TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1
Introducing Psychological Science

Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
Chapter Quiz	Multiple Choice	1-15		
MODULE 1.1: THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY				
	True or False	1-7		
	Essay	1		
KNOW… the key terminology of this module	Multiple Choice	1, 12-13, 35	3, 4, 31	2, 7, 11, 30
	Short Answer	3		
UNDERSTAND… the steps of the scientific method	Multiple Choice	6, 8-9, 15-16		5, 10
	Short Answer		1	
UNDERSTAND… the concept of scientific literacy	Multiple Choice	24, 28	23, 26	25, 27, 29
	Short Answer			
APPLY… the biopsychosocial model to behavior	Multiple Choice		22	20-21
	Short Answer			
APPLY… the steps in critical thinking	Multiple Choice		32, 34	33, 36-37
	Short Answer		2	
ANALYZE… the use of the term scientific theory	Multiple Choice	14, 18	17	19
	Short Answer			
MODULE 1.2: HOW PSYCHOLOGY BECAME A SCIENCE				
	True or False	8-17		
	Essay	2-3		
KNOW… the key terminology of psychology's history	Multiple Choice	38, 43, 48, 51, 55, 60, 62, 68, 73, 78-79, 88,	40, 47, 87, 90	52, 54, 63
	Short Answer	6, 7, 8	4	
UNDERSTAND…how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology	Multiple Choice	46, 49, 50, 53, 56-57, 61, 64-67, 69, 70-72, 75-77, 84, 86, 91-92, 95-97, 99-102	74, 81-82, 85, 93, 104	58-59, 80, 83, 94, 98, 105
	Essay			
APPLY…your knowledge to distinguish among the different specialization in psychology	Multiple Choice	89, 103, 107	106, 108	
	Short Answer			
ANALYZE…how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior	Multiple Choice	45	42, 44	39, 41
	Short Answer			

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Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
MODULE 1.3: PUTTING PSYCHOLOGY TO WORK: CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND RELATED FIELDS				
	True or False	18-22		
	Essay	4-5		
KNOW... the key terminology of psychological professions	Multiple Choice	110		
	Short Answer			
UNDERSTAND…the various professional settings occupied by psychologist	Multiple Choice	121-124	125-126, 128	
	Short Answer	10		
UNDERSTAND…the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements	Multiple Choice	113-115, 118-119		116
	Short Answer			
APPLY…your knowledge to identity the job titles of a psychologists based on their work	Multiple Choice	120	127	109, 117
	Short Answer	5, 9		
ANALYZE…the claim that psychologists could contribute to virtually any field of work	Multiple Choice		129	
	Short Answer			

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CHAPTER QUIZ

1. Psychology can be considered a collection of many related fields of study. What is one of the features that all of these fields have in common?
a. The use of the scientific method
b. The study of mental illness
c. The belief that the unconscious mind determines human behavior
d. The use of introspection
Answer: A
Module 1.1

2. _____ are built from _____ that are repeatedly tested and confirmed.
a. Theories; hypotheses
b. Hypotheses; theories
c. Predictions; observations
d. Observations; predictions
Answer: A
Module 1.1

3. The biopsychosocial model assumes that:
a. behavior often can be fully explained only by combining multiple perspectives.
b. biological factors are more important than social factors in determining behavior.
c. all living organisms form social groups, based on their physical and psychological needs.
d. the simplest explanation for behavior is usually the best.
Answer: A
Module 1.1

4. Which of the following is true about the concept of scientific literacy?
a. Only trained scientists are considered scientifically literate.
b. Scientific literacy is the ability to answer basic science questions without looking up their answers.
c. A person who can understand, analyze, and apply scientific information is demonstrating scientific literacy.
d. Knowledge of scientific terminology is the most important part of scientific literacy.
Answer: C
Module 1.1

5. _____ is the belief that knowledge comes through observation and experience.
a. Determinism
b. Parsimony
c. Skepticism
d. Empiricism
Answer: D
Module 1.2

6. Psychology has been a science since
a. around 470 BC.
b. the early 1600s.
c. the late 1800s.
d. the mid-1900s.
Answer: C
Module 1.2

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7. How did physiologists and physicists, like Gustav Fechner, contribute to the development of psychology as a science?
a. They studied the relationship between the physical world and the mental representation of that world.
b. They demonstrated that the brain was responsible for consciousness.
c. They identified the locations of specific functions within the brain.
d. They extended Darwin's theory of evolution to behavior and cognitive abilities.
Answer: A
Module 1.2

8. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on a person's behavior is part of which early approach to psychology?
a. Structuralism
b. Functionalism
c. Psychoanalysis
d. Behaviorism
Answer: C
Module 1.2

9. The question of nature and nurture relationships centers on how _____ (nature) and _____ (nurture) influence behavior and mental processes.
a. environment; heredity
b. heredity; environment
c. emotion; logic
d. logic; emotion
Answer: B
Module 1.2

10. Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?
a. They wanted to identify the major brain structures.
b. Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.
c. They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.
d. Their primary focus was on describing the structure of conscious experience.
Answer: D
Module 1.2

11. Which school of psychology questioned whether psychologists should study the mind, which was thought to be unobservable?
a. Psychoanalysis
b. Behaviorism
c. Gestalt psychology
d. Humanism
Answer: B
Module 1.2

12. You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as free will and life's meaning. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?
a. Behaviorism
b. Humanistic psychology
c. Functionalism
d. Psychodynamics
Answer: B
Module 1.2

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13. _____ psychologists are generally interested in how the behavior of individuals can be influenced by other people.
a. Social
b. Gestalt
c. Behavioral
d. Humanistic
Answer: A
Module 1.2

14. Dr. Fernwood is a research psychologist. The main focus of her research is the use of psychological knowledge to find ways to reduce bullying in schools. Dr. Fernwood's research could be described as _____ psychology.
a. Basic
b. forensic
c. applied
d. I/O
Answer: C
Module 1.3

15. In which field is someone with a background in psychology likely to work?
a. Advertising
b. Teaching
c. Management
d. Any of the above
Answer: D
Module 1.3

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MAIN TEST BANK

Multiple Choice Items

Module 1.1: The Science of Psychology

Know…
- the key terminology of this module

Understand…
- the steps of the scientific method
- the concept of scientific literacy

Apply…
- the biopsychosocial model to behavior
- the steps in critical thinking

Analyze…
- the use of the term *scientific theory*

1. According to your authors, the discipline of psychology is best thought of as
A) a field of self-help principles to eliminate mental problems.
B) a mixture of anecdotes and personal intuition about human behavior and mental processes.
C) a process for encouraging people to reach their ultimate potential.
D) the scientific study of behavior, thought, and experience.
Answer: D
Rationale: Psychology includes many different fields of study and has a variety of goals, but the two qualities shared by all psychological fields are the use of the scientific method, and the study of behavior (including perceptions, thoughts and emotions).
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of this module.*
APA SLO: *1.1—Characterize the nature of psychology as a discipline.*
% correct 95 a= 0 b= 5 c= 0 d= 95 *r* = .42

2. Liam mentions to a friend that he is currently taking an introduction to psychology course. "Why would you want to do that?" asks his friend, "Psychology is mostly therapists analyzing people's problems and self-help gurus selling books." What should Liam's response be?
A) "No, psychology has nothing to do with helping people."
B) "Actually, psychology is a vast discipline that covers much more than mental health and self-help."
C) "Ok, those self-help gurus usually aren't real psychologists, but all real psychologists are trained to really help people improve their lives."
D) "Psychology is actually about studying how chemicals in the brain interact."
Answer: B
Rationale: Psychology includes many different fields of study and has a variety of goals. While some psychologists try to help people with mental health and well-being issues, many psychologists work in other areas including learning, memory, animal behavior, sensation and perception, and many others.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Applied
Objective: *Know the key terminology of this module.*
APA SLO: *1.1—Characterize the nature of psychology as a discipline.*

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3. Psychology can be considered a collection of many related fields of study. What is one of the features that all of these fields have in common?
A) the use of the scientific method
B) the study of mental illness
C) the belief that the unconscious mind determines human behavior
D) the use of introspection
Answer: A
% correct 92 a= 92 b= 5 c= 3 d= 0 *r* = .21
Rationale: Psychology includes many different fields of study and has a variety of goals, but the two qualities shared by all psychological fields are the use of the scientific method, and the study of behavior (including perceptions, thoughts and emotions).
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of this module.*
APA SLO: *1.1—Characterize the nature of psychology as a discipline.*
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

4. All types of psychology involve
A) interactions between patients and therapists.
B) replicating what is already known via common sense.
C) treating people's behavioral and emotional problems.
D) the use of scientific method.
Answer: D
Rationale: All types of modern psychology rely on the scientific method (which often yields results that conflict with "common sense" explanations). Not all psychologists work with patients and treat psychological problems.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of this module.*
APA SLO: *1.1—Characterize the nature of psychology as a discipline.*

5. Caroline is interested in determining how squirrels find the caches of nuts they buried several months earlier. She watches the squirrels in a park and notices that they tend to bury food near landmarks, such as trees or benches. She predicts that moving these landmarks after the squirrels have buried their food will prevent them from finding it later on, and designs an experiment to test her prediction. Caroline's approach is an example of
A) pseudoscience.
B) the scientific method.
C) the psychoanalytic model.
D) the biopsychological model.
Answer: B
Rationale: Caroline is clearly using the scientific method, which involves collecting observations, making predictions, and then testing the predictions.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Applied
Objective: *Understand the steps of the scientific method.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

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6. Collecting observations, testing predictions about how to best explain the observations, and developing theories are all part of
A) the scientific method.
B) pseudoscience.
C) the biopsychosocial model.
D) the psychoanalytic model.
Answer: A
Rationale: The scientific method is a way of learning about the world through collecting observations, stating predictions about how to best explain the observations, developing theories to explain the observations, and using the theories to make predictions about future events. It involves a dynamic interaction between hypothesis testing and the construction of theories.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the steps of the scientific method.***
APA SLO: 2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.

7. "Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive." According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a(n)
A) theory.
B) untestable statement.
C) hypothesis.
D) fact.
Answer: C
Rationale: A hypothesis is a testable prediction that can be confirmed or rejected. In this example, an experiment could be designed to test whether children who watch violent cartoons do or do not become more violent. The statement is not a theory, because a theory is an explanation for a broad range of observations.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of this module.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***

8. As part of the scientific method, scientists form testable predictions that can be observed and measured. These are called
A) theories.
B) proofs.
C) hypotheses.
D) models.
Answer: C
Rationale: A hypothesis is a testable prediction that can be confirmed or rejected. In contrast, a theory is an explanation for a broad range of observations.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the steps of the scientific method.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***

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9. In order to be considered scientific, a hypothesis must be
A) testable.
B) believed true by a majority of experts.
C) proven.
D) stated in very general terms.
Answer: A
Rationale: Scientific hypotheses should be precise, and must be testable (i.e., it must be possible to demonstrate if they are false). Hypotheses that withstand testing are said to be "confirmed" not "proven."
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the steps of the scientific method.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***
% correct 90 a= 90 b= 0 c= 10 d= 0 *r* = .31

10. Which of the following is a good scientific hypothesis?
A) Everything happens for a reason.
B) Happiness is the meaning of life.
C) People born with the zodiac sign *Taurus* have higher IQ scores on average than others.
D) All humans are connected by an unseen force that cannot be measured or observed.
Answer: C
Rationale: Scientific hypotheses must be testable (i.e., it must be possible to demonstrate if they are false). Although it would probably be shown to be false, "people born with the zodiac sign Taurus have higher IQ scores on average than others" is the only option that would be testable.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Applied
Objective: Understand the steps of the scientific method.
APA SLO: 2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.

11. Randi is a practitioner of crystal healing: the use of different crystals to treat medical disorders ranging from headaches to cancer. Crystal healers like Randi use scientific terminology (e.g., energy, vibrations, etc.) when explaining the technique to patients, but do not use the scientific method to develop or test their treatments. This makes crystal healing a
A) metascience.
B) pseudoscience.
C) episcience.
D) protoscience.
Answer: B
Rationale: Ideas that are presented as science, but do not use the basic principles of scientific thinking or procedure, are called pseudoscience.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of this module.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***

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12. The term *pseudoscience* refers to
A) the scientific study of psychology and related phenomena.
B) hypotheses that have been rejected through observation and testing.
C) ideas that are presented as science but in fact do not use the basic principles of scientific thinking procedure.
D) the belief that the mind is separate from the body.
Answer: C
Rationale: Ideas that are presented as science, but do not use the basic principles of scientific thinking or procedure, are called pseudoscience.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of this module.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

13. _____ refers to a claim or statement that superficially appears to be scientific but is not.
A) Misinformation
B) Hypothesis
C) Pseudoscience
D) Theory
Answer: C
Rationale: Ideas that are presented as science, but do not use the basic principles of scientific thinking or procedure, are called pseudoscience.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of this module.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

14. In science, a *theory* can be defined as
A) an educated guess.
B) an explanation that explains and integrates numerous findings and observations into a coherent whole.
C) a personal understanding of natural laws.
D) a testable prediction.
Answer: B
Rationale: While nonscientists often use the word *theory* to describe a guess or a prediction, in science, a theory is an explanation for a broad range of observations that also generates new hypotheses and integrates numerous findings into a coherent whole.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Analyze the use of the term scientific theory.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

15. _____ are built from _____ that are repeatedly tested and confirmed.
A) Theories; hypotheses
B) Hypotheses; theories
C) Predictions; observations
D) Observations; predictions
Answer: A
Rationale: Theories are built from hypotheses that are repeatedly tested and confirmed. While theories can also lead to new hypotheses, in the scientific method, hypotheses are directly tested and confirmed, not theories.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Understand the steps of the scientific method.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

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16. What property do hypotheses and theories both share?
A) They are both types of educated guesses.
B) They both integrate numerous findings and observations.
C) They are both types of opinions or beliefs.
D) In order to be scientific, they both must be capable of being proven false.
Answer: D
Rationale: Hypotheses are specific predictions, while theories are explanations for a broad range of observations. In order to be scientific, both hypotheses and theories must be falsifiable (i.e., it must be possible to demonstrate that they are not true).
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Understand the steps of the scientific method.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

17. When a psychologist uses the term *scientific theory*, he or she is referring to something that
A) is guaranteed to be true.
B) explains a wide range of observations.
C) is no more or less plausible than any other theory.
D) is an educated guess.
Answer: B
Rationale: While nonscientists often use the word *theory* to describe a guess or a prediction, in science, a theory is an explanation for a broad range of observations that also generates new hypotheses and integrates numerous findings into a coherent whole.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Analyze the use of the term scientific theory.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

18. Which of the following is true about scientific theories?
A) All theories are equally plausible.
B) The quality of a theory cannot be measured by the number of people who believe it to be true.
C) Theories are the same thing as opinions or beliefs.
D) A theory is only valid if it has been proven to be true.
Answer: B
Rationale: There are many misconceptions about theories. The textbook specifically addresses three common issues: theories are not the same thing as opinions or beliefs, all theories are not equally plausible, and a measure of a good theory is not the number of people who believe it to be true.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Analyze the use of the term scientific theory.*
APA SLO: *2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.*

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19. Lidia gives a talk at a psychology conference in which she presents her new theory about the causes of autism. At one point, an audience member interrupts and says "but that's just your theory." What is the problem with this statement?
A) A theory is not the same thing as an opinion or belief.
B) If Lidia is presenting the theory at a psychology conference it must be true.
C) If most of the psychologists in the audience agree with Lidia, then the theory is likely to be true.
D) The audience member should have used the term *hypothesis*, not *theory*.
Answer: A
Rationale: theories are not the same thing as opinions or beliefs, which is implied by the audience member's critique. The validity of a theory is measured by scientific testing, not by who believes in it, or where it is presented.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Analyze the use of the term scientific theory.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***

20. Dr. Preston is a psychologist studying why some people develop depression, while others do not. She realizes that the reasons are probably complicated, and include factors such as genetics, brain chemistry, how individuals might experience events differently, and how family members and others influence each other. Dr. Preston's approach is an example of
A) pseudoscience.
B) the biopyschosocial model.
C) the psychoanalytic model.
D) gestalt psychology.
Answer: B
Rationale: The biopsychosocial model is a means of explaining behavior as a product of biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors. Psychologists who use the biopsychosocial model believe that many behaviors can only be fully explained by combining these multiple perspectives.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply the biopsychosocial model to behavior.***
APA SLO: ***1.3—Use concepts, language and major theories of the discipline to account for psychological phenomena.***

21. A perennial question for educational psychologists is, "Why do some students in a class succeed while others perform poorly?" According to the biopsychosocial model, which of the following is a possible explanation for this phenomenon?
A) biological differences in brain structures and chemistry
B) social and cultural differences between students
C) cognitive, emotional, and personality differences between students
D) each student's biological makeup, social and cultural background, and their cognitive abilities, emotional state, and personality combine to make them different from any other student in the class
Answer: D
Rationale: The biopsychosocial model is a means of explaining behavior as a product of biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors. Psychologists who use the biopsychosocial model believe that many behaviors can only be fully explained by combining these multiple perspectives.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply the biopsychosocial model to behavior.***
APA SLO: ***1.3—Use concepts, language and major theories of the discipline to account for psychological phenomena.***

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22. The biopsychosocial model assumes that
A) behavior often can only be fully explained by combining multiple perspectives.
B) biological factors are more important than social factors in determining behavior.
C) all living organisms form social groups, based on their physical and psychological needs.
D) the simplest explanation for behavior is usually best.
Answer: A
Rationale: The biopsychosocial model is a means of explaining behavior as a product of biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors. Psychologists who use the biopsychosocial model believe that many behaviors can only be fully explained by combining these multiple perspectives.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply the biopsychosocial model to behavior.***
APA SLO: 1.4—*Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural)*.
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

23. Which of the following is true about the concept of *scientific literacy*?
A) Only trained scientists are considered scientifically literate.
B) Scientific literacy is the ability to answer basic science questions without looking it up.
C) A person who can understand, analyze, and apply scientific information is demonstrating scientific literacy.
D) Knowledge of scientific terminology is the most important part of scientific literacy.
Answer: C
Rationale: Scientific literacy is the ability to understand, analyze, and apply scientific information. A person does not need to be an expert or a scientist to be scientifically literate, but should be able to read and interpret scientific information, or know where to go to find out more.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***3.4—Approach problems effectively.***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

24. The ability to understand analyze, and apply scientific information is called
A) the biopsychosocial model.
B) scientific literacy.
C) skepticism.
D) empiricism.
Answer: B
Rationale: Scientific literacy is the ability to understand, analyze, and apply scientific information.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***3.4—Approach problems effectively.***

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25. Ms. Patel is a 3rd grade teacher. Several children in her class have been having trouble concentrating and sitting still in her class, so she finds several articles from psychology journals on hyperactivity and attention in young children. Although she is not a scientist, Ms. Patel is able to understand the articles and then use the information to redesign her classroom schedule to help improve attention. This is an example of
A) the scientific method.
B) the biopsychosocial model.
C) scientific literacy.
D) empiricism.
Answer: B
Rationale: Scientific literacy is the ability to understand, analyze, and apply scientific information. A person does not need to be an expert or a scientist or even use the scientific method to be scientifically literate, but should be able to read and interpret scientific information, and be able to apply it to real-world situations.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6-7
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***3.4—Approach problems effectively.***

26. Which of the following techniques could be described as "massing?"
A) Studying for a test by breaking up your lecture notes into sections and mastering each section before moving on to the next.
B) Studying for a chapter test by reading through the entire chapter before going back to the beginning and starting over again.
C) Studying each flash card in a large pile before starting over again.
D) A football player learning the playbook by reviewing each play once before starting over again.
Answer: A
Rationale: Massing involves concentrating all of the studying of a single piece of information into a short period of time. In contrast, spacing spreads the studying of a single piece of information out over a longer period of time. Studying for a test by breaking up lecture notes into sections and mastering each section by itself is a form of massing because the studying of each section is concentrated into a short period of time. In contrast, all of the other examples involve spacing.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***4.4—Apply psychological concepts, theories, and research findings as these relate to everyday life.***

27. A friend of yours has 30 Spanish vocabulary words to learn by tomorrow. Which of the following is the best way for her to use flashcards to study?
A) Study each card only once.
B) Divide the cards into five piles and then study each pile four times before moving on to the next pile.
C) Go through the entire pile of 25 cards four times.
D) Divide the cards into 10 piles and then study each pile four times before moving on to the next pile.
Answer: C
Rationale: Going through the entire pile of 25 cards four times involves spacing, because there is a relatively long period of time before each card is reviewed again. All of the other options involve massing the studying of each card into a shorter period of time, which has been demonstrated to be less effective.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***4.4—Apply psychological concepts, theories, and research findings as these relate to everyday life.***

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28. Which of the following is the best conclusion to draw from the massing versus spacing experiment discussed in the textbook?
A) Massing is better than spacing for all types of learning.
B) Massing is better than spacing for studying vocabulary.
C) Spacing is better than massing for all types of learning.
D) Spacing is better than massing for studying vocabulary.
Answer: D
Rationale: The 2009 study discussed in the textbook showed that spacing was better than massing when studying vocabulary flashcards. The study did not, however, provide enough evidence that spacing works for all types of learning. More research would be needed to support this conclusion.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***4.4—Apply psychological concepts, theories, and research findings as these relate to everyday life.***

29. Jose reads in an article from a psychology journal that people tend to remember the first and last few items in long lists of information, but have the most trouble remembering the items in the middle. He immediately starts thinking of how he can use this information to change the way he studies the long list of vocabulary terms for his upcoming exam. Which part of the scientific literacy model does this demonstrate?
A) application
B) scientific explanation
C) knowledge gathering
D) critical thinking
Answer: A
Rationale: Scientific literacy is the ability to understand, analyze, and apply scientific information. In this example, Jose is specifically applying psychological information to his own life and a specific situation.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand the concept of scientific literacy.***
APA SLO: ***4.4—Apply psychological concepts, theories, and research findings as these relate to everyday life.***

30. Caroline's best friend tells her that eating a chili pepper with each meal will increase her metabolism and help her burn more calories. "That sounds interesting," says Caroline, "but is there any evidence to back up this claim?" Caroline's question illustrates what element of critical thinking?
A) the principle of parsimony
B) cynicism
C) tolerating ambiguity
D) skepticism
Answer: D
Rationale: Skepticism involves not automatically excepting statements as fact, and instead asking to see the evidence behind it. This is not the same as being cynical or scornful of other people's beliefs.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of this module.***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

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31. Being skeptical about a claim means
A) asking if there is sound evidence to support it.
B) realizing that most complex issues do not have easy answers.
C) not believing the claim, no matter what.
D) believing the claim unless evidence to the contrary is presented.
Answer: A
Rationale: Skepticism involves not automatically excepting statements as fact, and instead asking to see the evidence behind it. This is not the same as being cynical or scornful of other people's beliefs.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of this module.***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

32. As a critical thinker, what habit is most likely to keep you from basing your conclusions on poor research?
A) examine assumptions and biases
B) examine the nature and source of the evidence
C) tolerate ambiguity
D) avoid overly emotional thinking
Answer: B
Rationale: While all of the options are important skills, the reason critical thinkers are encouraged to examine the nature and source of evidence is specifically to avoid basing conclusions on unreliable or poor evidence.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply the steps in critical thinking***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

33. For a class project, Brenda read about the results of several studies investigating the causes of schizophrenia. Some of the studies seemed to indicate that schizophrenia is genetic, while others indicated that schizophrenia could be triggered by environmental factors. Eventually, Brenda had to accept that schizophrenia is a complicated disease, and that there probably is not a clear-cut reason why some people develop it. This illustrates what critical thinking habit?
A) examine assumptions and biases
B) examine the nature and source of the evidence
C) tolerate ambiguity
D) consider alternatives
Answer: C
Rationale: Tolerating ambiguity refers to the ability to accept situations where there is not a clearly defined answer. People who tolerate ambiguity recognize that most complex issues do not have clear-cut answers.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply the steps in critical thinking***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

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34. Which of the following is true about critical thinking?
A) If used properly, everyone who uses it will come to the same conclusion.
B) It forces us to break persistent mental habits that almost everyone uses.
C) It often requires being negative or arbitrarily critical of other people's ideas.
D) It always guarantees a correct answer.
Answer: B
Rationale: Truly engaging in critical thinking can be challenging. One thing it asks us to do is break some persistent mental habits employed by nearly everyone, even the best scientists and most rational thinkers. It does not, however, guarantee a correct answer, nor is it meant to make everyone come up with the same answer. Critical thinking means respecting other viewpoints, while at the same time recognizing that some ideas can be incorrect.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-10
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply the steps in critical thinking***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

35. _____ holds that, when dealing with competing theories, the simplest one should be chosen.
A) Skepticism
B) Ambiguity
C) The principle of parsimony
D) Critical thinking
Answer: C
Rationale: Scientific and critical thinking involves the use of the principle of parsimony, which means that the simplest of all competing explanations (the most "parsimonious") of a phenomenon should be the one we accept.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of this module.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***
% correct 51 a= 13 b= 8 c= 51 d= 28 *r* = .38

36. Leonard is missing a sock. His sister suggests that a friend of his may have snuck into his room while he was sleeping and took the sock as a practical joke. However, Leonard decides it is much more likely that the sock was simply lost when he last did the laundry. What element of critical thinking most likely influenced his decision?
A) skepticism
B) the principle of parsimony
C) tolerance of ambiguity
D) avoiding overly emotional thinking
Answer: B
Rationale: Leonard is demonstrating the principle of parsimony: the simplest of all competing explanations should be the one we accept. While both explanations for the missing sock are possible, Leonard's is simpler than his sister's, and should therefore be favored.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply the steps in critical thinking.***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***
% correct 41 a= 36 b= 41 c= 10 d= 13 *r* = .39

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37. According to the principle of parsimony, reports of alien abduction are unlikely to be true because
A) there are several other explanations that are much simpler.
B) aliens do not really exist.
C) eyewitness reports should never be believed.
D) anyone who thinks they were abducted by aliens is clearly mentally unstable.
Answer: A
Rationale: According to the principle of parsimony: the simplest of all competing explanations should be the one we accept. Because there are several alternative explanations for reports of abductions that are simpler than the explanation that real aliens traveled to Earth, evaded detection, and secretly kidnapped people before returning them, this idea should be rejected.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply the steps in critical thinking.***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

Module 1.2: How Psychology Became a Science

Know…
- the key terminology of psychology's history

Understand…
- how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology

Apply…
- your knowledge to distinguish among the different specializations in psychology

Analyze…
- how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior.

38. _____ is the belief that knowledge comes through observation and experience.
A) Determinism
B) Parsimony
C) Skepticism
D) Empiricism
Answer: D
Rationale: Empiricism is a philosophical tenet that knowledge about the world comes from careful observation, not commonsense or speculation.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

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39. A research psychologist is interested in whether children who play violent videogames display above average violent behavior in real life. Which approach to this question could the psychologist take that would be consistent with the principles of empiricism?
A) Use common sense to determine if there is a connection.
B) Ask children to speculate about the connection.
C) Carefully measure the type and amount of videogame play in children and observe their behavior.
D) Ask parents and teachers to speculate about the connection.
Answer: C
Rationale: Empiricism is a philosophical tenet that knowledge about the world comes from careful observation, not commonsense or speculation.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Analyze how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

40. Which of the following questions represents the concept of empiricism?
A) Would Martin Luther King, Jr., have been a good president?
B) What is the meaning of life?
C) Was the Civil War necessary?
D) Is there life on other planets?
Answer: D
Rationale: Empiricism is a philosophical tenet that knowledge about the world comes from careful observation, not commonsense or speculation. The question of life on other planets could be answered by observation (data from space probes, receiving radio signals from another planet, etc.), whereas the other questions can only be addressed by speculating.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

41. Dr. Patel is a school psychologist who has noticed that a 5th grade student has recently begun to misbehave and fall behind academically. He decides there must be a reason for the student's sudden problems and decides to try to figure out what it is. Dr. Patel's belief that the student's behavior is the result of some unknown cause is an example of
A) determinism.
B) parsimony.
C) skepticism.
D) empiricism.
Answer: A
Rationale: Determinism is the belief in cause-and-effect relationships, for example, if you do X, then Y will be the result. In this example, Dr. Patel assumes that the student's behavior did not change spontaneously, and that it must be the result of one or more factors.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Analyze how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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42. According to the principle of _____, human behavior is the result of factors that influence us is predictable ways.
A) free will
B) materialism
C) determinism
D) empiricism
Answer: C
Rationale: Determinism is the belief in lawful, cause-and-effect relationships. As it relates to psychology, determinism means that behavior is *determined* or influenced by many factors and natural laws.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Analyze how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

43. The belief that behavior follows lawful, cause-and-effect relationships is known as
A) free will.
B) materialism.
C) empiricism.
D) determinism.
Answer: D
Rationale: Determinism is the belief in lawful, cause-and-effect relationships. As it relates to psychology, determinism means that behavior is *determined* or influenced by many factors and natural laws.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of psychology's history.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

44. The concept of free will—the idea that we are in charge of our own behavior—is often in conflict with the concept of
A) empiricism.
B) determinism.
C) parsimony.
D) materialism.
Answer: B
Rationale: Determinism is the belief in lawful, cause-and-effect relationships. The debate about whether we are in charge of our own behavior or whether human behavior is determined is often referred to as *free will vs. determinism*.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Analyze how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

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45. Psychological science is
A) both empirical and deterministic.
B) empirical but not deterministic.
C) deterministic but not empirical.
D) neither empirical or deterministic.
Answer: A
Rationale: Psychological science is both empirical and deterministic. Our understanding of behavior comes from observing what we can see and measure, and behavior is caused by a multitude of factors.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Analyze how the philosophical ideas of empiricism and determinism are applied to human behavior.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

46. Psychology has been a science since
A) around 470 BC.
B) the early 1600's.
C) the late 1800's.
D) the mid 1900's.
Answer: C
Rationale: Although the scientific method started to take hold around 1600, psychology didn't become a science until the late 1800s due to zeitgeist.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

47. During the Victorian period in Europe, sexuality of any kind was considered taboo. Today of course, most adults are more open about their sexuality. This is an example of how the _____ of different periods can affect the way people behave and think.
A) psychophysics
B) zeitgeist
C) dualism
D) materialism
Answer: B
Rationale: Zeitgeist refers to a general set of beliefs of a particular culture at a specific time in history. In this example, the zeitgeist of Victorian Europe was extremely conservative about sex, which greatly affected the way people thought about the body and relationships between the sexes.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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48. In a given culture, certain periods of its history are dominated by a general set of beliefs and attitudes known as a
A) zeitgeist.
B) metaperspective.
C) parsimony.
D) gestalt.
Answer: A
Rationale: Zeitgeist refers to a general set of beliefs of a particular culture at a specific time in history. For example, the zeitgeist of Victorian Europe was extremely conservative about sex.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

49. According to the authors of the textbook, what is a key reason why psychology took almost 300 years longer than physics, biology, and chemistry to become scientific?
A) Early scientific methodology was too primitive to use to study the mind.
B) Laws were passed in the 1600s that made studying the mind illegal.
C) Few people were interested in the mind and behavior prior to the 20th century.
D) The zeitgeist of the 1600s prevented people from believing that science could be applied to the study of the mind.
Answer: D
Rationale: The power of the Zeitgeist can be very strong and there are several ways it prevented psychological science from emerging in the 1600s. Perhaps most important is that people were not ready to accept a science that could be applied to minds. To the average person of the 1600s, viewing human behavior as the result of predictable physical laws was troubling.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

50. According to the authors of the textbook, scholars in the 1600's did not apply scientific methodology to the study of the mind and human behavior because of what belief?
A) that scientific methodology did not work
B) that science needed more time to develop
C) that humans were not just physical machines, and could not be studied using science
D) that it was a religious sin to try to understand the nature of the mind
Answer: C
Rationale: A likely reason why the science of psychology did not develop in the 1600s is that people were not ready to accept a science that could be applied to minds. To the average person then, viewing human behavior as the result of predictable physical laws was troubling. Doing so would seem to imply the philosophy of materialism: the belief that humans, and other living beings, are comprised exclusively of physical matter. This would mean that we are nothing more than complex machines that lack a self-conscious, self-controlling soul.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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51. The belief that the *mind* or *soul* is separate from the physical body is known as _____, whereas the belief that humans are completely physical beings is called _____.
A) determinism; empiricism
B) empiricism; determinism
C) dualism; materialism
D) materialism; dualism
Answer: C
Rationale: Dualism refers to the belief that the mind or soul is not part of the material body. In contrast, materialism is the belief that humans are entirely made of physical matter, including our conscious minds.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

52. The philosopher and mathematician René Descartes famously believed that the mind was not made of physical matter, and could exist outside of the body. Descartes' belief in the relationship between mind and body could be described as
A) determinism.
B) empiricism.
C) materialism.
D) dualism.
Answer: D
Rationale: Dualism refers to the belief that the mind or soul is not part of the material body. In contrast, materialism is the belief that humans are entirely made of physical matter, including our conscious minds.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

53. How did physiologists and physicists, like Gustav Fechner, contribute to the development of psychology as a science?
A) They studied the relationship between the physical world and mental representation of that world.
B) They demonstrated that the brain was responsible for consciousness.
C) They identified the locations of specific functions within the brain.
D) They extended Darwin's theory of evolution to behavior and cognitive abilities.
Answer: A
Rationale: Fechner researched psychophysics, which is the study of the relationship between the physical world and the mental representation of that world.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

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54. Brenda is a participant in an experiment. She is told to watch a series of lights and to identify which one is the brightest. It is likely that Brenda is participating in a(n) _____ experiment.
A) psychophysics
B) anthropometric
C) phrenology
D) eugenics
Answer: A
Rationale: Psychophysics is the study of the relationship between the physical world and the mental representation of that world. In this example, the experimenters appear to be studying how different physical stimuli (the lights) are perceived. The experiment is unlikely to involve anthropometry or phrenology, which both involve relating physical features to psychological characteristics, or eugenics, which is the discredited belief in the genetic superiority of some individuals.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

55. Psychophysics is the study of
A) how the mind controls the body.
B) the relationship between the physical world and the mental representation of that world.
C) the relationship between mental abilities and bumps on the head.
D) how information is stored in the brain.
Answer: B
Rationale: Psychophysics is the study of the relationship between the physical world and the mental representation of that world. It involves determining how physical stimuli (e.g., light, sound, pressure) are detected and represented by the nervous system.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

56. Which of the following is true regarding Darwin's theory of evolution?
A) it applies to physical characteristics, but not behavior
B) it applies to behavior, but not physical characteristics
C) it applies to physical characteristics as well as behaviors
D) it was discredited along with Francis Galton's concept of *eugenics*
Answer: C
Rationale: Charles Darwin recognized that natural selection could shape behavior, as well as physical characteristics.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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57. Who proposed that emotions and other behaviors were the result of natural selection?
A) Spurzheim
B) Wernicke
C) Freud
D) Darwin
Answer: D
Rationale: Charles Darwin recognized that natural selection could shape behavior, as well as physical characteristics.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

58. Suppose a small number of geese are born with a genetic mutation that makes them spend more time caring for their eggs. As a result, more chicks hatch from these eggs that then survive to reproduce themselves. According to the principle of natural selection, which of the following would be the likely result?
A) Other genetic mutations would start occurring at a faster rate.
B) The genetically inherited behavior would become more common after many generations.
C) The genetically inherited behavior would become less common after many generations.
D) The rate of genetic mutations would slow drastically.
Answer: B
Rationale: Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection states that genetically inherited traits that contribute to survival and reproductive success are more likely to flourish within the breeding population. In this example, the genetically inherited trait improves the chance of survival for the chicks, many of which will inherit the gene from their parent. Therefore, the trait will become more common over time. This process generally does not affect the rate of genetic mutations.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

59. How would Charles Darwin likely explain maternal aggression when something or someone threatens a mother's children?
A) Young girls learn to protect their children by watching their mothers.
B) Maternal aggression is an inherited trait that is selected for because it contributes to the survival of the offspring.
C) Mothers are rewarded for being protective of their children.
D) Mothers learn to be protective of their children through trial and error.
Answer: B
Rationale: Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection states that genetically inherited traits that contribute to survival and reproductive success are more likely to flourish within the breeding population. In this example, maternal aggression improves the chance of survival for the child, who may have inherited the trait from the mother. Therefore, the trait will become more common over time.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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60. "Brain localization" refers to the idea that
A) the brain is wired for the spatial mapping of our surroundings.
B) neurons in the brain only communicate with nearby neurons.
C) the brain, and not the heart, is the seat of the human consciousness.
D) certain parts of the brain control specific mental abilities and personality characteristics.
Answer: D
Rationale: Brain localization is the idea that specific brain regions are associated with specific functions.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

61. Which two physicians developed phrenology?
A) Gall and Spurzheim
B) Broca and Wernicke
C) Mesmer and Freud
D) Galton and Wundt
Answer: A
Rationale: Franz Gall and Johann Spurzheim developed the now discredited theory of phrenology.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

62. Which of the following is true regarding phrenology?
A) it is still used by forensic psychologists
B) it was an early approach to brain localization
C) it was developed by Karl Wernicke and Paul Broca
D) it was developed in the 1950's
Answer: B
Rationale: Phrenology, which is the study of how raised features on the surface of the skull correspond to mental traits, was developed primarily by Franz Gall and Johann Spurzheim in the mid 1800's. Although considered a pseudoscience today, phrenology is still notable as an early approach to the localization of specific abilities within the brain.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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63. Kelly notices a bump on the side of Roger's head and points it out to him. He replies, "That means I'm a passionate person!" Roger's joke is based on the theory of
A) phrenology.
B) eugenics.
C) parsimony.
D) psychophysics.
Answer: A
Rationale: Phrenology is the study of how raised features on the surface of the skull correspond to mental traits. Roger's comment is clearly a joke, because phrenology was discredited long ago.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 54 a= 54 b= 21 c= 13 d= 13 *r* = .41

64. Which early approach to brain localization was used by physicians like Paul Broca, and was more scientific than phrenology?
A) using electricity to stimulate different brain regions
B) surgically removing brain regions
C) studying the behavior of patients who had experienced brain injuries
D) studying the shape and size of the human skull
Answer: C
Rationale: An early approach to studying brain localization was to study how specific brain injuries, such as strokes, affected behavior. Paul Broca famously discovered that patients with damage to a specific brain region lost the ability to speak. He therefore concluded that language production was located in that region, which is known as Broca's area.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

65. Which two doctors were able to identify important language centers in the brain by studying their patients?
A) Gall and Spurzheim
B) Broca and Wernicke
C) Mesmer and Freud
D) Galton and Wundt
Answer: B
Rationale: Paul Broca and Karl Wernicke are well known for discovering brain regions that, when damaged, lead to difficulty speaking (Broca's area) and understanding (Wernicke's area) language.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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66. Who developed a now discredited medical treatment using magnets, and contributed to the development of hypnosis?
A) Galton
B) Wernicke
C) Mesmer
D) Freud
Answer: C
Rationale: Franz Mesmer, an 18th century Austrian physician practicing in Paris, believed that prolonged exposure to magnets could redirect the flow of metallic fluids in the body, thereby curing disease and insanity. Mesmer was able to put his patients into a trancelike state that became known as hypnosis.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17-18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

67. How did Franz Mesmer influence the early development of psychology?
A) He developed the concept of brain localization.
B) He discovered a brain region responsible for language.
C) He developed psychoanalysis.
D) He contributed to the development of hypnosis, which Freud began to use to treat his patients.
Answer: D
Rationale: Franz Mesmer was able to put his patients into a trancelike state that became known as hypnosis. This caught the attention of an Austrian physician named Sigmund Freud, who began to use hypnosis to treat his own patients.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

68. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what early approach to psychology?
A) structuralism
B) functionalism
C) psychoanalysis
D) behaviorism
Answer: C
Rationale: Developed by Sigmund Freud, psychoanalysis is a psychological approach that attempts to explain how behavior and personality are influenced by unconscious processes. Structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism do not share this focus on the unconscious mind.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
% correct 56 a= 7 b= 9 c= 56 d= 27 *r* = .37
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

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69. What did Sigmund Freud consider as the key to understanding the psychosomatic conditions he observed?
A) free will
B) brain physiology
C) the unconscious mind
D) external consequences
Answer: C
Rationale: Freud's work with his patients led him to conclude that their disorders were the result of unconscious thoughts, memories, and urges.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
% correct 88 a= 1 b= 6 c= 88 d= 4 *r* = .42

70. Which treatment approach did Sigmund Freud develop for treating his patients?
A) drug therapy
B) neuropsychology
C) clinical psychology
D) psychoanalysis
Answer: D
Rationale: Freud's work with his patients led him to conclude that their disorders were the result of unconscious thoughts, memories, and urges, and not physical ailments. This led Freud to develop his famous approach, called psychoanalysis. Although psychoanalysis and clinical psychology are sometimes superficially similar, the field of clinical psychology was not developed until later.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
% correct 90 a= 0 b= 6 c= 4 d= 90 r = .29
% correct 85 a= 4 b= 7 c= 4 d= 85 r = .30

71. Freud stressed the importance of
A) early life experiences.
B) adolescence.
C) early adulthood.
D) middle adulthood.
Answer: A
Rationale: Freud placed great emphasis on how early life experiences influence our behavior as adults.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
% correct 79 a= 79 b= 14 c= 5 d= 2 *r* = .24

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72. One of the lasting legacies of Freud's theories is the _____ approach to scientific psychology.
A) biological
B) behavioral
C) social
D) medical model
Answer: D
Rationale: The use of medical ideas to treat disorders of emotions, thought, and behavior, an approach known as the *medical model,* can be traced to Freud's influence.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

73. The question of *nature and nurture relationships* centers on how _____ (nature) and _____ (nurture) influence behavior and mental processes.
A) environment; heredity
B) heredity; environment
C) emotion; logic
D) logic; emotion
Answer: B
Rationale: The terms *nature* and *nurture* are used as shorthand when discussing the relative roles of heredity (nature) and environment (nurture) in determining specific traits.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18-19
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Know the key terminology of psychology's history.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

74. Which of the following would be most difficult for Francis Galton to explain with his theories?
A) Close family relatives often have similar traits.
B) Sometimes children from very humble families become very successful.
C) Successful parents often have successful children.
D) In the United States, Whites are, on average, more successful than non-Whites.
Answer: B
Rationale: Galton believed that heredity (genetics) explained psychological differences among people. The idea of hereditary psychology fit Galton's beliefs about social class, specifically that the reason why some people, races, and families were more successful than others was because they had "better" genes. The idea that a child from humble beginnings—and therefore bad genes—could become successful conflicts with Galton's beliefs.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

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75. Which of the following is true regarding the legacy of Francis Galton?
A) Although his ideas have been discredited, his use of statistical methods to measure and study behavior has had a lasting impact on scientific psychology.
B) While many of his ideas are still considered valid, Galton failed to use scientific methodology.
C) Both his ideas and methodology are still considered valid today.
D) Although important in his time, Galton had almost no lasting impact on scientific psychology.
Answer: A
Rationale: Galton's excessive focus on the role of genetics in determining behavior, and his belief in the genetic superiority of some individuals are no longer accepted by mainstream psychologists. However, Galton's use of statistical methods to measure and study behavior and mental processes has had a lasting impact on how psychological research is conducted.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

76. Which individual is usually credited with establishing the first scientific psychological laboratory?
A) Sigmund Freud
B) William James
C) John Watson
D) Wilhelm Wundt
Answer: D
Rationale: Most contemporary psychologists have agreed that Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory dedicated to studying human behavior, and was responsible for establishing psychology as an independent field of science.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 67 a= 12 b= 10 c= 10 d= 67 *r* = .26

77. Wilhelm Wundt is best known for
A) establishing the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany.
B) writing books on ethics and logic.
C) establishing phrenology as a science.
D) training doctors to treat mental illness.
Answer: A
Rationale: Most contemporary psychologists have agreed that Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory dedicated to studying human behavior, and was responsible for establishing psychology as an independent field of science.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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78. Introspection requires
A) metaphysical experiences.
B) self-skepticism about experiences.
C) empiricism.
D) examining one's own perceptions and thoughts.
Answer: D
Rationale: Introspection means to "look within," or to examine one's own perceptions and thoughts.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***
% correct 92 a= 5 b= 3 c= 0 d= 92 *r* = .33

79. The school of psychology called *structuralism* used a technique called _____, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person's experiences.
A) intervention
B) introspection
C) insight inventory
D) induction
Answer: B
Rationale: Introspection means to "look within," or to examine one's own perceptions and thoughts. William Wundt had his subjects use introspection to perform his research, which was continued by Edward Titchener and developed into *structuralism*.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 96 a= 0 b= 96 c= 4 d= 0 *r* = .24
% correct 92 a= 1 b= 92 c= 3 d= 4 *r* = .29

80. At the close of the nineteenth century, Gerhard is excited to find that he has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Gerhard will be trained to
A) analyze how to break down his sensations into their most basic elements.
B) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behavior.
C) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness.
D) carefully feel the bumps on a person's head in order to determine his or her character traits.
Answer: A
Rationale: Wundt believed that basic sensations are the "atoms" more complicated experiences, an idea that later became known as structuralism. Structuralism was an attempt to analyze conscious experience by breaking it down into basic elements, and to understand how these elements work together. This is in contrast to functionalism, which attempted to determine the function or purpose of behaviors.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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81. Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?
A) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.
B) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.
C) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.
D) Their primary focus was on describing the structure of conscious experience.
Answer: D
Rationale: Structuralism was an attempt to analyze conscious experience by breaking it down into basic elements, and to understand how these elements work together. In this context, "structure" refers to the way in which conscious experiences were believed to be composed of basic elements, similar to how molecules are composed of atoms.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 48 a= 30 b= 19 c= 4 d= 48 *r* = .18
% correct 59 a= 13 b= 24 c= 3 d= 59 *r* = .37
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

82. Which school of thought in psychology tried to identify the basic elements of sensations, images, and feelings?
A) structuralism
B) phrenology
C) functionalism
D) psychoanalysis
Answer: A
Rationale: Structuralism was an attempt to analyze conscious experience by breaking it down into basic elements, and to understand how these elements work together.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

83. A person is asked to break down all the different components of taste when biting into an orange. This type of research would be typical in which of the following schools of psychology?
A) psychoanalysis
B) functionalism
C) behaviorism
D) structuralism
Rationale:
Answer: D
Rationale: Using introspection to break down all the different components of a perception such as taste was the approach of structuralism.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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84. In America, Wilhelm Wundt's ideas were popularized by one of his students, _____, who gave Wundt's approach the name "structuralism."
A) Sigmund Freud
B) John Watson
C) William James
D) Edward Titchener
Answer: D
Rationale: Wundt's ideas made their way to the U.S. through students who worked with him. One student, Edward Titchener, adopted the same method of introspection used by Wundt to devise an organized map of the structure of human consciousness. He called the approach *structuralism.*
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

85. What early American psychologist yearned to create a periodic table of the elements of consciousness?
A) Sigmund Freud
B) William James
C) B. F. Skinner
D) Edward Titchener
Answer: D
Rationale: The only proponent of structuralism listed is Edward Titchener. Structuralists, like Titchener, believed that mental experiences were made up of a limited number of sensations, which were analogous to elements in physics and chemistry.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: *Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*

86. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?
A) Ivan Pavlov
B) William James
C) Wilhelm Wundt
D) Max Wertheimer
Answer: B
Rationale: Influenced by Charles Darwin, William James developed functionalism, the study of the purpose and function of behavior and conscious experience.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Factual
Objective: *Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.*
APA SLO: *1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.*
% correct 100 a= 0 b= 100 c= 0 d= 0 *r* = .00
% correct 51 a= 15 b= 51 c= 26 d= 7 *r* = .47

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87. How behaviors and mental processes help us adapt to the environment is a question addressed by which early movement of psychology?
A) behaviorism
B) cognitism
C) functionalism
D) structuralism
Answer: C
Rationale: Influenced by Charles Darwin, William James developed functionalism, the study of the purpose and function of behavior and conscious experience.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

88. Which school of thought in psychology was heavily influenced by the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin?
A) phrenology
B) structuralism
C) functionalism
D) psychoanalysis
Answer: C
Rationale: Influenced by Charles Darwin, William James developed functionalism, the study of the purpose and function of behavior and conscious experience.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

89. Patricia believes that the purpose of jealousy in men is to prevent their mates from becoming impregnated by other men. The reason why it is so common, she argues, is that this is a very adaptive behavior from an evolutionary perspective. Patricia's approach to jealousy is an example of
A) structuralism.
B) functionalism.
C) empiricism.
D) behaviorism.
Answer: B
Rationale: Functionalism is the study of the purpose and function of behavior and conscious experience. In this example, Patricia is arguing that the "function" of male jealousy is to avoid raising the offspring of another male. William James, who developed functionalism, was greatly influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history***
APA SLO: ***1.3—Use concepts, language and major theories of the discipline to account for psychological phenomena.***

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90. Suppose you were one of the early graduate students in the newly developed field of psychology. Your mentor is interested in discovering the answers to questions like, "Why is the ability to forget helpful?" and "How do emotions assist us in social situations?" Your mentor's approach is most consistent with the _____ perspective.
A) behaviorist
B) functionalist
C) psychoanalytic
D) structuralist
Answer: B
Rationale: Functionalism is the study of the purpose and function of behavior and conscious experience. In this example, both questions center on how specific behaviors and mental processes are adaptive, in other words, "what is their function?"
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

91. John Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of
A) behavior.
B) the mind.
C) the brain.
D) consciousness.
Answer: A
Rationale: John Watson argued that only changes in the environment and behavior can be observed and measured, and that the mind and consciousness cannot be studied scientifically. While Watson's approach did not exclude studying the physical brain from the field of psychology, Watson believed that psychology should fundamentally be the study of behavior.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
% correct 74 a= 74 b= 6 c= 7 d= 12 r = .33

92. Which school of psychology questioned whether psychologists should study mental processes?
A) psychoanalysis
B) behaviorism
C) Gestalt psychology
D) humanism
Answer: B
Rationale: Proponents of behaviorism—like John Watson—argued that only changes in the environment and behavior can be observed and measured, and that mental events and processes cannot be studied scientifically.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

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93. What advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?
A) "Focus on observable behavior."
B) "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."
C) "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."
D) "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."
Answer: A
Rationale: Proponents behaviorism—like John Watson—argued that only changes in the environment and behavior can be observed and measured, and that mental events and processes cannot be studied scientifically.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 75 a= 75 b= 6 c= 14 d= 3 *r* = .38
% correct 78 a= 78 b= 3 c= 16 d= 3 *r* = .34
% correct 72 a= 72 b= 3 c= 5 d= 21 *r* = .60

94. Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a Ph.D. in psychology in the 1920s. Your advisor was strongly influenced by John B. Watson. Which of the following might your advisor consider an acceptable choice for your research?
A) a survey of daydreams
B) an analysis of how specific behaviors are acquired
C) a survey of sexual imagery in dreams of men and women
D) an analysis of the thought processes students report while answering test items
Answer: B
Rationale: Proponents behaviorism—like John Watson—argued that only changes in the environment and behavior can be observed and measured, and that mental events and processes cannot be studied scientifically.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 81 a=7 b= 81 c=3 d= 7 *r* = .45

95. Which founding contributors to psychology helped develop behaviorism?
A) Gestalt and Wundt
B) Freud and Watson
C) Watson and Pavlov
D) Pavlov and Wundt
Answer: C
Rationale: The Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov contributed to the discovery classical conditioning, which became central to behaviorism. John Watson popularized behaviorism in the United States.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 78 a= 6 b= 10 c= 78 d= 7 *r* = .49

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96. B. F. Skinner is most associated with which perspective?
A) behaviorism
B) cognitivism
C) functionalism
D) psychoanalysis
Answer: A
Rationale: Like John Watson before him, B.F. Skinner was also a behaviorist and had considerable influence over American psychology for several decades.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

97. Humanism developed, in part, as a reaction against which two perspectives?
A) the cognitive and learning perspectives
B) the behaviorist and psychoanalytic perspectives
C) the sociocultural and cognitive perspectives
D) the biological and behaviorist perspectives
Answer: B
Rationale: Prior to the development of humanistic psychology in the 1950's, the behaviorist and psychoanalytic perspectives left little room for the concept of free will in psychology. In contrast, humanistic psychology focuses on the unique aspects of each individual human, and their freedom to act.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

98. You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as *free will* and *life's meaning*. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?
A) behaviorism
B) humanism
C) functionalism
D) psychodynamics
Answer: B
Rationale: Humanistic psychology focuses on the unique aspects of each individual human, their freedom to act (i.e., free will), their rational thought, and the belief that humans are fundamentally different from other animals. Humanistic psychologists generally seek to understand the meaning of personal experience.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22-23
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

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99. Early leaders in _____ believed that people are generally motivated to personally grow and fulfill their potential.
A) behaviorism
B) cognitive psychology
C) functionalism
D) humanistic psychology
Answer: D
Rationale: Humanistic psychology focuses on the unique aspects of each individual human, their freedom to act (i.e., free will), their rational thought, and the belief that humans are fundamentally different from other animals. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow, two major figures of humanistic psychology, believed that humans strive to develop a sense of self and are motivated to personally grow and fulfill their potential.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22-23
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***

100. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow were two major figures in the development of which psychological perspective?
A) humanistic psychology
B) functionalism
C) cognitive psychology
D) behaviorism
Answer: A
Rationale: Among the many major figures of humanistic psychology were Carl Rogers (1902-1987) and Abraham Maslow (1908-1970).
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***

101. Memory researchers like Herman Ebbinghaus and Frederick Bartlett contributed to the beginning of the _____ perspective.
A) humanistic
B) psychoanalytic
C) cognitive
D) behaviorist
Answer: C
Rationale: Unlike the behaviorists, Herman Ebbinghaus and Frederick Bartlett believed that mental processes like memory could be studied scientifically. Their work, and the work of other European psychologists studying the mind, marked the beginning of cognitive psychology.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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102. The origins of the cognitive perspective can be traced back to a handful of European psychologists who were studying
A) memory.
B) behavior.
C) computers.
D) language.
Answer: A
Rationale: The European focus on thought flourished through the early 1900s, long before psychologists in the U.S. began to take seriously the idea that they could study the mind, even if they could not see it. Thus, it was the work of European psychologists that formed the basis of the cognitive perspective. Early evidence of an emerging cognitive perspective concerned the study of memory, and included the work of Herman Ebbinghaus and Frederick Bartlett.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

103. The early perspective called gestalt psychology has evolved into the current perspective called
A) psychoanalysis.
B) cognitive psychology.
C) behavioral psychology.
D) social psychology.
Answer: B
Rationale: Gestalt psychology was a precursor to cognitive psychology, which emphasized that psychologists need to focus on the whole of the perception and experience, rather than its parts.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to distinguish among the different specializations in psychology.***
APA SLO: APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***
% correct 63 a= 13 b= 63 c= 15 d= 9 *r* = .32

104. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement that can be associated with the perspective of
A) introspection.
B) functionalism.
C) psychoanalysis.
D) gestalt psychology.
Answer: D
Rationale: Gestalt psychology was a precursor to cognitive psychology, which emphasized that psychologists need to focus on the whole of the perception and experience, rather than its parts. In other words, the whole of a perceptual experience cannot be understood by simply examining individual elements or parts.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
% correct 72 a= 5 b= 18 c= 5 d= 72 *r* = .65

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105. Professor Ashmore approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective which emphasizes how people reason, remember, and understand language. It is most likely that she accepts the _____ perspective.
A) biological
B) behavioral
C) cognitive
D) sociocultural
Answer: C
Rationale: Cognitive psychology is a modern psychological perspective that focuses on processes such as memory, thinking, and language.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand how various philosophical and scientific fields became major influences on psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***

106. _____ psychologists are generally interested in how the behavior of individuals can be influenced by other people.
A) Social
B) Gestalt
C) Behavioral
D) Humanistic
Answer: A
Rationale: Social psychologists are particularly interested in how the presence of other people influences behavior. This is not a central theme of the other options listed.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to distinguish among the different specializations in psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz
% correct 87 a= 87 b= 0 c= 10 d= 0 *r* = .45

107. Kurt Lewin is often cited as the founder of which perspective?
A) social psychology
B) cognitive psychology
C) behaviorism
D) humanistic psychology
Answer: A
Rationale: Although social psychology was born out of collaboration, Kurt Lewin is often cited as the founder of modern social psychology. Trained as a gestalt psychologist, Lewin shifted his attention to focus on race relations in the United States.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to distinguish among the different specializations in psychology.***
APA SLO: APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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108. A central theme in social psychology is that
A) human behavior can be best understood by studying individuals out of context.
B) behavior is a function of both the individual and the environment they are in.
C) social situations generally have the same effect on everyone.
D) individuals act similarly, no matter what context they are placed in.
Answer: B
Rationale: Kurt Lewin, the founder of modern social psychology, concluded that behavior is a function of the individual and the environment. This means that behavior is the result of an interaction between the individual and the social context they are in.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to distinguish among the different specializations in psychology.***
APA SLO: ***1.4—Explain major perspectives in psychology (e.g., behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural).***

Module 1.3: Putting Psychology to Work: Careers in Psychology and Related Fields

Know…
- the key terminology of psychological professions

Understand…
- the various professional settings occupied by psychologists
- the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements

Apply…
- your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work

Analyze…
- the claim that psychologists could contribute to virtually any field of work

109. Dr. Barnouti has a Ph.D. in psychology and works for the military. His goal is to find a way to keep soldiers alert and focused during long missions where they get little to no sleep. Dr. Barnouti would best be described as a _____ psychologist.
A) basic
B) research
C) forensic
D) academic
Answer: B
Rationale: Research psychologists typically work at universities, corporations, in the military, and in governmental agencies. Many psychologists working in these different settings focus on applying basic principles of psychology to real-world settings. Dr. Barnouti's research would not be described as basic, because its goal is to solve a specific problem (i.e., sleep deprivation in soldiers). He also would not be considered an academic psychologist because he does not work at a university or college, or a forensic psychologist because he does not deal with issues involving the law.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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110. The goal of _____ is to use psychological knowledge to address problems and issues across various settings and professions, including law, education, clinical psychology, and business organization and management.
A) basic psychology
B) industrial and organizational psychology
C) forensic psychology
D) applied psychology
Answer: D
Rationale: Applied psychology uses psychological knowledge to address specific problems. In contrast, the goal of basic psychology is to acquire knowledge, not to solve specific problems. While I/O and forensic psychology are types of applied psychology, I/O psychologists work specifically with companies and other organizations, while forensic psychologists work specifically with issues involving the law.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychological professions.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

111. Dr. Fernwood is a research psychologist. The main focus of her research is to use psychological knowledge to find ways to reduce bullying in schools. Dr. Fernwood's research could be described as _____ psychology.
A) basic
B) forensic
C) applied
D) I/O
Answer: C
Rationale: Applied psychology uses psychological knowledge to address specific problems, such as school bullying. In contrast, the goal of basic psychology is to acquire knowledge, not to solve specific problems. While I/O and forensic psychology are types of applied psychology, psychologists in these fields would be unlikely to study school bullying.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychological professions.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

112. No matter what they specialize in, psychologists who teach and/or conduct research at colleges and universities can be referred to as _____ psychologists.
A) academic
B) school
C) forensic
D) clinical
Answer: A
Rationale: Academic psychologists work at colleges and universities, and most combine teaching with conducting research, although some do only one or the other.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychological professions.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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113. Which of the following is true about psychiatrists and clinical psychologists?
A) psychiatrists have PsyD degrees while clinical psychologists typically have a PhD
B) psychiatrists have PhD degrees while clinical psychologists typically have a only a master's degree
C) psychiatrists have PhD degrees while clinical psychologists typically have a PsyD
D) psychiatrists have medical degrees while clinical psychologists typically have a PhD or PsyD
Answer: D
Rationale: Psychiatry is a branch of medicine and is practiced by physicians with medical degrees. Some states allow clinical psychologists to work with a master's degree, but many clinical psychologists have either a PhD or a PsyD degree.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28-29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

114. What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?
A) They obtain the same graduate degree.
B) They have the same training experiences after college.
C) They view abnormal behaviors as arising from the same causes.
D) They diagnose and treat people experiencing psychological disorders.
Answer: D
Rationale: Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists diagnosis and treat individuals with mental and behavioral disorders. However, unlike clinical psychologists, psychiatrists are physicians with medical degrees and different training. As a result, the two types of mental health professionals tend to view the causes and treatment of abnormal behavior differently.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28-29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***
% correct 52 a= 11 b= 37 c= 0 d= 52 r = .19

115. In general, _____ are more likely to prescribe drugs when treating mental health concerns and problems, while _____ are more likely to emphasize psychological approaches such as talk therapy.
A) social workers; psychiatrists
B) psychiatrists; clinical psychologists
C) clinical psychologists; psychiatrists
D) social workers; clinical psychologists
Answer: B
Rationale: As physicians, psychiatrists are likely to prescribe drugs such as antidepressants. Clinical and counseling psychologists are more likely to emphasize different approaches like talking therapies to treat mental health concerns and disorders.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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116. A friend of yours is interested in getting a graduate degree and eventually becoming a clinical psychologist. She wants her education to focus almost exclusively on the practice of clinical psychology, and to include very little research or scientific training. Which type of graduate degree programs should she apply to?
A) PhD
B) PsyD
C) MD
D) EdD
Answer: B
Rationale: Clinical psychologists typically have a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or a Doctor of Psychology PsyD degree. Unlike the PhD, which combines science and practice, the PsyD degree focuses almost exclusively on the practice of psychology.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28-29
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Understand the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

117. Nico is meeting with his academic adviser. He wishes to pursue a career where he'll work to diagnose and treat mental disorders. Nico aspires to be a(n)
A) clinical psychologist.
B) experimental psychologist.
C) forensic psychologist.
D) school psychologist.
Answer: A
Rationale: Clinical psychology is the field of psychology that concentrates on the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. The other types of psychologists listed do not typically diagnose or treat mental disorders.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29
Skill: Applied
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

118. Because _____ is a branch of medicine, it is usually practiced by a medical doctor (M.D.).
A) psychiatry
B) clinical psychology
C) social work
D) forensic psychology
Answer: A
Rationale: Unlike clinical psychology, which is usually practiced by someone with a Ph.D. or a Psy.D., psychiatrists are physicians (M.D.s).
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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119. Vido has a master's degree and has been studying how family dynamics and a person's socioeconomic situation can affect wellbeing and mental health. What type of professional is Vido most likely to become?
A) human factors psychologist
B) psychiatrist
C) school psychologist
D) social worker
Answer: D
Rationale: Social workers are likely to emphasize the social context of the individuals in treatment, such as the family's dynamics, socio-economic status, and community. Unlike many other jobs in psychology, which typically require a doctorate, social workers usually have a Master's in Social Work (MSW).
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28-29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the distinctions among mental health professions in their approaches and educational requirements.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

120. A _____ works in prisons, trains and evaluates police officers, assists with jury selection, and evaluates whether defendants are able to stand trial.
A) clinical psychologist
B) school psychologist
C) I/O psychologist
D) forensic psychologist
Answer: D
Rationale: Forensic psychology encompasses work in the criminal justice system, including interactions with the legal system and its professionals.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28-29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

121. Which of the following is a forensic psychologist most likely to do?
A) train and evaluate police officers
B) profile criminals
C) help detectives investigate a crime
D) read the body language of suspects
Answer: A
Rationale: In contrast to the way it is usually portrayed on TV and in movies, few forensic psychologists are involved in criminal profiling or investigation. You would more likely see forensic psychologists working in prisons, training and evaluating police officers, or assisting with jury selections and evaluating whether defendants are able to stand trial.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28-29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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122. What two things do most members of the helping profession (i.e., mental health professionals) have in common?
A) they have graduate degrees and state licensure or certification
B) they perform research and work at universities or colleges
C) they have a PhD and a federal certificate to practice psychotherapy
D) they can prescribe medication and have people committed to psychiatric hospitals.
Answer: A
Rationale: Most of the helping professions have two things in common: (1) graduate degrees and (2) licensure or certification as approved by individual states. The specific educational criteria, degrees, and occupational role of a mental health professional depend on their specific career.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

123. _____ psychology involves work with students with special needs, such as emotional, social or academic problems.
A) Forensic
B) Academic
C) Clinical
D) School
Answer: D
Rationale: School psychologists work with teachers, parents, and counselors to address ways to change troubling or disruptive behavior, or a cognitive disability that interferes with learning, such as dyslexia. School psychologists may spend a lot of time observing a child's behavior or administering special psychological tests to identify learning disabilities.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

124. Which of the following is true about school psychologists?
A) They only work with students who have moderate to severe cognitive disabilities.
B) They typically spend most of their time doing experimental research.
C) Most school psychologists have only a bachelor's degree.
D) They usually work in coordination with teachers, parents, and counselors.
Answer: D
Rationale: School psychologists rarely work alone; instead, they are more often part of students' educational teams, which include their parents, teachers, and counselors. In addition to working with students with cognitive disabilities, they also work with students with behavioral and/or social problems. Like most psychological health professionals, most school psychologists are required to have a graduate degree.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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125. A central concept behind the field of health psychology is that
A) psychologists should treat the body before they treat the mind.
B) certain behaviors and psychological traits can have a detrimental effect on your health.
C) mental health problems are the result of untreated physical ailments.
D) psychologists should treat patients in the same way physicians treat physical disease.
Answer: B
Rationale: Health psychology (or behavioral medicine) is the study of how individual, biological, and environmental factors affect physical health. This field deals with the behaviors and personality traits that put people at risk and that, when combined with an unfortunate genetic heritage or infection, lead to disease.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29-30
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

126. Which type of psychologist is most likely to work at a large company?
A) forensic
B) industrial/organizational (I/O)
C) clinical
D) school
Answer: B
Rationale: Industrial/organizational (I/O psychology) is a branch of applied psychology in which psychologists work for businesses and other organizations to improve employee productivity and the organizational structure of the company or business.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

127. As cellphones, cameras, music players, and other devices become more complicated, a major problem companies face is how to design the controls and menus so that they are easy and intuitive to operate. What area of psychology specializes in solving this and similar problems?
A) forensic
B) clinical
C) human factors
D) academic
Answer: C
Rationale: Human factors psychology is the study of how people interact with tools, physical spaces, or products. One job of human factors psychologists is to study human-computer-interaction to develop user-friendly software and other products.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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128. Which of the following is an environmental psychologist most likely to do?
A) redesign an office to encourage communication between employees
B) study how global warming is affecting the behavior of chimpanzees in the wild
C) help clients get in touch with nature
D) develop ways to encourage recycling
Answer: A
Rationale: Environmental psychologists study factors that improve working and living conditions by studying how the environment affects individuals or groups. Results from this type of research may be used in the design of working and living spaces to foster communication, to reduce distractions, and to prevent or reduce strain, stress, and fatigue.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

129. Which field is someone with a background in psychology likely to work in?
A) advertising
B) teaching
C) management
D) many various fields including advertising, teaching, and management
Answer: D
Rationale: Because of psychology's emphasis on research methods, psychology majors often turn out to be excellent problem solvers and critical thinkers. Also, psychology majors learn many principles of human behavior, ranging from individual cognition to group dynamics. These skills are needed for marketers, managers, teachers, and for many other careers.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Analyze the claim that psychologists could contribute to virtually any field of work.***
APA SLO: ***10.1—Identify the types of academic experience and performance in psychology and the liberal arts that will facilitate entry into the workforce, post-baccalaureate education, or both.***
Item appears in end-of-chapter quiz

Fill in the Blank Items

1. In order to be scientific, it must be possible to _____ a hypotheses.
Answer: test (*falsify* and *reject* are also acceptable answers)
Rationale: A testable hypothesis is one that can be confirmed or rejected (you do not prove a hypothesis), and a scientific hypothesis must be testable.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Understand the steps of the scientific method.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***

2. For psychologists, _____ means that we apply scientific methods carefully, examine our assumptions and biases, and tolerate ambiguity when the evidence is inconclusive.
Answer: critical thinking
Rationale Critical thinking involves exercising curiosity and skepticism when evaluating the claims of others, and with our own assumptions and beliefs.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Apply the steps in critical thinking***
APA SLO: ***3.1—Use critical thinking effectively.***

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3. The principle of _____ holds that, when dealing with competing theories, the simplest one should be chosen.
Answer: parsimony
Rationale: Scientific and critical thinking involves the use of the principle of parsimony, which means that the simplest of all competing explanations (the most "parsimonious") of a phenomenon should be the one we accept.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of this module.***
APA SLO: ***2.1—Describe the basic characteristics of the science of psychology.***
% correct 51 a= 13 b= 8 c= 51 d= 28 *r* = .38

4. The main difference between modern psychology and earlier attempts to understand the mind and behavior is psychology's use of _____.
Answer: the scientific method.
Rationale: Psychologists, like earlier philosophers, are interested in why people think and behave the way they do. The main difference between the two is that psychologists apply scientific methods to find answers.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

5. _____ is the field of psychology that concentrates on the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders.
Answer: Clinical psychology
Rationale: This is a description of clinical psychology. Psychiatry also involves the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders, but this is not the best answer because psychiatry is branch of medicine, not psychology.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

6. Psychoanalysis was developed by _____, as a way to treat his patients.
Answer: Sigmund Freud
Rationale: Psychoanalysis is a psychological approach that attempts to explain how behavior and personality are influenced by unconscious processes. Freud developed this approach after concluding that his patients' symptoms were being caused by unconscious urges, thoughts, and memories.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

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7. Wundt's primary research method was training volunteers to use _____.
Answer: introspection
Rationale: Introspection means to "look within," or to examine one's own perceptions and thoughts. William Wundt had his trained volunteers experience a stimulus and then report each individual sensation he or she could identify through introspection.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

8. Although Ivan Pavlov is usually credited with its discovery, professor Edwin Twitmyer was one of the first people to study _____.
Answer: classical conditioning
Rationale: While studying the patellar kick reflex, Edwin Twitmyer discovered that if participants heard a bell before the mallet struck their patellar tendon, they would eventually begin to respond to the bell alone. This process is now known as classical conditioning and was famously studied by Ivan Pavlov.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Know the key terminology of psychology's history.***
APA SLO: ***1.2—Demonstrate knowledge and understanding representing appropriate breadth and depth in selected content areas of psychology: theory and research representing general domains, the history of psychology, relevant levels of analysis, the overarching themes, and relevant ethical issues.***

9. While popular with audiences, television shows about criminal profilers and crime-scene investigation generally misrepresent the job of a typical _____ psychologist.
Answer: forensic
Rationale: Forensic psychology encompasses work in the criminal justice system, including interactions with the legal system and its professionals. The field is often glorified in movies and TV as criminal profiling and investigation, but it is in most cases is a practical profession involving very little of what is portrayed in these shows.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Apply your knowledge to identify the job title of psychologists based on their work.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

10._____ psychology is a branch of applied psychology in which psychologists work for businesses and other organizations to improve employee productivity and the organizational structure of the company or business.
Answer: Industrial/organizational (I/O)
Rationale: I/O psychologists work with companies and large organizations. For example, they may develop tests to hire workers who have the best chance at succeeding, they may assist work teams to improve communication and responsibility, and they may help organizations with the management of change.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Factual
Objective: ***Understand the various professional settings occupied by psychologists.***
APA SLO: ***4.1—Describe major applied areas of psychology (e.g., clinical, counseling, industrial/organizational, school, health).***

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True-False Items

1. Psychology is best defined as the study of mental illness and abnormal behavior.
Answer: False
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 3
Rationale: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior, thought, and experience. It is much more than the study of mental illness.

2. A hypothesis is a testable prediction about processes that can be observed and measured.
Answer: True
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 3
Rationale: This is the definition of a hypothesis.

3. A good hypothesis is one that is stated in the most general terms possible.
Answer: False
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 4
Rationale: A good scientific hypothesis is stated in precise terms that can clearly be confirmed or rejected.

4. Theories are basically the same thing as opinions or beliefs.
Answer: False
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 4
Rationale: Some people use the term theory in casual conversation to mean "guess" or "opinion," but this is not how the term is used in science.

5. Part of being scientifically literate is being able to apply scientific knowledge to real-world situations.
Answer: True
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 7
Rationale: Scientific literacy includes the ability to understand, analyze, and apply scientific information to real-world situations.

6. Critical thinking involves exercising curiosity and skepticism when evaluating the claims of others, and with our own assumptions and beliefs.
Answer: True
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 7
Rationale: Critical thinking involves having curiosity that drives us to ask thoughtful questions and to look beyond simple answers, and skepticism toward anything that seems to be an easy or obvious answer. It also involves questioning our own assumptions and conclusions, along with those of others.

7. Critical thinkers realize that all opinions are created equal.
Answer: False
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 9
Rationale: Critical thinking means respecting other viewpoints, but it also means that some ideas can be incorrect. In many cases, one answer emerges as the best one because a large body of evidence converges upon it.

8. Empiricism means that knowledge about the world is based on the careful observation, not common sense or speculation.
Answer: True
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 14
Rationale: Empiricism is a philosophical tenet that knowledge comes through experience and careful observation.

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9. Psychology became a scientific discipline in the 1600s.
Answer: False
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 20
Rationale: Psychology became a formal discipline in the late 1800s with the founding of Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory.

10. Phrenologists suggested that specific mental traits and dispositions could be read by examining the surface of the skull.
Answer: True
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 17
Rationale: Phrenologists believed that the brain was comprised of different "organs," each corresponding to a specific function or trait. They also believed that these organs could be discovered by examining the skull over different parts of the brain.

11. Sigmund Freud's work using hypnosis to cure patients made him to realize that many of his patients' symptoms had mental, not physical, causes and this led to the development of psychoanalysis.
Answer: True
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 18
Rationale: Freud was interested in how hypnosis seemed to cure several patients of hysterical paralysis—a condition in which an individual loses feeling and control in a specific body part, despite the lack of any known neurological damage or disease. These experiences led Freud to believe that unconscious processes were responsible for his patients' symptoms and to develop his famous approach, called psychoanalysis.

12. Psychoanalysis emphasizes the influence of unconscious urges and memories on behavior.
Answer: True
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 18
Rationale: Psychoanalysis is a psychological approach that attempts to explain how behavior and personality are influenced by unconscious processes.

13. Credit for establishing psychology as an independent field of science is generally given to William James.
Answer: False
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 20
Rationale: Most contemporary psychologists have agreed that Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory dedicated to studying human behavior, and was responsible for establishing psychology as an independent field of science.

14. The goal of Wilhelm Wundt's trained introspection volunteers was to break down behavior into its most basic elements.
Answer: True
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 20
Rationale: Wundt used introspection to analyze conscious experience by breaking it down into basic elements, and to understand how these elements work together.

15. Structuralism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behavior and consciousness.
Answer: False
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 20
Rationale: This describes functionalism, not structuralism. Structuralism was an attempt to analyze conscious experience by breaking it down into basic elements, and to understand how these elements work together.

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16. Humanistic psychology is an approach emphasizing that psychologists need to focus on the whole of the perception and experience, rather than its parts.
Answer: False
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 22-23
Rationale: This is a description of gestalt psychology, not humanistic. Humanistic psychology focuses on the unique aspects of each individual human, their freedom to act, their rational thought, and the belief that humans are fundamentally different from other animals.

17. The cognitive perspective is an approach that emphasizes mental processes in thinking, memory, language, and other areas of behavior.
Answer: True
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 24
Rationale: Cognitive psychology is a modern psychological perspective that focuses on processes such as memory, thinking, and language. Thus, much of what cognitive psychologists study are mental processes that are inferred through rigorous experimentation.

18. Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues in order to seek knowledge for its own sake rather than for its practical application.
Answer: False
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 28
Rationale: This is the description of basic research, not applied. Applied psychology uses psychological knowledge to address problems and issues across various settings and professions, including law, education, clinical psychology, and business organization and management.

19. Programs leading to a PsyD. are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner.
Answer: False
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 28
Rationale: Unlike the PhD degree, which combines science and practice of psychology, the PsyD degree focuses almost exclusively on the practice of psychology.

20. Most of the helping professions in psychology require graduate degrees and state licensure or certification.
Answer: True
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 29
Rationale: While individuals with a bachelor's degree can work in treatment settings on a basic level, most mental health jobs in psychology require a graduate degree (e.g., MSW, PhD, PsyD, MD) and licensure or certification as approved by individual states.

21. Health psychologists are interested in how lifestyle choices and other behaviors combine with genetics and environment to affect physical health.
Answer: True
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 29
Rationale: Health psychology (or behavioral medicine), the study of how individual, biological, and environmental factors affect physical health.

22. Only a small percentage of this year's bachelor-level psychology graduates will go on to work in psychological fields.
Answer: True
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 30
Rationale: Most psychology students who major or minor in psychology end up applying their knowledge in other areas, including teaching, marketing, nursing, and business.

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Essay Questions

1. Many non-scientists confuse the terms *hypothesis* and *theory*. Explain the difference between the two terms and the interaction between hypothesis testing and the construction of theories in the scientific method.
Module: 1.1 Page Ref: 3-4
Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.
- **A hypothesis is a testable prediction about processes that can be observed and measured.**
- **A theory is an explanation for a broad range of observations that integrates numerous findings into a coherent whole.**
- **A theory can generate new hypotheses, which can lend support for the theory if they are confirmed, or lead scientists to revise the theory if they are rejected.**

2. The scientific method was applied to the study of physics, biology, and chemistry beginning in the 1600s, but it was almost 300 years later before it was used to study the mind. Explain why the zeitgeist of Western world in the 17th century slowed the development of psychological science.
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 14
Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.
- **People in the 1600s were not willing to accept that the mind could be studied with science.**
- **Applying the scientific method to the mind would imply that the mind followed predictable laws, and would blur the lines between the body and the soul.**
- **At the time, most people believed in dualism: the idea that the mind or soul was separate from the body and not part of the physical world that the scientific method was designed to study.**

3. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, many of the early contributions to psychology were made, not by psychologists, but by individuals from other professions. Identify how each of the following professions/areas contributed to the early development of psychology: physics, evolutionary theory, medicine, and the social sciences. Provide examples of individual contributions for each.
Module: 1.2 Page Ref: 16-19
Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.
- **Physicists like Gustav Fechner contributed the study of psychophysics and helped to explain how the physical and mental worlds interact.**
- **Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory helped to explain how different behaviors and traits, like physical traits, could develop through the process of natural selection.**
- **Physicians like Broca and Wernicke contributed to our understanding of brain localization.**
- **Another medical contribution to psychology was from Sigmund Freud, who used medical ideas to treat disorders of emotions, thought, and behavior.**
- **Social scientists like Francis Galton developed statistical methods for measuring human traits.**

4. To most people, the word *psychologist* conjures up an image of a therapist listening intently to a client. But not all psychologists do clinical work. Describe the different professional activities of psychologists.
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 28-30
Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.
- **Research psychologists typically work at universities, corporations, in the military, and in governmental agencies (such as the National Institutes of Health and Mental Health).**
- **Academic psychologists teach and do research in colleges and universities.**
- **Psychologists provide mental health services (e.g., clinical and social workers).**
- **Psychologists conduct research and apply the findings of psychology in nonacademic settings such as business (I/O psychology), law (forensic psychology), and design (human factors psychology).**

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5. The majority of students who study psychology do not go on to become psychologists. Analyze the claim that individuals with psychology training could contribute to virtually any field of work. Include examples of jobs that require skills and knowledge associated with psychology.
Module: 1.3 Page Ref: 30
Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- **Because of psychology's emphasis on research methods, psychology majors often turn out to be excellent problem solvers and critical thinkers.**
- **Psychology majors learn many principles of human behavior, ranging from individual cognition to group dynamics.**
- **These skills are needed for marketers, managers, and teachers.**

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QUESTIONS FROM THE TEXTBOOK

1. A testable prediction about processes that can be observed and measured is referred to as a(n) _____.
a. theory
b. hypothesis
c. opinion
d. hunch
Answer: B
Module 1.1

2. A theory or prediction is falsifiable if:
a. it has been proven false.
b. it is impossible to test.
c. there can be evidence for it or against it.
d. if and only if it comes from pseudoscience.
Answer: C
Module 1.1

3. How would you apply the biopsychosocial model to a news report claiming that anxiety is caused by being around other people who are anxious?
a. Recognize that the news report considers all portions of the biopsychosocial model.
b. Recognize that psychologists do not regard biological factors when it comes to anxiety.
c. Recognize that the only effective treatment of anxiety must be drug based.
d. Recognize that the news report only considers one portion of the biopsychosocial model.
Answer: D
Module 1.1

4. The hypothesis that "exercise improves memory ability" is a scientific one because:
a. it cannot be confirmed.
b. it cannot be rejected.
c. it makes a specific, testable prediction.
d. it can be proven.
Answer: C
Module 1.1

5. Someone who exercises curiosity and skepticism about assumptions and beliefs is using _____.
a. critical thinking
b. a hypothesis
c. pseudoscience
d. the biopsychosocial model
Answer: A
Module 1.1

6. Scientific literacy does not include _____.
a. gathering knowledge
b. accepting common sense explanations
c. critical thinking
d. applying scientific information to everyday problems
Answer: B
Module 1.1

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7. Paul is considering whether to take a cholesterol-reducing medicine that has been recommended by his physician. He goes to the library and learns that the government agency that oversees medications—the FDA—has approved the medication after dozens of studies had been conducted on their usefulness. Which aspect of critical thinking does this best represent?
a. Paul has examined the nature and source of the evidence.
b. Paul was simply curious.
c. Paul did not consider alternative viewpoints.
d. Paul was avoiding overly emotional thinking.
Answer: A
Module 1.1

8. In philosophical terms, a materialist is someone who might believe that:
a. money buys happiness.
b. species evolve through natural selection.
c. personality can be measured by feeling for bumps on the surface of the skull.
d. everything that exists, including human beings, are composed exclusively of physical matter.
Answer: D
Module 1.2

9. According to psychoanalytic theory, which of the following would be the most likely explanation for why someone is behaving aggressively?
a. They are acting on evolved survival instincts.
b. There is something going on at the unconscious level that is causing them to behave this way.
c. They are acting out of free will.
d. The environment is determining their behavioral response.
Answer: B
Module 1.2

10. Jan believes that all knowledge is acquired through experience with the world. Jan is probably _____.
a. an empiricist
b. a supporter of eugenics
c. a clinical psychologist
d. a phrenologist
Answer: A
Module 1.2

11. Francis Galton made a significant contribution to psychology by introducing methods for studying how heredity contributes to human behavior. Which alternative explanation was Galton overlooking when he argued that heredity accounts for these similarities?
a. The primary importance of the nature side of the nature versus nurture debate
b. The fact that people who share genes live together in families, so they tend to share environmental privileges or disadvantages
c. A materialistic account of behavior
d. The concept of dualism, which states that the mind is separate from the body
Answer: B
Module 1.2

12. _____ was the study of the basic components of the mind, while _____ was the study of how they work.
a. Structuralism; functionalism
b. Behaviorism; functionalism
c. Functionalism; structuralism
d. Humanism; structuralism
Answer: A
Module 1.2

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13. A distinct feature of behaviorism is its _____.
a. search for the deeper meaning of human existence
b. search for patterns that create a whole that is greater than its parts
c. use of introspection
d. exclusive emphasis on observable behavior
Answer: D
Module 1.2

14. Gwen is in search of the deeper meaning of her life, and would like to learn more about her potential as a human being. Which of the following types of psychologists would likely be most useful to her?
a. Humanistic
b. Gestalt
c. Behaviorist
d. Social
Answer: A
Module 1.2

15. The gestalt psychologists, with their focus on perception and experience, are closely linked to modern-day _____ psychologists.
a. developmental
b. social
c. cognitive
d. evolutionary
Answer: C
Module 1.2

16. A professional who would study how stress affects the heart is a(n) _____ psychologist.
a. environmental
b. health
c. clinical
d. I/O
Answer: B
Module 1.3

17. A _____ psychologist would likely be asked to evaluate whether different display screens are optimal for work performance.
a. health
b. forensic
c. school
d. human factors
Answer: D
Module 1.3

18. A major difference between most clinical psychologists and psychiatrists is that:
a. clinical psychologists can prescribe medications.
b. psychiatrists prescribe medications.
c. to be a clinical psychologist, you must obtain a doctorate degree.
d. to be a psychiatrist, you need to obtain only a master's degree.
Answer: B
Module 1.3

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19. You meet someone on the bus who is a psychiatrist. From this, you may safely assume that:
a. she completed medical school.
b. she is likely to be analyzing you right now.
c. her work involves profiling criminals.
d. she most likely conducts research and teaches at a university.
Answer: A
Module 1.3

20. Psychologists could be involved in virtually any field of work because:
a. they study how people behave in multiple situations, including how they carry out the tasks associated with their jobs.
b. they are not enough jobs, so psychologists usually cannot find work in their own field.
c. they are more likely to change careers than most other professions.
d. it is unlikely that they have the social skills needed when working cooperatively with others.
Answer: A
Module 1.3

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GENERAL TEST BANK

1. Psychologists use research techniques based on _____.
a. inductive reasoning
b. objective introspection
c. deductive reasoning
d. the scientific method

Answer d % correct 86 a= 6 b= 3 c= 5 d= 86 r = .36
Module 1.1

2. The pattern of characteristic thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that persists over time and situations and distinguishes one person from another is called _____.
a. a trait.
b. an emotional profile.
c. personality.
d. the primary process.

Answer c % correct 59 a= 38 b= 3 c= 59 d= 0 r = .20
Module 1.1 , 1.2

3. Structuralism emphasizes _____.
a. individual differences
b. the application of biological principles to the mind
c. the influence of subconscious urges on conscious behavior
d. the basic units of experience and their combinations

Answer d % correct 45 a= 12 b= 30 c= 14 d= 45 r = .41
Module 1.2

4. The first psychology laboratory was founded by _____.
a. Wundt
b. James
c. Titchener
d. Watson

Answer a % correct 60 a= 60 b= 7 c= 18 d= 16 r = .21
Module 1.2

5. Freud was the founder of _____.
a. existential psychology
b. behavioral psychology
c. psychoanalysis
d. behaviorism

Answer c % correct 70 a= 2 b= 22 c= 70 d=6 r = .49
Module 1.2

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6. In the late 20th century, psychology _____.
a. expanded dramatically
b. stagnated
c. contracted slightly
d. contracted dramatically

Answer a % correct 80 a= 80 b= 9 c= 4 d= 6 r = .29
Module 1.2

7. By general agreement, psychology was born in _____.
a. 1642
b. 1853
c. 1879
d. 1906

Answer c % correct 32 a= 12 b= 50 c= 32 d= 6 r = .23
Module 1.2

8. Freud's theories differed radically from the views of his predecessors because of _____.
a. its extensive use of laboratory research to support its claims
b. the emphasis it placed on Eastern philosophies and culture
c. the emphasis it placed on unconscious processes
d. its emphasis on environmental learning as the source for most personality characteristics

Answer c % correct 71 a= 6 b= 4 c= 71 d= 19 r = .40
Module 1.2

9. Titchener was a member of the _____ school of thought.
a. structuralist
b. functionalist
c. behaviorist
d. reductionist

Answer a % correct 70 a= 70 b= 16 c= 12 d= 3 r = .39
Module 1.2

10. As a science, psychology is approximately how old?
a. 50 years
b. 100+ years
c. 150 years
d. 2500 years since the field dates back to the ancient Greeks

Answer b % correct 26 a= 3 b= 26 c= 23 d= 47 r = .36
Module 1.2

11. Modern psychology is said to have begun when:
a. Greek philosophers began studying the differences between people.
b. Wundt opened the first laboratory devoted to the scientific study of psychology.
c. Freud developed psychoanalytic theory and therapy.
d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis.

Answer b % correct 77 a= 17 b= 77 c= 4 d= 3 r = .26
Module 1.2

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12. The psychological school that asks, "What are mental processes for?" rather than "What are mental processes?" is which of the following?
a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. humanism
d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 76 a= 13 b= 76 c= 2 d= 10 r = .48
Module 1.2

13. Which of the following does NOT fit with the other three?
a. Wundt
b. 1879
c. functionalism
d. introspection

Answer c % correct 55 a= 8 b= 4 c= 55 d= 33 r = .26
Module 1.2

14. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?
a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. behaviorism
d. humanism

Answer a % correct 64 a= 64 b= 14 c= 12 d= 10 r = .52
Module 1.2

15. The primary method of investigation used by structuralists was:
a. natural observation.
b. dream interpretation.
c. analytic introspection.
d. experimentation.

Answer c % correct 54 a= 20 b= 2 c= 54 d= 24 r = .42
Module 1.2

16. Psychology is said to have begun when
a. medicine was seen to be ineffective in treating neurosis.
b. Wilhelm Wundt started the first psychological laboratory.
c. Sigmund Freud opened his private practice in Vienna.
d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis.

Answer b % correct 74 a= 8 b= 74 c= 3 d= 15 r = .28
Module 1.2

17. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?
a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. behaviorism
d. humanism

Answer a % correct 49 a= 49 b= 19 c= 22 d= 10 r = .38
Module 1.2

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18. Psychologists stopped relying on the method of analytic introspection as their primary research tool because:
a. they wanted to study mental processes rather than observable behavior.
b. results were inconsistent across labs.
c. laboratory research was replaced by field research.
d. the technique did not provide useful information for therapists.

Answer b % correct 56 a= 31 b= 56 c= 3 d= 9 r = .27
Module 1.2

19. A psychologist bases his/her theories completely on measuring observable behaviors. This psychologist is probably a _____.
a. humanist
b. behaviorist
c. structuralist
d. functionalist

Answer b % correct 88 a= 1 b= 88 c= 9 d= 1 r = .21
Module 1.2

20. Psychology:
a. has an applied side.
b. is a science of behavior.
c. has goals of describing, predicting, and explaining events.
d. all of the above

Answer d % correct 87 a= 1 b= 10 c= 2 d= 87 r = .29
Module 1.2

21. Cognitive psychologists are a subgroup of experimental psychologists who are concerned primarily with:
a. neurobiological events which underlie behavior.
b. the function of age on behavior.
c. mental events which intervene between stimuli and responses.
d. how people are affected by social situations.

Answer c % correct 80 a= 10 b= 4 c= 80 d= 6 r = .21
Module 1.2

22. Cognitive psychologists are concerned with the scientific study of _____.
a. reinforcement
b. alienation and apathy
c. mental processes
d. self-actualization

Answer c % correct 90 a= 4 b= 0 c= 90 d= 6 r = .29
Module 1.2

23. After more than a year in Iranian prisons, 52 American hostages were released by Iran's revolutionary government and allowed to return to the United States. Of the following professionals, _____ psychologists would probably have LEAST professional interest in that event.
a. counseling
b. clinical
c. social
d. experimental

Answer d % correct 77 a= 5 b= 11 c= 7 d= 77 r = .23
Module 1.2

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24. Psychologists use techniques based on _____.
a. cultural ethnocentrism
b. objective introspection
c. philosophical logic
d. the scientific method

Answer d % correct 76 a= 0 b= 20 c= 3 d= 76 r = .26
Module 1.2

25. An individual's personality, as well as situational variables, will determine that person's _____.
a. behavior
b. predispositions
c. uniqueness
d. all of the above

Answer a % correct 55 a= 55 b= 3 c= 20 d= 23 r = .24
Module 1.2

26. Behavior is influenced by:
a. personality.
b. situational characteristics.
c. individual interpretations of unique situations.
d. all of the above

Answer d % correct 90 a= 3 b= 3 c= 3 d= 90 r = .30
Module 1.2

27. Which aspect of the mind held the greatest fascination for Freud?
a. the preconscious mind
b. the conscious area
c. suppressions
d. the unconscious

Answer d % correct 86 a= 14 b= 0 c= 0 d= 86 r = .26
Module 1.2

28. _____ emphasizes that humans are positively motivated and progress toward higher levels of functioning.
a. Humanistic psychology
b. Psychoanalytic theory
c. Social learning theory
d. Trait theory

Answer a % correct 89 a= 89 b= 5 c= 6 d= 0 r = .44
Module 1.2

29. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are _____.
a. behaviorists
b. psychoanalysts
c. humanists
d. cognitivists

Answer c % correct 87 a= 10 b= 0 c= 87 d= 3 r = .35
Module 1.2

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30. Which of the following believes humans have a natural motivation to reach their highest potential?
a. Maslow
b. Skinner
c. Adler
d. Jung

Answer a % correct 48 a= 48 b= 3 c= 41 d= 7 r = .45
Module 1.2

31. _____ name the theory that emphasizes the concept that humans are positively motivated and progress toward higher levels of functioning.
a. Humanistic
b. Psychoanalytic
c. Social learning
d. Trait

Answer a % correct 91 a= 91 b= 0 c= 9 d= 0 r = .28
Module 1.2

32. A therapist is interested in interpreting dreams and in having clients relate their thoughts without modifying them. This therapist is most likely to be a
a. client-centered therapist.
b. psychoanalyst.
c. cognitive therapist.
d. behavior therapist.

Answer b % correct 86 a= 4 b= 86 c= 9 d= 1 r = .35
Module 1.2

33. Client-centered therapy was founded by _____.
a. Rogers
b. Wolpe
c. Adler
d. Jung

Answer a % correct 62 a= 62 b= 19 c= 17 d= 2 r = .46
Module 1.2

34. Psychoanalysis was a therapy technique designed by _____.
a. Fritz Perls
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Carl Rogers
d. Alfred Adler

Answer b % correct 91 a= 2 b= 91 c= 2 d= 3 r = .32
Module 1.2

35. Genuineness, empathy, unconditional positive regard, and self-growth are all associated with _____ therapy.
a. gestalt
b. humanistic
c. cognitive
d. behavioral

Answer b % correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 1 d= 3 r = .39
Module 1.2

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36. Freud believed that many psychological problems were the result of:
a. feelings and emotions repressed during childhood.
b. genetic factors.
c. organic disturbances.
d. the identity crises.

Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 5 c= 0 d= 0 r = .20
Module 1.2

37. Person-centered therapy has its roots in:
a. humanistic psychology.
b. the medical model.
c. psychoanalysis.
d. the cognitive model.

Answer a % correct 74 a= 74 b= 2 c= 19 d= 4 r = .27
Module 1.2

38. Psychoanalytic theory was developed by:
a. Freud.
b. Perls.
c. Erikson.
d. Rogers.

Answer a % correct 96 a= 96 b= 2 c= 1 d= 0 r = .24
Module 1.2

39. Of the following, which type of therapist would be more interested in a client's past rather than the current situation?
a. psychoanalytic
b. rational-emotive
c. behavioral
d. Gestalt

Answer a % correct 77 a= 77 b= 3 c= 15 d= 5 r = .33
Module 1.2

40. Which of the following approaches is based on the premise that people naturally strive to reach their potential and lead a fulfilling life?
a. psychoanalytic
b. behavioral
c. humanistic
d. biomedical

Answer c % correct 86 a= 3 b= 11 c= 86 d= 0 r = .23
Module 1.2

41. In Gestalt psychology, the focus is on:
a. changing overt behavior.
b. becoming more aware of the self.
c. resolving repressed conflicts.
d. fulfilling personal potential.

Answer b % correct 53 a= 25 b= 53 c= 16 d= 6 r = .28
Module 1.2

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42. The belief that anxiety results from feelings and emotions repressed during childhood was proposed by _____.
a. Perls
b. Moniz
c. Pinel
d. Freud

Answer d % correct 88 a= 5 b= 5 c= 3 d= 88 r = .32
Module 1.2

43. Which of the following types of psychologists is most prepared to help a person who hears voices and believes she is Joan of Arc?
a. forensic
b. counseling
c. school
d. clinical

Answer d % correct 87 a= 3 b= 10 c= 1 d= 87 r = .34
Module 1.3

44. Steve, a college sophomore, is seeing a psychologist because of his intense fear of people. His counselor feels that Steve's fear is a product of unresolved conflicts about his parents, and his childhood experiences with them. Steve's therapist is most characteristic of which school of psychology?
a. behaviorism
b. psychoanalytic
c. humanistic
d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 80 a= 6 b= 80 c= 13 d= 1 r = .33
Module 1.3

45. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
a. A psychologist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
b. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
c. Clinical psychologists treat severe psychological disturbances and psychiatrists treat mild disorders.
d. Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists can prescribe medications to their patients.

Answer b % correct 83 a= 4 b= 83 c= 10 d= 4 r = .36
Module 1.3

46. Political polls taken before major elections are examples of _____ research.
a. correlational
b. experimental
c. case study
d. survey

Answer d % correct 92 a= 4 b= 1 c= 3 d= 92 r = .21
Module 1.3

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47. Physiological psychologists study _____.
a. human mental and physical growth from the prenatal period through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age
b. the biological basis for human behavior.
c. the differences among individuals in such traits as anxiety, sociability, self-esteem, the need for achievement, and aggressiveness
d. how people influence one another

Answer b % correct 49 a= 26 b= 49 c= 20 d= 5 r = .42
Module 1.3

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