

7. Structuralism:

a. examines how various structure of the brain control behaviour.

\*b. involved studying the structure of consciousness.

c. was founded by Wilhelm Wundt.

d. had little influence on North American psychology.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Titchener (a student of Wilhelm Wundt) used introspection in an effort to develop a periodic table of the elements of human consciousness (similar to that used in chemistry). Because of his interest in studying the structure of consciousness, the school of thought Titchener initiated was known as structuralism.

8. Wundt's favourite method of investigation was called:

\*a. introspection.

b. extrospection.

c. devospection.

d. endrospection.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Foremost among the methods Wundt and his students used was introspection, the process of looking inwards and reporting on conscious experience. However, unlike philosophers who speculate on their experiences and observations, Wundt trained observers to verbally report on everything they thought about when presented with a particular stimulus or undertook a particular task.

9. The two schools of thought that dominated psychology in its earliest years were:

a. introspection and structuralism.

b. consciousness and paradigm.

\*c. structuralism and functionalism.

d. functionalism and experimentation.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Structuralism and functionalism were two early schools of thought in psychology. Structuralism attempted to uncover the basic elements of consciousness through introspection. Functionalism attempted to explain psychological processes in terms of the role, of function, they serve.

10. Which one of the following is NOT a method used by philosophers?

a. Logic

b. Argumentation

c. Reasoning

\*d. Experimentation

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Philosophers have searched for answers to questions about the nature of thought, feeling and behaviour using logic, argumentation and reasoning. They did not, and still do not, use experimentation.

11. Which of these psychologists opened the first psychology laboratory and is often described as the 'father of psychology'?

a. Sigmund Freud

\*b. William Wundt

c. William James

d. Edward Titchener

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Wilhelm Wundt is often called the 'father of psychology' for his pioneering laboratory research.

12. Freud developed a theory of mental life that emphasised:

a. the social aspects of development.

b. a careful cataloguing of behaviours.

c. the evolution of behaviour.

\*d. the dynamic interplay of mental forces.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Freud developed a theory of mental life and behaviour and an approach to treating psychological disorders known as psychoanalysis or the dynamic interplay of mental forces.

13. Who pioneered American behaviourism?

a. John Locke

b. B. F. Skinner

\*c. John Watson

d. Ivan Pavlov

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. John Watson (1878-1958), a pioneer of American behaviourism, considered mental events entirely outside the province of a scientific psychology.

14. The most important legacy of the psychodynamic perspective is its focus on:

a. dreams.

b. behaviour.

c. genetics.

\*d. the unconscious.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Although Freud and his followers failed to take seriously the need to utilise the scientific method and refine their hypothesis, there is little doubt amongst psychologists from all schools of thought that many of the mental processes that underpin thoughts, feelings and wishes do in fact occur at an unconscious level.

15. The preferred method of the psychodynamic psychologist is:

a. the experimental method.

b. societal observation.

\*c. an intensive case study.

d. genetic analysis.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. A psychodynamic clinician observes a patient's dreams, fantasies, posture and subtle behaviour towards a therapist. The psychodynamic perspective thus relies substantially on the case study method, which entails in-depth observation of a small number of people.

16. The primary method of behaviourism is:

a. introspection.

b. the case study.

\*c. the experimental method.

d. the survey method.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The primary method of behaviourism is experimental. The experimental method entails framing a hypothesis, or prediction, about the way certain environmental events will affect behaviour and then creating a laboratory situation to test that hypothesis.

17. Humanistic theories focus on:

a. overt behaviours.

b. the evolution of human beings.

c. unconscious mental processes.

\*d. the uniqueness of the individual.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Humanistic psychology explores those aspects of personality that are distinctly human (i.e., those not shared by other animals). The focus of the humanistic approach is on the individual's unique perspective and experience.

18. Humanistic theorists believe that people:

a. are powerless victims of external forces.

b. reflect the natural world.

c. are ambitious.

\*d. have an innate desire to improve themselves.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Humanistic theorists believe that people are not powerless victims of external forces but have an innate desire to improve themselves and fulfil their own potential.

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

\*a. adaptive traits.

b. functional traits.

c. structuralist traits.

d. natural forces.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Adaptive traits are characteristics that help organisms adjust and survive in their environment.

20. Humanistic psychologists modify behaviour by:

a. disclosing their own experiences to the client.

b. assuming responsibility for the client's decision-making.

\*c. helping the client to consciously and deliberately set goals.

d. through the use of introspection.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The underlying premise in humanistic psychology is the view of people as striving to reach their full potential. If someone appears to be failing to reach that potential, the psychologist's role is to actively help that individual to establish goals that will assist in regaining control over his/her life.

21. Behavioural genetics examines the:

\*a. genetic and environmental bases of individual differences.

b. unconscious motivations for behaviours.

c. environmental bases of social behaviour.

d. none of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behavioural genetics is a field that examines the genetic and environmental bases of differences among individuals on psychological traits.

22. The argument over whether human behaviour is learned or biologically rooted is called:

a. the mind-body problem.

b. Cartesian dualism.

c. epistemology.

\*d. the nature-nurture controversy.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The degree in which inborn processes determine human behaviour is a classic issue in psychology, called the nature-nature controversy. Advocates of the 'nurture' position maintain that behaviour is primarily learned and not biologically ordained. Advocates of the 'nature' perspective state that biological forces are more important than environmental ones. The evolutionary perspective argues that many behavioural tendencies are biologically ordained.

23. Charles Darwin:

a. invented the concept of evolution.

b. argued that adaptive traits do not truly exist.

c. studied the flights patterns of the peppered-moth of England.

\*d. proposed natural selection as the mechanism by which evolution operates.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Charles Darwin did not invent the concept of evolution, but he was the first to propose a mechanism that could account for it - natural selection. Darwin argued that natural forces select traits in organisms that were adaptive and are likely to be passed on to their offspring.

24. When chairpersons of psychology departments were asked to rate the 10 most important contemporary psychologists, eight of these were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

\*a. cognitive

b. forensic

c. personality

d. evolutionary

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Korn et al. (1991) found that eight of the 10 most important contemporary psychologists, as rated by heads of department, were cognitive psychologists. This is because the last 30 years has seen a 'cognitive revolution'.

25. Ethology is the study of:

a. ethical behaviour.

b. differences between cultural groups.

\*c. animal behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective.

d. the study of natural selection.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The field of ethology studies animal behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective. It is an evolutionary approach to understanding animal behaviour.

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

\*a. ethology studies animal behaviour whereas sociobiology studies human behaviour.

b. ethology emphasises biology whereas sociobiology emphasises learning.

c. sociobiology studies animal behaviour whereas ethology studies human behaviour.

d. there is no difference between the two fields.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The field of ethology studies animal behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective. Sociobiology explores possible evolutionary and biological bases of human social behaviour.

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the capacity of an organism to survive and produce offspring.

a. Inclusive fitness

b. Behavioural genetics

\*c. Reproductive success

d. Progeny ascent

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Reproductive success refers to the capacity to survive and produce offspring. Over many generations, organisms with the greater reproductive success will have many more descendants because they will survive and reproduce more than other organisms.

28. It has been argued that an organism's behaviour is affected by increasing one's own chance of survival as well as the survival of genetically related individuals. The notion has been labelled:

\*a. inclusive fitness.

b. behavioural genetics.

c. reproductive success.

d. progeny ascent.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Evolutionary theorists have expanded the concept of reproductive success to encompass inclusive fitness, which refers not only to an individual's own reproductive success but also to his or her influence on the reproductive success of genetically related individuals.

29. The methods of evolutionary psychology are primarily:

a. experimental.

b. observational.

\*c. deductive.

d. inductive.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The evolutionary psychologist uses the deductive method: they begin with an observation of something that already exists in nature and then use logical argument to try and explain its existence.

30. In order to use the title 'psychologist' how many years of study are required?

a. 3

b. 4

c. 5

\*d. 6

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. To use the title 'psychologist', one must complete a total of 6 years training. This involves a minimum of four years study - typically a four-year Bachelor of Psychology or a three-year degree followed by an honours program - plus an additional two years of supervised practice or higher degree studies in psychology.

31. Which statement is true?

a. Psychologists only treat people with mental illnesses and disorders

\*b. Psychiatrists can prescribe medication

c. Psychologists use medication to treat mental illness

d. Psychologists adhere to the medical model of treatment

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. Psychiatrists adhere to the medical model of treatment and may prescribe medication to their clients.

32. To practise as a psychologist in Australia there is a legal requirement that:

\*a. you be registered with the national registration board.

b. you are a member of the Australian Psychology Society.

c. you have completed a medical degree.

d. you have completed a minimum of three years of study.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. To practise as a psychologist in Australia, there is a legal requirement that you be registered with the national registration board scheme.

33. The person most likely to have a medical degree is a:

a. biopsychologist.

b. clinical psychologist.

\*c. psychiatrist.

d. health psychologist.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. Psychiatrists are medical doctors who have completed a general medical degree before specialising in the field of psychiatry.

34. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the question of how mental and physical events interact.

a. mind-body problem. Learning outcome 1.2. Factual. The basis for considerable psychological enquiry, the mind-body problem refers to attempts by psychologists to explain how a non-material force (human will) can displace material forces. For example, we may ask why it is possible for someone to make a decision to wave their arms in the air and in so doing, exert a force that counters gravity and displaces molecules of air.

35. Structuralism attempted to uncover the basic elements of consciousness through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. introspection. Learning outcome 1.3. Introspection - verbal reports of everything going through the observer's mind when exposed to particular stimuli - was used by structuralists in their efforts to reduce human consciousness to basic elements in much the same way as a periodical table in chemistry.

36. Some behaviourists view the mind as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose mechanisms can never be observed.

a. black box. Learning outcome 1.4. Those who adhere to this view argue that while stimuli may enter the 'box' and produce some form of response, what happens inside the box is not the concern of the behaviourist.

37. The degree to which inborn processes determine human behaviour is a classic issue in psychology called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controversy.

a. nature-nurture. Learning outcome 1.4. The degree to which inborn processes determine human behaviour is a classical issue in psychology, called the nature-nurture controversy.

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the capacity to survive and produce offspring.

a. Reproductive success. Learning outcome 1.5. According to evolutionary psychology, the greater the capacity to survive and reproduce offspring, the more offspring the organism will have over the generational span.

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the capacity to survive and produce offspring.

a. Reproductive success. Learning outcome 1.5. According to evolutionary psychology, the greater the capacity to survive and reproduce offspring, the more offspring the organism will have over the generational span.

**Conceptual Questions**

40. According to Erikson (1963), psychologists must practise 'triple bookkeeping', which means they:

a. should pay attention to theory, application and education in treating people.

b. should triple check the dose of medications before prescribing them.

\*c. must focus on biological events, psychological experience, and cultural and historical context to understand the individual.

d. must record time of treatment, number of sessions, and number of symptoms.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.1. Erik Erikson suggested psychologists must practise 'triple bookkeeping' to understand an individual at any given time, simultaneously tracking biological events, psychological experience, and the cultural and historical context.

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

a. Biopsychology

\*b. Cross-cultural psychology

c. Behavioural neuroscience

d. Perceptual psychology

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Cross-cultural psychology tests whether psychological theories are equally applicable to different cultural groups, for example, whether Western ideas about psychological disorders apply to Eastern cultures.

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

a. slow down behaviour.

b. speed up behaviour.

c. create new behaviours.

\*d. affect behaviour in different ways depending on the location of the lesion.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Researchers experimented by producing lesions surgically in animals in different neural regions to observe the effects on behaviour.

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

a. problems in language comprehension.

\*b. problems in language production.

c. partial vision loss.

d. all of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. People with damage to Broca's area have difficulty with language production but are still able to understand language.

44. If someone researches the question of whether or not dreams serve the same purpose in all cultures they are:

a. cognitive psychologists.

\*b. cross-cultural psychologists.

c. neuropsychologists.

d. psychoanalysts.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Cross-cultural psychologists test hypotheses in different cultures, the primary goal of which is to determine whether the findings of a considerable body of research provides results about people in general or about a particular group of people.

45. In recent times, the concept of localisation of function:

a. still defines the study of behavioural neuroscience.

\*b. has been replaced by the idea of distributed circuits contributing to behaviour.

c. and distributed function are both supported by modern data.

d. is an example of poor use of the scientific method.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Unlike their earlier counterparts, contemporary neuroscientists no longer believe that a complex psychological function is an exclusive response by a single localised part of the brain. Instead, they have shown that the circuits responsible are distributed throughout the brain, with each part contributing to the total experience.

46. Proponents of free will in psychology believe that:

a. free will accounts for very little behaviour.

b. actions of humans and animals follow physical laws.

\*c. actions follow from intentions.

d. intentions and natural laws have nothing to do with behaviour.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. The idea that people freely choose a course of action and act on it is the counter-argument to determinism (i.e., that actions and behaviour are outside an organism's control). This controversy underpins much of contemporary psychological research.

47. Proponents of determinism in psychology believe that:

a. free will accounts for most of behaviour.

\*b. actions of humans and animals follow physical laws.

c. actions follow from intentions.

d. intentions and natural laws have nothing to do with behaviour.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. According to psychological determinists, things outside human or animal control determine all behaviour. These theorists take the view that rather than being free choice, actions or behaviour are determined internally by genetic processes and externally by the environment.

48. Functionalism emphasised the role of psychological processes in:

a. consciousness.

b. the structure of imagination.

c. coordinating learning.

\*d. an individual's adaptation to the environment.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Functionalism is concerned with how psychological processes such as learning, sensation or emotion influence human behaviour in order to ensure survival.

49. To understand the way in which learning responds to practice, a functionalist might:

a. carefully measure the number of mistakes when learning a new task.

\*b. study the function of learning in small children and adults.

c. review the history of learning from a philosophical perspective.

d. observe learning in different cultures.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. In James' view, knowledge about human psychology comes from many different sources including children, adults, other animals and from people whose minds do not function adequately.

50. According to Kuhn, a paradigm is:

\*a. a system of theoretical assumptions used by scientists to make sense of their area.

b. the way things really are.

c. the way things ought to be.

d. another word for perspective.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Kuhn's research found a high degree of consistency across scientific disciplines in terms of the existence of various schools of thought and how knowledge is generated. He argued that progress depends not on the accumulation of facts but on the development of paradigms based on these shared theoretical assumptions.

51. Behaviourists believe that:

\*a. there is no place in psychology for a mind or a self.

b. the mental life of individuals is an appropriate area of study.

c. biology implies destiny.

d. free will exists.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. According to the behaviourist perspective, objects or events in the environment (stimuli) control human behaviour through learning.

52. According to Kuhn, science progresses by:

\*a. substituting new theoretical assumptions (paradigms) for old ones

b. repetition of classic experiments

c. retaining old paradigms

d. a gradual accumulation of facts

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Kuhn argued that 'older' sciences (e.g., biology) are guided by paradigms which are a broad set of theoretical assumptions that the scientific community use in their research. Science progresses through the development of better paradigms.

53. Freud's theory originated:

\*a. from observations of his patients' symptoms and recovery.

b. after careful logical analysis of what he knew about the mind.

c. as a result of careful scientific experimentation.

d. from his studies in physiology.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Freud originated his theory in response to patients whose symptoms, although real, were not based on physiological malfunctioning.

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

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

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

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

\*d. All of the options listed are components of a paradigm.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. A paradigm is a set of theoretical assumptions that guide research in a particular area. The three components are listed in the response options.

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

a. a neutral methodology.

\*b. schools of thought, perspectives.

c. conflicting methodologies.

d. a unifying theory of determinism.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Kuhn argued that older sciences (such as physics) are guided by core paradigms while newer sciences (such as psychology) are guided by perspectives. The text presents five perspectives within psychology - psychodynamic, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive and evolutionary.

56. To a behaviourist, mental events such as thoughts and emotions are:

\*a. unnecessary to understand behaviour.

b. a central focus of study.

c. non-existent - the mind is a black box with nothing inside.

d. caused by early childhood experiences, and can be studied through introspection.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The behaviourism approach believes that behaviours are caused by external environmental stimuli rather than internal factors (such as feelings or cognitions).

57. The idea that psychological symptoms that were not consciously created or maintained, and had no physical basis must have an unconscious basis was essential for:

a. separating psychology from philosophy.

\*b. the psychodynamic approach to psychology.

c. understanding why women were not capable of success.

d. creating a shared paradigm for psychology.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The psychodynamic approach believes that psychological symptoms stem from unconscious motives or wishes.

58. The behaviourist perspective:

\*a. focuses on the way objects and events in the environment come to control behaviour through learning.

b. anticipates that mental events will determine behaviour.

c. focuses on the relationship between development and family tendencies.

d. all of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behaviourism examines the influence of external environmental factors in producing learning.

59. The evolutionary perspective argues that many human behaviours exist because:

a. they have helped our ancestors survive.

b. they allowed for the rearing of healthy offspring.

c. behaviours have evolved.

\*d. all of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Evolutionary perspectives argue that many behavioural tendencies in humans are related to a survival advantage that they offered in our past.

60. Behaviourists are not comfortable with studying mental events such as thoughts or feelings because:

\*a. they cannot be independently verified because they are not directly observable.

b. they are unpredictable.

c. they are complicated.

d. they are available through introspection.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behaviourists argue that, because thoughts and feelings cannot be directly observed and therefore cannot be verified, it is better to study objective observable behaviours.

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

a. feeling patterns

\*b. response time

c. program deformation

d. processing lag

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Cognitive psychology focuses on the way that people process information. In memory experiments, they can use measures like response time to see how long it takes people to retrieve information with the idea being that newer or more frequently used information is quicker to access.

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

\*a. deduction.

b. prediction.

c. observation.

d. experimentation.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Deductive methods begin with an observation (rather than a theory, as per inductive methods). For example, an evolutionary psychologist may observe that parents care for their kin and try and develop an explanation for this observation. See table1.2.

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

a. the specific location in the brain where the information is stored.

\*b. the coding system that was used to encode the information.

c. the environmental events that are associated with the information.

d. the early experiences with the information.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The way in which we code information determines how easily we can later retrieve the information. The cognitive perspectives uses a computer metaphor to explain how we encode, store and retrieve information.

64. Which one of the following fields considers behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective?

a. Social psychology

\*b. Sociobiology

c. Gestalt psychology

d. Cognitive psychology

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. A sociobiologist examines the evolutionary and biological basis of human social behaviour and believes that parents pass onto their children behavioural and mental tendencies in addition to physical characteristics.

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

a. Evolutionary

b. Perceptual

c. Empirical

\*d. Gestalt

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Gestalt psychologists argue that perception is an active, rather than passive experience. This active experience involves imposing order and seeing things as a whole rather than a collection of pieces.

66. Many, if not most, psychological processes:

a. are predominantly attributable to environmental influences.

\*b. reflect an interaction between nature and nurture.

c. are primarily learned, and not biologically ordained.

d. reflect predominantly the influence of innate, biological processes.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The degree to which inborn processes determine human behaviour is a classic issue in psychology, called the nature-nurture controversy. Most psychological processes reflect an interaction of both nature and nurture.

67. The cognitive perspective's use of the computer as a model for the mind leads to the view that:

\*a. thinking is information processing.

b. the brain is filled with permanent connections between neurons.

c. behaviour is a function of on/off connections in the brain.

d. none of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Using the computer metaphor, thinking can be conceptualised as involving environmental inputs which are then transformed, stored and retrieved using various mental 'programs', which, in turn, leads to specific response outputs.

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

a. inclusive fitness is not a sound concept.

b. the behaviour of non-humans cannot be applied to the behaviour of humans.

\*c. the ideas of evolutionary psychology can be studied experimentally and predicted.

d. all of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. In this study, the father's father was found to be least invested and the mother's mother was the most invested in a grandchild. This finding was explained in terms of paternity uncertainty and demonstrated how an evolutionary perspective could interpret this finding when other perspectives may struggle.

69. Humanistic theory assumes that people are:

\*a. innately good, adaptive, goal-directed and self-actualising.

b. innately neutral, adaptive, goal-directed and self-actualising.

c. goal-directed, self-actualising, and intuitive.

d. ambitious, goal-directed and self-actualising.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The humanistic perspective represents an optimistic view of human experience. It assumes that people are innately good and will almost always choose adaptive, goal-directed and self-actualising behaviours.

70. Natural selection is Darwin's principle that:

a. adaptive traits fail to favour survival.

b. maladaptive traits don't exist.

c. survival depends upon 'tooth and claw'.

\*d. adaptive traits enhance survival and will be more likely to be passed on.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. According to Darwin, natural forces select specific traits in an organism that are most adaptive and thereby likely to be passed on to one's offspring.

71. The evolutionary psychologist believes that:

a. most behaviour is learned.

b. society is still evolving.

c. human behaviour has stopped evolving.

\*d. many human responses serve a survival function (or did so in the past).

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The evolutionary perspective argues that many behavioural tendencies in humans such as the need to eat or concern for our children evolved because behaviours such as these helped our predecessors survive and rear healthy offspring.

72. Evolutionary psychologists would predict that fathers are less attached to offspring than mothers because:

a. mothers invest more time in their offspring.

\*b. fathers are less certain of paternity than mothers.

c. fathers have more children than mothers.

d. mothers are genetically closer to their offspring.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Fathers, unlike mothers, can never be certain of the paternity of their children. For this reason, male primates (apes, monkeys and humans) go to great lengths to guard against the possibility that another male has the opportunity to impregnate their mate.

73. Adaptation is always:

a. a universal trait.

b. relative to a particular animal.

\*c. relative to a specific niche.

d. only effective in lower animals these days.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Any highly adaptive trait or behaviour can become maladaptive with even small changes in the environment.

74. The darkening of the peppered moth during the industrialisation of England is an example of:

a. settling coal dust.

b. the effects of smog.

\*c. adaptation.

d. predestination.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. In order to survive in the changed environment, the light coloured moths changed colour to better blend into the background of the tree trunks darkened by coal dust. As a result, the moths survived to pass on their colouration to the next generation.

75. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist would most likely be called upon to apply psychological principles and knowledge to various questions and issues relating to law, such as a person's psychological fitness to give evidence.

a. cognitive

\*b. forensic

c. biopsychologist

d. clinical

General Feedback:

Page 26. Learning outcome 1.5. A forensic psychologist provides services in criminal, civil and family legal contexts relevant to the prevention and treatment of criminal behaviour.

76. According to the evolutionary perspective which grandparent should be willing to invest more in their grandchild than any other grandparent?

a. paternal grandmother

\*b. maternal grandmother

c. paternal grandfather

d. maternal grandfather

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Maternal grandmothers can be certain of their offspring - the child's mother-, who can, likewise, be certain of parental certainty. The paternal grandfather would be hypothesised as having the lowest degree of willingness to invest in the grandchild.

77. In Chester's *Putting psychological perspectives in perspective* commentary, she concludes that:

a. the evolutionary perspective should carry more weight than the others.

b. psychologists should choose one perspective and ignore the others.

c. the psychodynamic perspective is the least favoured to be correct.

\*d. it is too restrictive to hold to one perspective over the others.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. According to Chester, although psychologists from the various perspectives may disagree on the merits of competing schools of thought, each of the perspectives has made a valuable and distinctive contribution to the field of psychology.

78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes the extent to which specific parts of the brain control particular aspects of functioning.

a. Localisation of function. Learning outcome 1.2. Early research showed that lesions to particular sites within the brain resulted in specific deficits in function. For example, Paul Broca showed that the region responsible for language production is located in the frontal section of the left hemisphere after he observed (on autopsy) that people who had lesions in this area were unable to speak fluently despite being able to comprehend language.

79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that people are motivated to reach their full potential.

a. Self-actualisation. Learning outcome 1.4. According to humanistic theorists, human beings have an innate desire to improve themselves. As a result, they will engage in goal-directed behaviour in their efforts to achieve self-actualisation.

80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the field of psychology that examines issues like jury selection, attitudes towards penal sanctions and the effectiveness of police line-up procedures.

a. Forensics. Learning outcome 1.5. Forensic psychology is an applied field that deals with three main areas: psychology in the law (e.g., eyewitness testimony), psychology of the law (e.g., eyewitness testimony reliability) and psychology by the law (e.g., professional standards of care).

**Applied Questions**

81. To understand my boyfriend at a given point in time, I must track:

a. the cultural and historical context.

b. biological events.

c. psychological experience.

\*d. all of the options listed.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.1. Humans are complex creatures whose psychological experience lies at the intersection of biology and culture. According to Erik Erikson (1963), to understand an individual at any given time psychologists must simultaneously track biological events, psychological experience and the cultural and historical context.

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

a. cognitive psychologist.

b. cross-cultural psychologist.

c. behaviourist.

\*d. biopsychologist.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. A biopsychologist examines the physical underpinnings (such as electrical and chemical processes in the brain) of psychological phenomena such as memory, emotion and stress

83. A doctor, 52 years of age, recovered from a brain injury. He could speak fluently, but not in a way that was comprehensible to others. Where is the injury to the brain likely to be and in what hemisphere?

a. Broca's area: right hemisphere

b. Broca's area: left hemisphere

c. Wernicke's area: right hemisphere

\*d. Wernicke's area: left hemisphere

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. People can speak fluently and follow rules of grammar if Wernicke's area is damaged, but they can neither understand language nor speak in a way that is comprehensible to others. For 95% of individuals, Wernicke's area is found in the left hemisphere.

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

a. cognitive psychologist.

b. cross-cultural psychologist.

c. behaviourist.

\*d. biopsychologist.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. A biopsychologist explains psychological phenomena by looking at electrical and chemical processes in the nervous system and brain. That is, they attempt to connect brain and behaviour.

85. My aunt is unable to speak fluently but can comprehend language. According to Paul Broca she must have lesions in the \_\_\_\_\_ section of the \_\_\_\_ hemisphere.

a. front; right

b. back; left

c. back; right

\*d. front; left

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Paul Broca (1824-1880) discovered that brain-injured people with lesions in the front section of the left hemisphere were often unable to speak fluently but could comprehend language.

86. Dr Worner is a visiting academic psychologist in your university's Psychology Department. You are interested in going to a seminar she is scheduled to give entitled *Variation in emotional liability in South Pacific peoples*. It is most likely that Dr Worner calls herself a:

a. psychoanalyst.

b. cognitive psychologist.

\*c. cross-cultural psychologist.

d. biopsychologist.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Cross-cultural psychologists are interested in testing psychological hypotheses in different cultures and are particularly interested in the extent of diversity in psychological functioning across cultures.

87. In his book *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*, Oliver Sacks described the curious psychological experiences of people who had various parts of their brains damaged or diseased. These case studies are dramatic examples of which area of research in psychology?

a. Psychological anthropology

\*b. Biopsychology

c. Structuralism

d. Cognitive psychology

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Biopsychology is the area of study that investigates the physical basis of psychological phenomena and is especially focused on the role of the nervous system. It began with nineteenth century studies of people who had suffered severe head injuries.

88. Over dinner one evening, a family discussion begins over your younger brother who has just lost his driving licence for driving while disqualified. Your mother insists that he knew what he was doing and he freely chose to drive while disqualified. You point out that, in your psychology lecture that day, it was claimed that all behaviour is a result of a combination of genes and past experience so, you argue, at that exact moment your brother actually could not have done anything other than what he did do. This family discussion is an everyday example of which philosophical debate?

a. The mind-body problem

b. The chicken and the egg debate

\*c. Free will vs. determinism

d. Reason vs. emotion

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. The free will versus determinism debate is over whether people can freely choose at least some of their actions or, conversely, whether all behaviours are caused by factors outside of the control of the individual person.

89. Geoff goes to see the stage performance of a visiting mentalist. As part of the demonstration, the mentalist appears to be able to move objects like chairs and tables around the stage and can even push over-grown men while standing several metres away from them. Geoff knows it must be done by trickery but it makes him think seriously about how our minds can have an effect on the material world. Whether he realises it or not, Geoff is thinking about which famous philosophical debate?

a. Free will vs. determinism

b. The liar paradox

c. Reason vs. emotion

\*d. The mind-body problem

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. The mind-body problem concerns how the non-material mind (or will) can interact with and cause changes in, the material world. It is concerned with how mental and physical events interact.

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

a. humanistic psychologist.

\*b. cross-cultural psychologist.

c. societal theorist.

d. comparative psychologist.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Cross-cultural psychology examines the applicability of psychological theories / hypotheses in different cultures. These cross-cultural comparisons can help to distinguish between universal and specific psychological processes.

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

\*a. psychological anthropology.

b. cross-cultural psychology.

c. societal psychology.

d. comparative psychology.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.2. Psychological anthropologists study people in other cultures by going out and observing people in their natural environment.

92. Lara is researching whether we freely choose our actions, or if our behaviour caused by things outside our control. This philosophical view is known as:

a. rationalism versus empiricism.

b. individualism versus relationality.

\*c. free will versus determinism.

d. nature versus nurture.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Champions of free-will like French philosopher, Rene Descartes (1596-1650), contended that human action follows from human intention - that people choose a course of action and act on it. Proponents of determinism, from the Greek philosopher Democritus onwards, assert that behaviour follows lawful patterns like everything else in the universe .

93. If someone asked you to report your conscious experience of eating a strawberry, that person is probably:

a. helping you to reach your full potential from a humanistic perspective.

b. conditioning you using behaviouralist techniques.

\*c. a structuralist and asking you to perform introspection.

d. examining your unconscious mind from a psychodynamic perspective.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Structuralists use introspection to look inward and report on conscious experiences in order to isolate the basic elements of human consciousness.

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

\*a. introspection

b. reflection

c. empiricism

d. inclusive fitness

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Introspection is the process of looking inward and examining and reporting your experiences.

95. I am incredibly interested in William James' theories of psychology. I would therefore be interested in which school of psychology?

a. Sociobiology.

b. Psychoanalyse.

\*c. Functionalism.

d. Behaviourism.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. One of the founders of functionalism, Harvard psychologist William James (1842-1910), penned the first textbook in psychology in 1890. He believed that consciousness exists because it serves a function, and the task of the psychologist is to understand that function.

96. Danielle believes that the only way you really know something is to experience it yourself, while her sister Bronwyn believes that the best way to know something is to think and reflect very carefully about it. These two preferences for ways of knowing the world reflect which of the following philosophical issues?

a. Nature vs. nurture

\*b. Rationalism vs. empiricism

c. Individualism vs. relationality

d. Conscious vs. unconscious

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Rationalists emphasise knowledge that depends on logic and reasoning while empiricists emphasise knowledge that comes from observation and experience.

97. Lyn is studying psychology because she is particularly interested in how people can cope with and adapt to modern work environments. Her focus on how the mind helps us to adapt to the world is reminiscent of which early school of psychology?

a. Structuralism

b. Introspection

c. Gestalt psychology

\*d. Functionalism

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Functionalism was the nineteenth century school of psychology that emphasised the role of psychological processes in helping people adapt to their environments. Functionalists established applied areas of psychology such as Industrial-Organisational psychology and Educational psychology.

98. Diane is keeping an in-depth record of her conscious awareness including sensation, images, feelings, and thoughts that she is aware of experiencing. Diane is practising what Wundt would call:

a. structuralism.

b. empiricism.

c. functionalism.

\*d. introspection.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. In his attempt to understand the elementary units of human consciousness, Wundt and his students used the method of introspection which involved trained subjects looking inward and reporting on their immediate conscious experiences.

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

\*a. introspection

b. reflection

c. empiricism

d. inclusive fitness

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.3. Introspection is the process of looking inward and examining and reporting your experiences.

100. According to Freud, if you have difficulty being faithful to your significant other, you can find the reason for the behaviour by:

\*a. looking into your relationships with your family during your childhood.

b. carefully evaluating the meaning of being unfaithful in your social group.

c. studying how many members of your family have been unfaithful (genetics).

d. trying to determine what reinforces your being unfaithful (behaviour).

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Freud argued that the experiences we have in childhood shape the unconscious motives and drives that we experience in adulthood.

101. Nature is to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective, whereas nurture is to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

\*a. evolutionary; behavioural.

b. behavioural; evolutionary.

c. cognitive; humanistic.

d. humanistic; cognitive.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Advocates of the 'nurture' position maintain that behaviour is primarily learned and not biologically ordained. The evolutionary perspective argues that many behavioural tendencies are biologically ordained.

102. I think that psychologists have made a lot of bad decisions. I don't like the notion that the mind or brain is a computer. Computers are made of silicon and humans are not. I also think it is a bad idea to try and study behaviour in the laboratory, since that environment is too controlled and thus too sterile. It is nothing like the real world. Psychologists should also abandon the idea of random sampling since it can't truly happen. I think studies should be specific to a small group. Forget external validity too. Not going to happen. Using Kuhnian terminology, this person has a problem with a particular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in psychology.

\*a. perspective

b. paradigm

c. approach

d. structuralism

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Kuhn argues that newer sciences such as psychology are guided by a set of perspectives as they lack a unifying paradigm (collection of theoretical assumptions on which the discipline rests).

103. My lecturer believes the social sciences lack an accepted paradigm upon which most members of the scientific community agree. Which theorist is associated with this perspective?

\*a. Kuhn

b. James

c. Wundt

d. Descartes

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. According to Kuhn, the social sciences and psychology differ from the older natural sciences in that they lack an accepted paradigm upon which most members of the scientific community agree.

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

a. Cognitive

\*b. Psychodynamic

c. Empiricism

d. Biopsychology

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The psychodynamic perspective believes that human behaviour is caused by unconscious thoughts, feelings, and wishes.

105. I am currently participating in a research method that is most associated with the psychodynamic perspective. Which research method is this most likely to be?

\*a. Case study

b. Experimentation

c. Introspection

d. Observation

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The psychodynamic perspective relies substantially on the case study method, which entails in-depth observation of a small number of people.

106. My essay examines the relationship between conscious awareness and unconscious mental forces being analogous to the visible tip of an iceberg and the vast, submerged hulk that lies out of sight beneath the water. This notion best fits with which of the following perspectives?

\*a. Psychodynamic

b. Behaviourist

c. Cognitive

d. Evolutionary

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Just as people have conscious motives or wishes, Freud argued, they have powerful unconscious motives that underlie their conscious intentions. Many have likened the relationship between conscious awareness and unconscious mental forces to the visible tip of an iceberg and the vast, submerged hulk that lies out of sight beneath the water.

107. Professor Chang is a behaviourist. She will most likely argue that:

a. researchers should apply direct observational methods when studying the structure of consciousness.

b. the science of psychology must emphasise the role of psychological processes in helping individuals to adapt to their environment.

c. behaviour must be considered in the context of motives and goals.

\*d. behaviour can be understood entirely without reference to thoughts and feelings.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behaviourists asserted that the behaviour of humans, like other animals, can be understood entirely without reference to internal states such as thoughts and feelings.

108. I am currently participating in a research method that is most associated with the behaviourist perspective. Which research method is this most likely to be?

\*a. Experimental.

b. Deduction.

c. Introspection.

d. Determinism.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Scientific knowledge comes from using experimental methods to study the relationship between environmental events and behaviour.

109. You come home from university and find dog hair on your couch. You scold your dog each time you find the hair, but continue to find the hair on the couch. A behaviourist would say:

a. you need to make the dog understand by repeating the instruction to stay off the couch.

\*b. the dog must be punished while on the couch and rewarded for staying off.

c. 'get rid of the dog'.

d. 'get rid of the couch'.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. According to Skinner, an organism's behaviour can be controlled by environmental consequences that either increase (reinforce) or decrease (punish) the likelihood that the behaviour will occur. The timing of an aversive consequence can dramatically affect behaviour. Where punishment immediately follows the unwanted behaviour, learning can occur but if too much time elapses, it is not possible for the organism to make a connection between the behaviour and the punishment.

110. Doctor Sabdia's clinic uses the primary methods of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ therapy focus on helping individuals to understand their own unique frame of reference to become more self-aware and self-directed in life.

a. psychodynamic

b. cognitive

\*c. person-centred

d. Gestalt

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Humanistic methods typically centre on helping individuals understand their unique frame of reference and work towards achieving their desire to be the 'best' that they can be. The humanistic approach is very much person-centred and relies on the therapists showing empathy.

111. David emphasised the importance of personal growth and human potential in his essay. He is most likely referring to which perspective of psychology?

a. Psychodynamic

b. Cognitive

\*c. Humanistic

d. Evolutionary

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The humanistic perspective emphasises the uniqueness of the individual and self-actualisation - the idea that people are motivated to reach their full potential.

112. In my tutorial we are discussing the notion of 'information processing'. This is most associated with which perspective?

a. Behaviourist

\*b. Cognitive

c. Evolutionary

d. Structuralist

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The cognitive perspective focuses on the way people perceive process and retrieve information.

113. You are taking a walk with your three-year-old niece and she sees a Russian Wolfhound. Although she has never seen one before, she recognises it as a dog. This is evidence that she has:

a. a creative memory.

b. precognitive ability.

\*c. formed an abstract concept of 'dog'.

d. over-generalised.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. We form abstract concepts or categories that are derived in part by experience, but these often differ from any particular instance that has been perceived. When confronted with an unknown, we match the details from the new event/experience to our set of concepts or categories and use the strongest match to make an identification or decision.

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

\*a. Psychodynamic

b. Behaviourist

c. Cognitive

d. Biopsychology

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Psychodynamic perspectives gather information about human behaviour from case studies, which involve in-depth observation of a person (or small number of people) over time.

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

a. cognitive psychologist.

b. cross-cultural psychologist.

\*c. behaviourist.

d. biopsychologist.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behaviourism explains human behaviour through learning from experiences. They focus on the role of external environmental factors (stimuli) control behaviour.

116. When Shireen graduates she plans to do further studies on animal behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective. This is known as:

\*a. ethology.

b. anthropological psychology.

c. behavioural genetics.

d. sociobiology.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. In the middle of the twentieth century the field of ethology, which studies animal behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective began to apply this sort of evolutionary approach to understand animal behaviour.

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

a. Cross-cultural psychology

b. Behaviourism

c. Psychological anthropology

\*d. All of the options listed

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Cross-cultural psychology examines the role of culture in shaping behaviour; psychological anthropologists look at cross-cultural differences by observing people in their natural environments; behaviourists look at the way that experiences shape behaviour.

118. Which of my grandparents is more likely to invest in my upbringing?

a. My paternal grandmother

b. My maternal grandfather

c. My paternal grandfather

\*d. My maternal grandmother

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The greatest investment should be seen in maternal grandmothers, the least in paternal grandfathers, and intermediate levels in paternal grandmothers and maternal grandfathers.

119. Sera wants to be a behavioural geneticist. She is most likely interested in:

a. an organism's capacity to survive and produce offspring.

b. the study of animal behaviour from a biological and evolutionary perspective.

c. possible evolutionary and biological bases of human social behaviour.

\*d. the genetic and environmental bases of differences among individuals on psychological traits.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Research in behavioural genetics - a field that examines the genetic and environmental bases of differences among individuals on psychological traits - suggests that heredity is a surprisingly strong determinant of many personality traits and intellectual skills.

120. I am currently participating in a research method that is most associated with the cognitive perspective. Which research method is this most likely to be?

a. Case study.

b. Introspection.

\*c. Experimental.

d. Deduction.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The primary method of the cognitive perspective is experimental.

121. Fred believes that perception involves imposing order on an overwhelming panorama of details by seeing them as parts of larger wholes. This notion was held by:

a. functionalists.

b. structuralists.

c. psychodynamic psychologists.

\*d. Gestalt psychologists.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The Gestalt psychologists argued that perception is not a passive experience akin to taking photographic snapshots. Rather, perception is an active experience of imposing order on an overwhelming panorama of details by seeing them in parts of larger wholes (gestalts).

122. My friend is a fan of Maslow's and Rogers' perspectives on psychology. My friend is probably interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. behaviourist

\*b. humanistic

c. cognitive

d. evolutionary

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers are two key figures in humanistic psychology.

123. You wake up in the middle of the night to find your home in flames. You, your parents, your sister and a cousin are trapped on the second floor. You see a way out, but only have time to show one other person. The principle of inclusive fitness suggests you will save:

a. your cousin.

b. your mother.

\*c. your sister.

d. your father.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The concept of inclusive fitness refers to an individual's own reproductive success as well as his or her ability to influence the reproductive success of genetically related individuals. In this case, you would be more concerned about your sister (with whom you have a stronger genetic link than your cousin) as you have little ability to influence the reproductive success of your parents.

124. I believe that infidelity, or suspicion of infidelity, is a major cause of spouse battering by men. This idea supports the:

\*a. evolutionary perspective.

b. cognitive perspective.

c. psychodynamic perspective.

d. humanistic perspective.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Males of many species develop elaborate ways to minimise the possibility of accidentally investing in another male's offspring. Faced with the threat of a partner being impregnated by someone else, some men may resort to force in an attempt to ensure that this does not happen to them.

125. Angela is a cognitive psychologist. As a cognitive psychologist she:

\*a. infers mental processes from experimental data.

b. creates data from mental processes.

c. argues that mental events are independent of experience.

d. directly measures mental processes.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Like the behaviourists, cognitive psychologists use the experimental method to draw conclusions about human behaviour. The difference between the two is that: behaviourists see all behaviour in terms of stimulus-response with all stimuli external to the individual; and, the cognitive psychologist would see thoughts, not just external stimuli, as responsible because the individual can make a choice whether to respond and act accordingly.

126. Brett is a physics student who is taking a one semester course in psychology out of interest. He is surprised to find that psychologists do not seem to share an agreed way of explaining or even describing most psychological phenomena such as motivation, learning and emotions. You explain to him that there are several broad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that different psychologists will use to approach a topic in psychology.

a. theories

\*b. perspectives

c. paradigms

d. ideas

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. A perspective in psychology is a particular school of thought such as behaviourism, psychodynamic psychology, cognitive psychology or humanistic psychology. Different perspectives can be used to view the same psychological phenomenon.

127. Hailie had an upsetting argument with her best friend Anna. As a result, she suddenly became aware that deep down she had always disliked Anna even though she had previously thought that she really admired and liked her. This kind of experience fits most directly into which psychological perspective?

a. Behaviourist perspective

b. Humanistic perspective

c. Cognitive perspective

\*d. Psychodynamic perspective

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The psychodynamic perspective emphasises unconscious motives and processes as the main causes of behaviour. This means that people are unlikely to know precisely the sequence of psychological events that leads to their conscious thoughts, feelings or behaviours.

128. You are discussing the latest reality television show with your friends who all agree that it is hard to understand why so many people watch it, and that it is a terrible television program. But then you notice that your friends spend the next half hour discussing everything that happened on the program and who did what to whom. You conclude that you and your friends don't want to admit it to yourselves or to each other but, like so many other people, deep down you all find the reality program enjoyable. Your conclusion fits most directly into which psychological perspective?

a. Cognitive perspective

b. Humanistic perspective

\*c. Psychodynamic perspective

d. Behaviourist perspective

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The psychodynamic perspective emphasises unconscious motives and processes as the main causes of behaviour. Sigmund Freud, the founder of the psychodynamic perspective, argued that people often deny socially unacceptable feelings and motives that nevertheless unconsciously guide their behaviour.

129. A friend of yours notices that every time a certain song is playing on your MP3 player, your fingers automatically start tapping out the beat. A behaviourist is likely to say that the first few notes of that song act as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that elicits the finger tapping.

\*a. stimulus

b. activating event

c. sound

d. reinforcer

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behaviourists are concerned with understanding how objects or events in the environment, called stimuli, come to control behaviour as a result of learning. The world provides the stimuli and the organism then responds.

130. Glenn and Kirsten notice how their eight month old son Riley gets excited and tries to clap whenever he sees his highchair brought out. They realise that he has learnt to associate the highchair with getting fed. Their observations are typical of those made by psychologists working within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. humanistic

b. cognitive

c. psychodynamic

\*d. behaviourist

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behaviourists favour the study of observable behaviours and are interested in the way that environmental events control behaviour.

131. Trudi has been invited to a seminar and one day workshop which claim to be based upon a well-established psychological perspective and have the aim of helping people to achieve their highest potential. This perspective also aims to enable them to live a fulfilling life by becoming the person they truly are. It is most likely that the seminar and workshop are based on which psychological perspective?

a. The psychodynamic perspective

b. The cognitive perspective

c. The Gestalt perspective

\*d. The humanistic perspective

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The humanistic perspective involves an optimistic view of human experience and suggests that people are strongly motivated to reach their full potential and typically will choose the most adaptive and self-actualising behaviours when they are available.

132. Hannah believes that each individual person has a unique perspective and experience and that people can consciously choose their goals to make their lives as rewarding and fulfilling as possible. If she were to become interested in psychology, it is likely that she would be drawn to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. cognitive

\*b. humanistic

c. psychodynamic

d. behaviourist

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The humanistic perspective involves an optimistic view of human experience and suggests that people are strongly motivated to reach their full potential and typically will choose the most adaptive and self-actualising behaviours when they are available.

133. Liam is a computer scientist who often talks of his computer with its processes of receiving input, encoding, information processing, memory storage, and retrieval. You are struck by how similar his account of the computer is to the account of mind and behaviour adopted in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a. psychodynamic

b. behaviourist

\*c. cognitive

d. humanistic

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Cognitive psychologists focus on how people perceive, process and retrieve information and often use the metaphor of the computer to guide their research.

134. Purely out of curiosity, your friend Tipene has volunteered to take part in a psychology experiment he saw advertised on a university noticeboard He has never taken any psychology courses, but he has been told the experiment will involve memorising lists of nonsense words in between trying to solve Sudoku puzzles. You explain to him that it is most likely that the lecturer conducting the experiment is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

\*a. cognitive

b. behaviourist

c. psychodynamic

d. humanistic

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Cognitive psychologists focus on how people perceive, process, and retrieve information. They are, therefore, often interested in psychological processes such as memory and problem solving.

135. You believe that your sunny personality is mainly a product of the advantages you have experienced in life; your best friend argues that he inherited most of his pessimism from his parents. This type of discussion reflects what psychologists call:

\*a. the nature-nurture controversy.

b. the personality vs. situation debate.

c. a doomed friendship.

d. an objective vs. subjective argument.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The nature-nurture controversy concerns the degree to which innate processes and mechanisms, as opposed to environmental experiences, determine behaviour and mental processes.

136. In your garden you notice that this year's crop of carrots is more productive than last year's. At first this surprises you, because you did not add any extra fertiliser to the soil and the weather conditions seemed pretty much the same. But then you remember that you used seeds from the best carrots you grew last year by letting them go to seed. That explanation for your good crop of carrots is very similar to which naturally occurring process?

a. Reinforcement

b. Inclusive fitness

\*c. Natural selection

d. Reproductive success

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Natural selection is the mechanism Charles Darwin discovered in his explanation of how evolution occurs. The descendants of those individuals who have characteristics that help them to survive and reproduce will be more numerous in future generations than the descendants of those organisms that did not possess the advantageous characteristics.

137. Malcolm hits Jayden because he took his toy. A psychologist from which psychological perspective would explain this behaviour by suggesting that humans learned to behave aggressively because aggression conveys a survival or reproductive advantage?

a. A behaviourist psychologist

b. A cognitive psychologist

c. A biopsychologist

\*d. An evolutionary psychologist

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Evolutionary psychologists, along with sociobiologists, believe that behavioural and mental tendencies can be inherited as a result of evolutionary selection on psychological processes.

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

\*a. an adaptive trait.

b. inclusive fitness.

c. rationalism.

d. determinism.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Adaptive traits are those that help an organism to adjust and survive in their environment.

139. I am interested in how genetics and the environment work together to influence psychological traits. Most likely, I should study the field of:

a. functionalism.

\*b. behavioural genetics.

c. behavioural anthropology.

d. ethnobiology.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. Behavioural genetics looks at the interplay of genetic and environmental factors in human behaviour.

140. You wake up in the middle of the night to find your home in flames. You, your parents, your sister and a cousin are trapped on the second floor. You see a way out, but only have time to show one other person. The principle of inclusive fitness suggests you will save:

a. your mother.

b. your father.

c. your cousin.

\*d. your sister.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. The concept of inclusive fitness refers to an individual's own reproductive success as well as his or her ability to influence the reproductive success of genetically related individuals. In this case, you would be more concerned about your sister (with whom you have a stronger genetic link than your cousin) as you have little ability to influence the reproductive success of your parents.

141. 'Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're going to get.' This metaphor is more likely to come from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. evolutionary

b. cognitive

\*c. humanistic

d. psychodynamic

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.4. This is an optimistic view of behaviour, highlighting that you have more control over life's circumstances than you think. This emphasises adaptive, goal-directed and self-actualising behaviours which are part of the humanistic perspective.

142. Dr Tehan conducts basic research on the influences of ageing on memory. It is most likely that Dr Tehan is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. health

b. clinical

c. counselling

\*d. cognitive

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. A cognitive psychologist examines the nature of thought and memory.

143. You decide you want to work in the mental health field. Which of the following careers will allow you to prescribe medication to those suffering from a mental illness?

a. Health psychologist

\*b. Psychiatrist

c. Clinical psychologist

d. None of these options

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. A psychiatrist is medically trained and typically adopts a medical model of treatment. Unlike psychologists, who do not use medication to treat mental illnesses, psychiatrists may prescribe medication to their clients.

144. Doctor Seeto is interested in such phenomena as prejudice, aggression, and groups and would most likely be classified as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. clinical

b. health

c. forensic

\*d. social

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. Social psychology examines interactions of individual psychology and group phenomena, examines the influence of real or imagined others on the way people behave.

145. You know that Moana is not a qualified clinical psychologist but she still legally operates a private practice as a psychologist and focuses on helping couples overcome relationship difficulties. It is most likely that Moana belongs to which sub-discipline of psychology?

a. Developmental psychology

b. Educational psychology

\*c. Counselling psychology

d. Forensic psychology

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. Counselling psychology involves the provision of diagnosis, assessment and therapy to individuals, couples, families and groups.

146. A popular television program has a character who helps the police locate possible suspects using validated psychological techniques. The character is most likely portraying a:

\*a. forensic psychologist.

b. personality psychologist.

c. parapsychologist.

d. psychic.

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. Forensic psychology is a sub-discipline that provides services in criminal, civil, and family legal contexts and is concerned with the prevention and treatment of criminal behaviour.

147. Terri is at the start of her undergraduate psychology degree and is keen to work in any area where she will be able to use her psychological skills and qualifications. In purely statistical terms, it is most likely that in six or seven years' time Terri will be working as a psychologist in which field?

a. Education

b. Personal and other services

\*c. Private

d. Government administration and defence

General Feedback:

Learning outcome 1.5. The most popular area of employment for psychologists in Australia and most other countries is health and community services.

148. I have completed my university degree in psychology plus an additional two years of supervised practice. What else do I need to do to legally call myself a psychologist?

a. Be employed as a psychologist at a hospital

b. Complete an honours program in psychology

\*c. Register with the national psychology board

d. Specialise in a field

General Feedback:

Learning objective 6. You cannot call yourself a psychologist (or legally use the title) until you are fully registered with the national psychology board.

**Essay Questions**

149. Can people with damage to Broca's area regain their capacity for speech?

Correct Answer:

Learning outcome 1.2. Students should provide a brief overview of the concept of localisation of function and the role of Broca's area in speech production. The notion of plasticity (particularly in young children) should be discussed and the way in which the contralateral hemisphere can assume some (limited) function for language in stroke victims.

150. Describe how cross-cultural psychology can explain differences in IQ rates between people from individualistic and collectivist cultures.

Correct Answer:

Learning outcome 1.2. This topic requires an explanation of the aspects in individualistic and collectivist cultures that may influence how people respond to IQ tests. There needs to be a brief explanation of IQ tests (what they are, how they are used). The main focus should be on whether these tests are culturally sensitive/culturally appropriate.

151. How does membership of a particular culture affect behaviour?

Correct Answer:

Learning outcome 1.2. There are probably a number of ways this could be answered. For example, the student could look at how their behaviour is shaped by cultural mores (e.g., in terms of compliance to rules, etc.). Alternatively, the student could look at it from the perspective of someone from a different (non-Western) culture and talk about the difficulties that individual faces when trying to conform. Good students might compare the two.

152. Discuss the major historical influences that promoted the development of the behaviourist perspective.

Correct Answer:

Learning outcome 1.4. Answer should include concepts of (a) tabula rasa (and the idea that we commence life as a blank slate upon which experience writes); the work of Pavlov and the conditioned reflex; the success of the natural sciences in applying the experimental method as a means of understanding phenomena.

153. Compare methods used to investigate one philosophical theory (e.g., psychoanalytic) with those used to investigate one scientific theory.

Correct Answer:

Learning outcome 1.4. Students will need to define the parameters of each theoretical type, identify the underlying principles of the theories they will compare, and compare the types of research methodology (e.g., case studies in Psychoanalytic versus experimental design in Behaviourism).