**Chapter 1**

**What Is Psychology?**

1. Psychology is formally defined as

A. the study of the human brain.

B. the subjective study of human behavior.

**C.** the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

D. the exclusive study of abnormal behavior.

*Page: 4APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: Defining Psychology

2. One way to tell that an explanation is pseudoscientific rather than scientific is to

A. see if the explanation is historically accurate.

B. look at the emotional impact of the explanation on people.

C. see if the explanation has scientific terminology in it.

**D.** look at how readily proponents of the explanation will accept evidence to the contrary.

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: Defining Psychology3. Which of the following is an example of a behavior?

A. A man imagines that he is a bat.

B. A student remembers an answer to a question.

**C.** A woman drives to work.

D. An old man forgets his birthday.

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: Defining Psychology4. \_\_\_\_\_ are the thoughts, feelings, and motives that each of us experiences privately but that cannot be observed directly.

**A.** Mental processes

B. Behaviors

C. Fetal processes

D. Mannerisms

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: Defining Psychology5. According to the science of psychology, a behavior is a(n)

A. feeling that is acknowledged.

B. attitude that can be changed.

**C.** action that can be directly observed.

D. goal for life.

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: Defining Psychology6. Which of the following statements is true of mental processes?

A. Each of us experiences them publicly.

B. They are considered to be pseudoscientific.

C. They are the same as behaviors.

**D.** They cannot be observed directly.

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Feedback: Defining Psychology7. According to the science of psychology, which of the following is a mental process?

A. Swimming

**B.** Feeling proud

C. Crying

D. Reading out loud

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: Defining Psychology8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of reflecting deeply and actively, asking questions, and evaluating the evidence.

A. Subjectivity

B. Creative thinking

**C.** Critical thinking

D. Selective wisdom

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Critical Thinking*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind 9. Which of the following statements best defines critical thinking in psychology?

A. It is the process of accepting observed events as true.

**B.** It is the process of reflecting deeply, asking questions, and evaluating evidence.

C. It is a form of thinking intended to create something new and different.

D. It is a form of thinking that has been rejected by contemporary psychologists.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Critical Thinking*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind10. Behaviors differ from mental processes in that behaviors

A. are controlled externally.

B. stem from critical thinking.

C. are expressed privately.

**D.** can be observed directly.

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*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind11. Which of the following scenarios demonstrates the attitude of skepticism in psychology?

A. Martina asks her pharmacist to repeat the instructions for taking her medication.

B. Doug tells a customer at his clothing boutique that she can buy clothes that are cheaper at another store.

**C.** Lindsey wonders if the sleeping pill she has been prescribed can really help her sleep.

D. Alex buys the newest exercise ball in the market to help him lose weight in just five days.

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*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind12. In psychology, being skeptical means

A. using personal opinions to predict behavior.

B. arriving at conclusions through conjecture.

**C.** questioning what everybody knows.

D. accepting viewpoints without evidence.

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*Difficulty: Low*

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*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind13. Using the \_\_\_\_\_ means gaining knowledge through the observation of events, the collection of data, and logical reasoning.

A. pseudoscientific method

**B.** empirical method

C. unskeptical method

D. superfluous method

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind14. Psychology has advanced as a field because

A. psychologists always agree with one another about why the mind and behavior work as they do.

B. it does not foster controversies.

**C.** psychologists think deeply and reflectively and examine the evidence on all sides.

D. it is not based on an empirical method.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind15. Positive psychology is a branch of psychology that emphasizes

A. all sides of human experience.

**B.** human strengths.

C. the unconscious experiences of people.

D. psychological problems.

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Positive Psychology*

Feedback: Psychology as the Science of All Human Behavior 16. Which of the following is a criticism of positive psychology?

A. It focuses on how and why things go wrong in life.

B. It relies on Freud’s ideas about human nature.

**C.** It neglects certain sides of human experience.

D. It emphasizes human weaknesses.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Positive Psychology*

Feedback: Psychology as the Science of All Human Behavior17. Psychology emerged as a science from the field of

**A.** philosophy.

B. physics.

C. chemistry

D. spirituality.

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

Feedback: Psychology in Historical Perspective 18. The method of study used by Wilhelm Wundt and his collaborators to discover the basic elements, or “structures,” of mental processes was

A. psychonautics.

B. natural selection.

**C.** introspection.

D. psychoanalysis.

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism 19. Which of the following statements is true of introspection as a method of study?

A. It is considered a pseudoscience.

B. It is used by functionalists to prescribe medication to patients.

C. It is effective as a scientific method if performed in an uncontrolled laboratory setting.

**D.** It relies entirely on a person’s conscious reflection.

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*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism20. Which school of psychology is Wilhelm Wundt associated with?

A. Functionalism

**B.** Structuralism

C. Humanism

D. Behaviorism

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism21. The historical perspective known as \_\_\_\_\_ focused on identifying the structures of the human mind using introspection as the method of study.

A. functionalism

**B.** structuralism

C. humanism

D. behaviorism

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism22. Mark, a psychologist, is researching how mothers feel when their babies cry. He asks his first subject to reflect upon her thoughts and feelings while her baby is crying. In this scenario, which of the following psychological approaches is Mark most likely using for his research?

A. Functionalism

**B.** Structuralism

C. Humanism

D. Behaviorism

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism23. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the method of introspection used by Wilhelm Wundt?

**A.** A researcher documents his subject’s description of an experience.

B. A scientist asks her subject to remember and recall a list of words.

C. A scientist observes rats in a maze to see how fast they learn to find their way out.

D. A researcher attributes a species’ characteristics to natural selection.

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism24. In the context of structuralism as a perspective of psychology, the primary research method used was

A. hypnosis.

B. psychoanalysis.

C. natural selection.

**D.** introspection.

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism25. Will and Megan are student researchers in the field of psychology whose method of study is introspection. In trying to understand mental processes, they attempt to analyze the mind in terms of its basic elements. In the context of psychological approaches, their research represents

A. functionalism.

**B.** structuralism.

C. behavioral psychology.

D. insight psychology.

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism26. In which early school of thought in psychology did researchers ask participants to think about what was going on mentally as various events took place?

A. Behaviorism

B. Functionalism

**C.** Structuralism

D. Humanism

*Page: 9APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Difficulty: Low*

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*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

27. In a psychological study, Danny is asked to report the sensations he experiences when he is subjected to the persistent sound of an ambulance siren. In this scenario, Danny is most likely being studied through the method of

**A.** introspection.

B. pseudoscience.

C. functionalism.

D. psychoanalysis.

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

28. Which of the following is true about Wilhelm Wundt’s early work in psychology?

A. He was the first person to think about the mind as a separate entity from the body.

B. He was the first person to connect the soul to the body.

C. He was the first person to connect the brain to the mind.

**D.** He was the first person to introduce the idea that mental processes could be measured.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

29. William James, a prominent American psychologist and philosopher, focused on human interactions with the outside world and the purpose of thoughts. His view is known as

A. psychoanalysis.

B. behaviorism.

**C.** functionalism.

D. structuralism.

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

30. Which of the following statements is true of functionalism?

A. It primarily uses introspection as a method of research.

B. It emphasizes the components of the mind.

C. It states that there are rigid structures in the mind.

**D.** It probes the purposes of the mind and behavior in an individual's adaptation to the environment.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

31. In the field of psychology, individuals who advocate \_\_\_\_\_ are most likely to consider the mind as flexible and fluid, characterized by constant change in response to a continuous flow of information from the world.

A. structuralism

**B.** functionalism

C. the humanistic approach

D. the behavioral approach

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

32. William James called the natural flow of thought

A. free recall.

**B.** a stream of consciousness.

C. an association of ideas.

D. natural selection.

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

33. In psychology, William James was highly influential in developing the school of thought known as

A. psychodynamics.

B. behaviorism.

C. structuralism.

**D.** functionalism.

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

34. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates between structuralism and functionalism in early psychology?

A. Functionalism focused on the elements of the mind; structuralism focused on the purpose of thoughts.

B. Functionalism focused on the functions of the mind; structuralism focused on the functions of behavior.

C. Functionalism relied on introspection; structuralism relied on a stream of consciousness.

**D.** Functionalism was about the “why” of the mind; structuralism was about the “what” of the mind.

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*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

35. Wendy, a psychology student, is keen to learn why human beings cry when they are sad and laugh when they are happy. She wants to know how these emotions help human beings adapt to changes in the environment.

Which historical perspective of psychology are Wendy’s interests most reflective of?

**A.** Functionalism

B. Behaviorism

C. Socialism

D. Structuralism

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

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*Topic: Functionalism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

36. Charles Darwin argued that \_\_\_\_\_ determines which species wins the competition for scarce resources.

A. pseudoscience

**B.** natural selection

C. passive ignorance

D. pseudoscepticism

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Natural Selection*

Feedback: Darwin’s Natural Selection

37. When describing the process of natural selection, Charles Darwin claimed that

A. genes only carry physical traits and not the traits associated with survival and reproduction.

B. environments that do not favor certain organisms will help these organisms propagate their species.

**C.** organisms that are best adapted to their environment will survive and produce offspring.

D. genetic mutations are initiated by human beings and are not responsible for evolution.

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*Topic: Natural Selection*

Feedback: Darwin’s Natural Selection

38. Which of the following is NOT true of the principle of natural selection proposed by Darwin?

A. Some members of a species are born with specific genetic mutations that help them adapt to a particular change in the environment.

B. When there is a change in the environment, the species with a characteristic that helps it to adapt to the change will survive.

**C.** A characteristic can be passed from one generation to the next without being recorded in the genes.

D. A species that produces many offspring will survive.

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*Topic: Natural Selection*

Feedback: Darwin’s Natural Selection

39. Psychologists use \_\_\_\_\_ to study the role of the brain in psychological processes.

**A.** neuroscience

B. pseudoscience

C. conjecture

D. introspection

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

40. Dr. Stanley, a psychologist, conducts a study on the effect of the color red on babies. Although there is no visible change in the babies when they see the color, he studies their neural patterns and notes that specific sections of their brains are being stimulated by the color. In this scenario, which of the following approaches has Dr. Stanley used for his research?

A. The psychodynamic approach

B. The cognitive approach

**C.** The biological approach

D. The behavioral approach

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*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the systematic study of the structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry of the nervous system.

A. Neurokinesis

B. Neurohumor

**C.** Neuroscience

D. Neuroacanthocytosis

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*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

42. The \_\_\_\_\_ to psychology focuses on the body, especially the brain and nervous system.

**A.** biological approach

B. behavioral approach

C.psychodynamic approach

D. cognitive approach

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

43. Which of the following is true of neuroscience as a contemporary approach to psychology?

A. It focuses on natural selection as the method of evolution for species.

B. It focuses on the unconscious elements of behavior, thought, and emotion.

C. It emphasizes that behavior can only be understood through direct observation.

**D.** It emphasizes that the brain is central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion.

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*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

44. Jake, a researcher, measures the levels of testosterone in adult males when they perform aggressive acts. He is of the opinion that hormone levels are the single-most prominent cause of male aggression. In this scenario, Jake is most likely using the \_\_\_\_\_ approach in his study.

A. evolutionary

B. humanistic

C. sociocultural

**D.** biological

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

45. Professor Alan is studying the regions of the brain that are activated when his subjects view disturbing images from horror movies. In the context of perspectives in psychology, the professor is using the \_\_\_\_\_ approach in his study.

A. cognitive

B. psychodynamic

C. sociocultural

**D.** biological

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Biological Approach*

Feedback: The Biological Approach

46. Which of the following best describes B. F. Skinner’s beliefs about studying human behavior?

A. Adult behaviors are best understood by examining childhood experiences.

B. Psychology should be about people's thoughts, feelings, and goals.

**C.** Psychology should be about what people do.

D. The structure of the mind can be understood through the use of introspection.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

47. Which of the following psychologists was a leading proponent of behaviorism?

A. Carl Rogers

**B.** B. F. Skinner

C. Ivan Pavlov

D. Sigmund Freud

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*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

48. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology emphasizes the scientific study of observable responses and their environmental determinants.

A. humanistic

**B.** behavioral

C. psychodynamic

D. evolutionary

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*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

49. Annette is an adolescent with extreme social anxiety. Dr. Benson’s treatment plan for Annette focuses on rewarding her whenever she takes a step toward conquering her fears. In this scenario, Dr. Benson adheres most closely to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. cognitive

**B.** behavioral

C. psychodynamic

D. sociocultural

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

50. Which of the following is most likely to be the focus of study for a behavioral psychologist?

A. the feelings of rejection a person experiences during childhood

B. the sensations a person reports when he or she is tapped on the knee

**C.** the effect of rewards and punishments on a child’s behavior

D. the mental images a person conjures up when reflecting on a pleasant vacation

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

51. Timothy is a behavioral psychologist. Which of the following techniques is he most likely to use to motivate a little girl to clean her room?

A. Stimulating certain parts of the little girl’s brain

B. Suggesting the idea to the little girl while she is hypnotized

C. Letting the little girl feel a sense of intrinsic achievement

**D.** Offering the little girl $10 for cleaning her room

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

52. A psychologist who is more interested in what a person does than how a person feels, has most likely adopted the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

**A.** behavioral

B. cognitive

C. humanistic

D. psychodynamic

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

53. Which approach of psychology most clearly focuses on observable responses?

A. The abstractionist approach

**B.** The behavioral approach

C. The estradiol approach

D. The creationist approach

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

54. Which of the following statements is true of behaviorists?

A. They believe that psychology should be about people’s thoughts and feelings.

**B.** They emphasize the scientific study of observable behavioral responses.

C. They primarily use the method of introspection in their experimental studies.

D. They unanimously reject the importance of thought processes in psychology.

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

55. Katherine, a socially inhibited teenager, has always been withdrawn and isolated at her rehabilitation center.

However, one day she voluntarily initiates and maintains a conversation with another teenager. Which of the following explanations is most applicable to her behavior in the context of the behavioral approach?

A. She has finally recognized her need for affiliation.

B. She is using a defense mechanism.

**C.** She has been promised a reward if she initiates contact with another person.

D. She has been prescribed a drug that makes her less socially awkward.

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

56. A family therapist tells Mr. and Mrs. Johnson that they will have to take away some of their son’s privileges if they want him to stop bullying his younger brother. In the context of psychological perspectives, the family therapist most likely follows the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. evolutionary

B. cognitive

**C.** behavioral

D. psychodynamic

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

57. Individuals who believe that rewards and punishments determine our actions are following the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. psychodynamic

B. biological

**C.** behavioral

D. evolutionary

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

58. Eva is a five-year-old girl who has been brought to Dr. Frost for therapy because she has suddenly stopped speaking; she answers no questions and communicates with no one. Dr. Frost uses techniques intended to uncover Eva’s unconscious thoughts or experiences. He believes that the answer lies within her mind. In this scenario, Dr. Frost is following the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

**A.** psychodynamic

B. biological

C. behavioral

D. humanistic

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

59. Which of the following statements is true of the practitioners of the psychodynamic approach?

A. They believe that personality is shaped entirely by genetic factors.

**B.** They believe that sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think.

C. They emphasize that psychology should be about what people do and should not concern itself with things that cannot be seen, such as thoughts, feelings, and goals.

D. They use evolutionary ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining specific human behaviors.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

60. In his psychotherapeutic practice, Dr. Wagner stresses on his clients’ unconscious processes as well as their unresolved conflicts. Dr. Wagner most likely adheres to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. behavioral

B. cognitive

**C.** psychodynamic

D. sociocultural

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

61. During a therapy session, Mrs. Brown’s therapist, Donald, asks her about her dreams because he believes that they are the key to her unconscious mind. In this scenario, Donald is most likely using the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. behavioral

B. cognitive

C. sociocultural

**D.** psychodynamic

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

62. Dr. White, a therapist, tells her clients that she is less interested in their day-to-day lives and more interested in their childhood experiences. Which approach to psychology is Dr. White most likely a proponent of?

**A.** The psychodynamic approach

B. The behavioral approach

C. The evolutionary approach

D. The humanistic approach

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

63. After a few months of therapy, Michelle’s therapist, Allen, reveals to her that her symptoms of anxiety are most likely a result of her troubled childhood, which was spent in fear of a very strict father. Which of the following approaches to psychology is Allen most likely using to understand and explain Michelle’s symptoms?

A. The evolutionary approach

B. The behavioral approach

**C.** The psychodynamic approach

D. The sociocultural approach

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

64. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology emphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological drives and society’s demands, and early childhood family experiences.

A. evolutionary

B. behavioral

**C.** psychodynamic

D. cognitive

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

65. Nineteen-year-old Steve is extremely antisocial. He often gets into trouble with the law and is unable to hold on to any part-time job for long. His best friend is determined to find out about his childhood because she believes that his experiences as a child will help explain his adjustment problems as an adult. In this scenario, his best friend’s approach is most similar to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. evolutionary

**B.** psychodynamic

C. behavioral

D. humanistic

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

66. With which of the following psychological approaches is Sigmund Freud associated?

**A.** The psychodynamic approach

B. The humanistic approach

C. The cognitive approach

D. The sociocultural approach

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

67. Dr. Brian, a therapist, explains to 15-year-old Darcy’s parents that Darcy fears his stepmother because most of the fairy tales he heard in his childhood portrayed stepmothers as evil people. Which of the following approaches is Dr. Brian using to explain Darcy’s behavior?

**A.** The psychodynamic approach

B. The humanistic approach

C. The cognitive approach

D. The sociocultural approach

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

68. How do today’s psychodynamic theories differ from Freud’s original psychodynamic approach to psychology?

A. Freud’s original psychodynamic approach did not pay any attention to unconscious motivation.

B. Freud’s original psychodynamic approach was focused primarily on observable behaviors.

**C.** Today’s theories place less emphasis on sexual drives as determinants of behavior.

D. Today’s theories place less emphasis on social and cultural experiences as determinants of behavior.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

69. Anna and Diane are psychologists. Anna follows a psychodynamic perspective, while Diane embraces a humanistic perspective. Although they disagree in a number of ways, their approaches are similar in that both

A. emphasize the importance of biological and genetic factors.

**B.** acknowledge the importance of internal mental processes.

C. owe their philosophical roots to British empiricism.

D. focus exclusively on the impact of culture and society on an individual.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

70. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology, a person is in control of his or her life and has the capacity for positive growth.

**A.** humanistic

B. psychodynamic

C. evolutionary

D. biological

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

71. Abe and Carl are psychologists who believe that people have free will and can make choices based on higher human values. Abe’s and Carl’s views reflect the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. sociocultural

B. behavioral

**C.** humanistic

D. psychodynamic

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

72. The humanistic approach to psychology emphasizes the role of \_\_\_\_\_ as a determinant of behavior.

A. proprioception

B. unconscious impulses

**C.** free will

D. external rewards

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

73. Dennis, a psychologist, conducts a survey on why most people tend to help a crying child. After the survey, he explains that most people help a crying child because they choose to live by higher human values such as altruism. In this scenario, Dennis’s explanation is reflective of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. biological

B. behavioral

**C.** humanistic

D. psychodynamic

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

74. A psychologist following the humanistic approach to psychology would be most interested in how

A. children learn about relationships by observing their parents’ interactions.

**B.** people make choices that lead to positive growth.

C. drugs affect one’s capability to accurately judge one’s abilities.

D. people interpret behavior according to the cultures they belong to.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

75. The humanistic approach to psychology and the behavioral approach to psychology differ in that the behavioral approach states that humans are driven by

A. unconscious impulses, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by external rewards.

B. evolutionary factors, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by unconscious impulses.

**C.** mental processes, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by free will.

D. biological factors, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by evolutionary factors.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

76. Henry, the seven-year-old subject of an experiment, acts out by hitting his little brother often. Observing psychologists attempt to explain Henry’s violent behavior. Which of the following explanations would most likely be provided by a humanistic psychologist?

A. Henry’s aggression is caused by a chemical imbalance in his brain.

B. Henry’s aggression is facilitated by the feelings of abandonment he experienced as a toddler.

C. Henry’s aggression is facilitated by the attention he receives when he hits his brother.

**D.** Henry’s aggression is caused by Henry’s use of free will.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

77. Which of the following psychological approaches focuses on the mental processes involved in knowing how we direct our attention, perceive, remember, think, and solve problems?

A. The psychodynamic approach

B. The behavioral approach

C. The humanistic approach

**D.** The cognitive approach

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

78. Which of the following statements is true of cognitive psychologists?

A. They stress that people lack the ability to control their lives.

**B.** They view the mind as an active and aware problem-solving system.

C. They emphasize that people are simply controlled by the environment in which they live.

D. They believe that humans are purely motivated by external rewards.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

79. The cognitive approach to psychology differs from the behavioral approach to psychology in that the cognitive approach

A. believes that people are controlled by genetic factors, whereas the behavioral approach believes that people are controlled by psychodynamic factors.

**B.** views the mind as an active and aware problem-solving system, whereas the behavioral approach portraysbehavior as governed by external forces.

C. emphasizes that people are controlled by their environment, whereas the behavioral approach emphasizes that people’s personalities are influenced by genetic factors.

D. believes that humans are purely motivated by external rewards, whereas the behavioral approach emphasizes that people are influenced by unconscious processes.

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*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

80. Cognitive psychology is best described as

**A.** a study of the mental processes involved in knowing how we solve problems.

B. the therapeutic applications of critical thinking.

C. an area of psychology that attempts to reduce the focus on internal processes.

D. a subspecialty of psychology based exclusively on observable behavior.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

81. Which of the following psychological perspectives endorses a view of the mind as an active and aware problem-solving system?

A. The psychodynamic perspective

B. The biological perspective

C. The behavioral perspective

**D.** The cognitive perspective

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

82. In the \_\_\_\_\_ view of psychology, an individual’s mental processes are in control of behavior through memories, perceptions, images, and thinking.

A. sociocultural

**B.** cognitive

C. behavioral

D. biological

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

83. Peter, a psychology student, is working on identifying the ways in which adults interpret information and then use the information to solve problems and make decisions. In this scenario, Peter’s research most likely reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. behavioral

**B.** cognitive

C. biological

D. sociocultural

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

84. Dr. Jackson has spent a lifetime studying how adults solve problems. It is likely that Dr. Jackson specializes in the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. behavioral

**B.** cognitive

C. sociocultural

D. evolutionary

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

85. Dr. Vance, a psychologist, performs a test that requires its participants to solve a puzzle. If Dr. Vance’s study is to find out how the human mind solves puzzles, he is most likely a

A. psychoanalyst.

B. behaviorist.

**C.** cognitive psychologist.

D. humanistic psychologist.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

Feedback: The Cognitive Approach

86. Which of the following is a criticism of the evolutionary approach to psychology?

**A.** It inaccurately explains why men and women have different social roles.

B. It considers the influence of cultural diversity in shaping personalities.

C. It deemphasizes the role of environment in human psychology.

D. It considers the role of human experience in shaping personalities.

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

Feedback: The Evolutionary Approach

87. According to evolutionary psychologists

**A.** human behavior is traceable to problems early humans faced in adapting to their environments.

B. sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think, feel, and behave.

C. people have the ability to control their lives and are not simply controlled by the environment.

D. an individual’s mental processes are in control of behavior through memories, perceptions, images, and thinking.

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

Feedback: The Evolutionary Approach

88. The \_\_\_\_\_ to psychology focuses on ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining scientific human behaviors.

**A.** evolutionary approach

B. psychodynamic approach

C. cognitive approach

D. structuralism approach

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

Feedback: The Evolutionary Approach

89. Professor McDonald believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference has been known to enhance the survival of their species. This opinion best illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. industrial

B. cognitive

**C.** evolutionary

D. psychodynamic

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

Feedback: The Evolutionary Approach

90. Which of the following accurately describes what evolutionary psychologists believe?

A. The traits of the living members of a species are a result of the survival of the fittest.

B. The traits that one looks for in a potential spouse are based on characteristics that have allowed humans to survive.

C. Some behaviors are ingrained into a species as they assist in maintaining the reproductive ability of the species.

**D.** All of these answers are correct.

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

Feedback: The Evolutionary Approach

91. \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists believe that their approach provides an umbrella that unifies the diverse fields of psychology.

**A.** Evolutionary

B. Psychodynamic

C. Industrial

D. Cognitive

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

Feedback: The Evolutionary Approach

92. Which of the following statements is true about the sociocultural approach to psychology?

A. It claims that human behavior cannot be understood without understanding the physiology of the brain.

B. It faces the danger of being replaced by the psychoanalytic approach to behavior.

C. It becomes less important as the nations of the world become increasingly economically interdependent.

**D.** It argues that understanding a person’s behavior requires knowing about the ethnic context in which the behavior occurs.

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

Feedback: The Sociocultural Approach

93. The College of Architecture in the city of Exodia has a student population comprised largely of foreign students. The dean of the college has hired a psychologist to help the faculty understand and manage the needs of these foreign students. In this scenario, the psychologist hired by the dean is most likely a

A. podiatrist.

B. neuroscientist.

**C.** socioculturalist.

D. paleontologist.

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

Feedback: The Sociocultural Approach

94. If a psychologist studies about the behavioral differences between people from two religions, he or she is most likely following the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

A. psychodynamic

B. cognitive

C. humanistic

**D.** sociocultural

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

Feedback: The Sociocultural Approach

95. Elixir Inc. has a recruitment policy that favors hiring people from minority groups. To ensure that its diverse workforce helps rather than hinders business development, Elixir is seeking the guidance of a psychologist.

Keeping its needs in mind, Elixir will most likely hire a

A. psychotherapist.

B. neuroscientist.

**C.** socioculturalist.

D. psychoanalyst.

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

Feedback: The Sociocultural Approach

96. Dr. Smith is conducting research on the levels of achievement motivation in the country of Spadia. He is studying the behaviors of different religious groups to determine the correlation between religious upbringing and the need to achieve. In this scenario, Dr. Smith is most likely using the \_\_\_\_\_ approach in his research.

**A.** sociocultural

B. biological

C. cognitive

D. psychodynamic

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

Feedback: The Sociocultural Approach

97. In the context of careers in psychology, research has shown that more psychologists work in \_\_\_\_\_ than in any other setting.

A. corporate environments

B. psychiatric hospitals

**C.** academic environments

D. rehabilitation centers

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

98. When psychologists who primarily provide therapy engage in evidence-based practice, they are using

A. pseudoscience to determine mental processes.

B. speculation to establish explanations for human behavior.

**C.** therapeutic tools whose effectiveness is supported by empirical research.

D. the trial-and-error method for the purpose of subjectivity in research.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

99. In psychology, individuals who are primarily engaged in helping others are often called \_\_\_\_\_ of psychology.

**A.** practitioners

B. antagonists

C. propagandists

D. cynics

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

100. In the context of careers in psychology, a specialist with a medical degree who specializes in abnormal behavior is known as a(n)

A. behaviorist.

B. organizational psychologist.

C. developmental psychologist.

**D.** psychiatrist.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

101. If a person goes to medical school and specializes in psychological disorders, he or she will most likely practice

A. health psychology.

B. counseling psychology.

**C.** psychiatry.

D. pathology.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

102. Which of the following statements is true of psychiatrists?

A. They specialize in solving sociocultural issues.

B. They have a doctoral degree in psychology.

C. They are psychologists who study genetics.

**D.** They can prescribe medication.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

103. Which of the following statements accurately differentiates between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists?

A. Psychiatrists need to have at least one year of internship in a mental health facility to practice psychology, whereas clinical psychologists are only required to do graduate work to practice psychology.

**B.** Psychiatrists have medical degrees, whereas clinical psychologists have doctoral degrees.

C. Psychiatrists are not licensed to practice therapy, whereas clinical psychologists are licensed to practice therapy.

D. Psychiatrists follow the psychodynamic approach to solve sociocultural issues, whereas clinical psychologists follow the biological approach to study evolutionary psychology.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

104. Which of the following statements is true of psychologists?

A. Psychologists who engage in clinical practice differ from psychiatrists in that they can prescribe drugs.

**B.** Psychologists who primarily provide therapy engage in evidence-based practice.

C. Psychologists employed at universities are actively discouraged from doing research.

D. Psychologists are required to do eight years of graduate work with three years of internship to be eligible to practice clinical psychology.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

105. Marlena, diagnosed with clinical depression, is frustrated with her therapist because he has not helped her overcome her illness. Marlena has lost faith in self-reflection and analysis and believes that the only way her symptoms will reduce is through medication. In this scenario, which psychological professional should Marlena consult for her needs?

A. A clinical psychologist

B. A professional counselor

**C.** A psychiatrist

D. A pathologist

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

106. Richard, a psychologist, is specifically interested in the brain’s role in behavior. Which of the following is most likely his area of specialization in psychology?

A. Evolutionary psychology

B. Behavior modification

**C.** Behavioral neuroscience

D. Cognitive psychology

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

107. Simon, a psychologist, is interested in studying the regions of the brain that are stimulated when a person feels anxious. Simon’s study fits best into the area of specialization known as

A. sociocultural psychology.

B. structuralism.

**C.** behavioral neuroscience.

D. pseudoscience.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

108. George, a scientist, is studying how the levels of certain neurotransmitters in the brain create the condition of depression. George’s study fits best into the area of specialization known as

A. pseudoscience.

B. social psychology.

**C.** behavioral neuroscience.

D. structuralism.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

109. Dr. Lane is monitoring the levels of specific chemicals in the human brain to see their effects on the development of psychosis in individuals. Dr. Lane’s study fits best into the area of

**A.** behavioral neuroscience.

B. social psychology.

C. structuralism.

D. pseudoscience.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

110. Mathew, a psychologist, is studying the different physical systems and psychological processes that are activated in his subject, Patrick, every time Patrick listens to a song he likes. In this scenario, Mathew is most likely working in the specialized area of

A. industrial psychology.

**B.** sensation and perception.

C. motivation and emotion.

D. clinical psychology.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

111. A psychologist who studies the psychological processes that allow a person to listen to a musical tune is most likely specializing in the area of

**A.** sensation and perception.

B. behavioral psychology.

C. environmental psychology.

D. intelligence and consciousness.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

112. \_\_\_\_\_ is the intricate process by which behavior changes in response to changing circumstances.

A. Stagnation

**B.** Learning

C. Postulation

D. Anticipation

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

113. \_\_\_\_\_ is the broad name given to the field of psychology that specifically examines attention, consciousness, information processing, and memory.

A. Psychopathology

**B.** Cognitive psychology

C. Behavioral psychology

D. Psychoanalysis

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

114. Norman, a psychologist, is conducting a study about why memory decreases with age and how the skills of problem solving and decision making change as a person grows older. In this scenario, Norman’s study fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. behavioral

B. forensic

C. clinical

**D.** cognitive

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

115. Researchers in cognitive psychology and sensation perception are sometimes called

A. paleontologists.

B. pseudoscientists.

**C.** experimental psychologists.

D. structuralists.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

116. In the context of areas of specialization in psychology, \_\_\_\_\_ psychology is concerned with how people become who they are, from conception to death.

**A.** developmental

B. forensic

C. industrial

D. health

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

117. Which of the following statements is true of developmentalists?

**A.** They study aging in humans.

B. They are primarily used in legal settings by police agencies.

C. They specialize in studying forensics.

D. They specialize in studying paleontology.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

118. Michael, a psychologist, is studying how biological and environmental factors contribute to a person’s growth from birth to death. Michael’s topic of study fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

**A.** developmental

B. forensic

C. health

D. environmental

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

119. A psychologist’s research focuses on how ecological changes affect a child’s growth. The psychologist’s focus fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. clinical

**B.** developmental

C. cognitive

D. humanistic

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

120. Diane, a psychologist, is examining the intrinsic factors that make Stella ambitious and passionate about accomplishing her goals but make Cameron indifferent to the goals assigned to him. In this scenario, Diane’s research fits best into the area of specialization known as

A. behavioral psychology.

B. forensic psychology.

**C.** motivation and emotion.

D. sensation and perception.

*Page: 15APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

121. Personality psychology considers personality, consisting of the

A. physiological traits of an individual.

**B.** relatively enduring characteristics of an individual.

C. ability of an individual to study forensics.

D. continuous flow of changing sensations, images, thoughts, and feelings in an individual.

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

122. If a psychologist deals with the unique problems and characteristics of an individual, he or she is most likely specialized in \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. physiological

B. social

C. community

**D.** personality

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

123. Which of the following scenarios correctly illustrates the work of a social psychologist?

**A.** Derek studies how groups of people start to think alike when they spend time together.

B. Christian studies the differences in reproductive rates among mammals.

C. Tiara examines the physiological changes that a person experiences when he or she is anxious.

D. Jemima examines the areas of the human brain involved in emotional hyperactivity.

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

124. Which of the following areas of specialization in psychology deals specifically with people’s interpersonal relationships, group perceptions, and attitudes?

**A.** Social psychology

B. Personality psychology

C. Psychodynamic psychology

D. Developmental psychology

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

125. Dr. Ames is a scientist whose focus of research is on the way groups influence the decisions that individuals make. In the context of areas of specialization in psychology, Dr. Ames is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

A. health

B. personality

C. developmental

**D.** social

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

126. The research questions that concern \_\_\_\_\_ include understanding and working to reduce racial prejudice and determining whether two heads really are better than one.

**A.** social psychologists

B. paleontologists

C. podiatrists

D. physical therapists

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

127. Which of the following types of psychologists is likely to be most interested in noting the reactions of the audience in a theater when a fire alarm goes off?

A. A developmental psychologist

**B.** A social psychologist

C. An industrial psychologist

D. An evolutionary psychologist

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

128. In the context of areas of specialization in psychology, personnel matters and human resource management are among the main concerns of \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

**A.** industrial

B. organizational

C. social

D. personality

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

129. Which of the following statements is true of industrial and organizational psychology?

A. Both are centered on the workers in organizations and not on the organizations that employ the workers.

B. Both industrial and organizational psychologists can prescribe medicines.

C. Industrial psychology exclusively uses the behavioral approach to psychology, whereas organizational psychology exclusively uses the biological approach to psychology.

**D.** Industrial psychology focuses on personnel matters, whereas organizational psychology focuses on organizational leadership.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

130. Bianco Inc. is struggling with the low productivity and high turnover of its employees. Management at Bianco consults Edward, a psychologist, who suggests that the lack of recreational opportunities at Bianco is a probable reason for the dissatisfaction among its employees. In this scenario, Edward’s area of specialization most likely is \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. cognitive

B. clinical

**C.** industrial

D. personality

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

131. The most widely practiced specialization in psychology is \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. experimental

**B.** clinical and counseling

C. evolutionary

D. industrial and organizational

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

132. The scientific study of psychological disorders and the development of diagnostic categories and treatments for those disorders is known as

A. psychoanalysis.

**B.** psychopathology.

C. experimental psychology.

D. applied psychology.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

133. Samantha has been diagnosed with a personality disorder. She has various symptoms that make it difficult for her to function in the real world. Dr. Powell examines Samantha’s symptoms and considers all the external factors that may have played a role in Samantha’s illness. In this scenario, Dr. Powell is most likely a professional in the field of

**A.** clinical psychology.

B. neuropsychology.

C. cognitive psychology.

D. evolutionary psychology.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

134. Jacob finds it difficult to concentrate on his work. He wants to find the reason for his inability to be as productive as he used to be. In this scenario, he is most likely to consult a(n)

**A.** counseling psychologist.

B. neuropsychologist.

C. structuralist.

D. evolutionary psychologist.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

135. Which of the following is true about health psychology?

**A.** Health psychologists study the roles of stress and coping in people’s lives.

B. Health psychologists work in the area of mental health only.

C. Health psychology is a one-dimensional approach to human health.

D. Health psychology focuses primarily on psychological disorders.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

136. \_\_\_\_\_ is a multidimensional approach to human well-being that emphasizes psychological factors and lifestyle.

A. Psychoanalysis

B. Environmental psychology

**C.** Health psychology

D. Pathology

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

137. Eric, a psychologist, opens a center for the caregivers of people with mental illness. His intention is to provide the caregivers with the support they need to live with a mentally ill person and to prevent the development of any illnesses in the caregivers. In this scenario, Eric’s work fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. cognitive

B. sport

**C.** community

D. environmental

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

138. Community psychologists try to prevent mental health problems by

**A.** identifying high-risk groups.

B. using pseudoscientific methods.

C. reversing psychopathological studies to fit their arbitrary needs.

D. exploring the differences in animal and human psychology.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

139. Teresa, a 15-year-old, has problems with adjustment. She is distracted and restless in class and very resistant to authority. A consultant psychologist administers an intelligence test to Teresa and discovers that Teresa’s adjustment problems are because she has an extremely high IQ. In this scenario, Teresa has been most likely tested by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

A. evolutionary

B. environmental

**C.** school

D. educational

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

140. Which of the following statements is true of school and educational psychologists?

A. Educational psychologists study the development of individuals from birth till death.

B. School psychologists cannot administer tests to children.

C. School psychologists cannot make recommendations about educational placement.

**D.** Educational psychologists work at colleges and universities.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

141. Based on the various studies she has conducted, Olivia, a psychologist, suggests that people tend to sleep well in rooms with green walls because the walls make them feel like they are surrounded by nature. In this scenario, Olivia’s studies fit best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

A. industrial

B. clinical

**C.** environmental

D. personality

*Page: 19–20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

142. Clinotech Inc. hires a psychologist, Matt, to improve the productivity of its workers. Matt analyzes the company’s layout and recommends changes to the office layout as well as additional changes, such as adding plants to the office and changing the wall paint. In this scenario, Matt is most accurately classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. counseling psychologist

B. clinical psychologist

**C.** environmental psychologist

D. personality psychologist

*Page: 19–20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

143. The managers at a gym have approved the renovation of the gym. They want to make sure that the physical changes do not have a negative impact on the performance of the players during games. Which of the following psychologists would most likely study the behavior of the athletes in response to the changes?

**A.** Environmental psychologists

B. Industrial psychologists

C. Cognitive psychologists

D. Psychodynamic psychologists

*Page: 19–20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

144. \_\_\_\_\_ psychology is the field of psychology that applies psychological concepts to the legal system.

A. Educational

**B.** Forensic

C. Psychodynamic

D. Physiological

*Page: 20APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

145. Which of the following types of psychologists is asked to evaluate whether a person is likely to be a danger to society?

A. Educational psychologist

**B.** Forensic psychologist

C. Psychodynamic psychologist

D. Evolutionary psychologist

*Page: 20APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

146. Jim, a lawyer, is considering hiring a psychologist to help with jury selection. Jim will most likely hire a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

A. social

**B.** forensic

C. educational

D. physiological

*Page: 20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

147. Which of the following psychologists would most likely be interested in studying the personalities of athletes and what makes them different from nonathletes?

A. Cognitive psychologist

B. Psychoanalyst

**C.** Sport psychologist

D. Psychopathologist

*Page: 20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

148. Which of the following psychologists is an athlete most likely to consult if he or she was suddenly unable to perform in a game and wanted to understand why?

A. Educational psychologist

B. Humanistic psychologist

**C.** Sport psychologist

D. Community psychologist

*Page: 20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

149. Kara was surprised to learn that certain hand signals that indicate a job well done in the United States are socially unacceptable in other countries. This finding is most likely the result of research conducted by a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

A. psychodynamic

**B.** cross-cultural

C. personality

D. cognitive

*Page: 20APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

150. Which of the following is true about the nature-nurture controversy in psychology?

A. Nature refers to the social experiences that affect a person’s psychological characteristics.

B. The controversy is indicative of how the mind impacts the body.

**C.** Both nature and nurture play significant roles in the psychology of a person.

D. Nurture refers to the genetic heritage of a person.

*Page: 21APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Health Psychology*

Feedback: How the Body Impacts the Mind

151. List the fundamental goals of psychological research. Explain, with an example, how each of these goals is accomplished in a research study.

Student answers will vary. The fundamental goals of psychological science are to describe, predict, and explain behavior.

Researchers might be interested in knowing whether individuals will help a stranger who has fallen down. The investigators could devise a study in which they observe people walking past a person who needs help.

* Through many observations, the researchers could come to describe helping behavior by counting how many times it occurs in particular circumstances.
* They may also try to predict who will help, and when, by examining characteristics of the individuals studied. Are happy people more likely to help? Are women or men more likely to help?
* After psychologists have analyzed their data, they also will want to explain why helping behavior occurred when it did.
* Finally, these investigators might be interested in improving helping behavior by devising strategies.

*Page: 4APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

152. Define the terms “behavior” and “mental processes.” Provide two examples of each.

Student answers will vary. Behavior is everything people do that can be directly observed. Mental processes are the thoughts, feelings, and motives that each person experiences privately but that cannot be observed directly. Examples of behavior are a baby crying and a college student riding a motorcycle to campus.

Examples of mental processes are a baby’s feelings when its mother leaves the room and a student’s memory of a motorcycle trip.

*Page: 4APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

153. Describe why positive psychology is important to the study of human beings.

Positive psychology is important to the study of human beings because it brings a greater balance to the field by moving beyond focusing on how and why things go wrong in life to understanding how and why things go right. To be a truly general science of human behavior, psychology must address all sides of human experience.

*Page: 7-8APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Positive Psychology*

154. Describe the term “pseudoscience.” Provide one example.

Student answers will vary. Related to critical thinking and skepticism is the distinction between science and pseudoscience. Pseudo means “fake,” and pseudoscience refers to information that is couched in scientific terminology but is not supported by sound scientific research. Astrology is an example of a pseudoscience.

Although astrologers may present detailed information about an individual, supposedly based on when that person was born, no scientific evidence supports these assumptions and predictions. One way to tell that an explanation is pseudoscientific rather than scientific is to look at how readily proponents of the explanation will accept evidence to the contrary.

*Page: 5APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

155. Describe the method of introspection used by the proponents of structuralism. Provide an example.

Student answers will vary. Wundt and his collaborators concentrated on discovering the basic elements, or “structures,” of mental processes. Their approach was thus called structuralism because of its focus on identifying the structures of the human mind, and their method of study was introspection. Introspection means looking inside one’s own mind, by focusing on one’s own thoughts (literally, “looking inside”). For this type of research, a person in Wundt’s lab would be asked to think (introspect) about what was going on mentally as various events took place. For example, the individual might be subjected to a sharp, repetitive clicking sound and then might have to report whatever conscious thoughts and feelings the clicking produced. Introspection relies entirely on the person’s conscious reflection. What made this method scientific was the systematic, detailed self-report required of the person in the controlled laboratory setting.

*Page: 8-9APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

156. Describe the concept of functionalism. Who was most closely associated with this approach?

William James’s view of psychology was referred to as functionalism. Functionalism probed the functions and purposes of the mind and behavior in the individual’s adaptation to the environment. Functionalists focused on human interactions with the outside world and the purpose of thoughts.

*Page: 9APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Functionalism*

157. Discuss Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution and the process of natural selection.

According to evolutionary theory, species change through random genetic mutation. That means that, essentially by accident, some members of a species are born with genetic characteristics that make them different from other members. If these changes are adaptive (if they help those members compete for food, survive, and reproduce), they become more common in the species. If environmental conditions were to change, however, other characteristics might become favored by natural selection, moving the process in a different direction. Natural selection is an evolutionary process in which organisms that are best adapted to their environment will survive and, importantly, produce offspring.

*Page: 9APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Natural Selection*

158. Describe the biological approach to psychology, and include a discussion on neuroscience.

The biological approach examines behavior and mental processes by focusing on the body, especially the brain and nervous system. Neuroscience is the scientific study of the structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry of the nervous system. Neuroscientists emphasize that the brain and nervous system are central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion.

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Biological Approach*

159. Explain the behavioral approach to psychology.

The behavioral approach emphasizes the scientific study of observable behavioral responses and their environmental determinants. It focuses on an organism’s visible interactions with the environment—that is, behaviors, not thoughts or feelings. The principles of the behavioral approach have been widely applied to help people change their behavior for the better.

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

160. Explain the psychodynamic approach to psychology.

The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological drives (such as the drive for sex) and society’s demands, and early childhood family experiences. Practitioners of this approach believe that sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think, feel, and behave.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

161. Explain the cognitive approach to psychology.

According to cognitive psychologists, the human brain houses a “mind” whose mental processes allow us to remember, make decisions, plan, set goals, and be creative. The cognitive approach, then, emphasizes the mental processes involved in knowing how individuals direct their attention, perceive, remember, think, and solve problems.

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

162. Explain the sociocultural approach to psychology.

The sociocultural approach examines the ways in which social and cultural environments influence behavior. Socioculturalists argue that understanding a person’s behavior requires knowing about the cultural context in which the behavior occurs. The sociocultural view focuses not only on comparisons of behavior across countries but also on the behavior of individuals from different ethnic and cultural groups within a country.

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

163. Explain the fundamental differences between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist.

A clinical psychologist typically has a doctoral degree in psychology, which requires approximately four to five years of graduate work and one year of internship in a mental health facility. In contrast, a psychiatrist is a physician with a medical degree who subsequently specializes in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy. Another difference between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist is that a psychiatrist can prescribe drugs, whereas a clinical psychologist generally cannot.

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

164. What is psychopathology?

Clinical psychologists are interested in psychopathology, which is the scientific study of psychological disorders and the development of diagnostic categories and treatments for those disorders.

*Page: 17APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

165. In psychology, what question arises from the relationship between body and mind?

The relationship between body and mind is illustrated in a major question that psychologists regularly encounter: What is the impact of nature (genetic heritage) versus nurture (social experience) on a person’s psychological characteristics?

*Page: 21APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Health Psychology*

166. Pseudoscience refers to information that is couched in scientific terminology but is not supported by sound scientific research.

**TRUE**

*Page: 5APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Defining Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind

167. Objectivity means going with our hunches rather than waiting to see what the evidence tells us.

**FALSE**

*Page: 5APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind

168. Psychology has advanced as a field because psychologists do not always agree with one another about why the mind and behavior work as they do.

**TRUE**

*Page: 5APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Feedback: The Psychological Frame of Mind

169. Psychology emerged from the disciplines of philosophy, biology, and physiology.

**TRUE**

*Page: 8APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

Feedback: Psychology in Historical Perspective

170. Structuralists concentrated on identifying the basic elements of the human mind.

**TRUE**

*Page: 8APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

171. Whereas functionalists were looking inside the mind and searching for its structures, structuralists focused on human interactions with the outside world and the purpose of thoughts.

**FALSE**

*Page: 9APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: Wundt’s Structuralism and James’s Functionalism

172. According to evolutionary theory, species change through predetermined genetic mutation.

**FALSE**

*Page: 9APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Natural Selection*

Feedback: Darwin's Natural Selection

173. Neuroscience is exclusively linked to research on human thought.

**FALSE**

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Structuralism*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

174. Neuroscience emphasizes that the brain and nervous system are central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion.

**TRUE**

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

175. All contemporary behaviorists reject the importance of thought processes in the determination of human behavior.

**FALSE**

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

176. The behavioral approach to psychology focuses on the thoughts or feelings that influence the way people behave.

**FALSE**

*Page: 11APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

Feedback: The Behavioral Approach

177. The psychodynamic approach to psychology contends that there are many unconscious determinants of behavior.

**TRUE**

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

178. Sigmund Freud believed that early family relationships shape an individual’s personality.

**TRUE**

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

Feedback: The Psychodynamic Approach

179. The humanistic approach to psychology stresses that people are controlled by the environment.

**FALSE**

*Page: 12APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

180. In the context of the approaches to psychology, humanists believe that people can change their own fates through conscious decisions.

**TRUE**

*Page:12 APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

Feedback: The Humanistic Approach

181. The sociocultural approach to psychology states that differences in culture have negligible impact on people’s personalities.

**FALSE**

*Page: 13APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

Feedback: The Sociocultural Approach

182. Dr. Sam is a clinical psychologist and his father is a psychiatrist. One difference between them is that Dr. Sam’s father can prescribe drugs, whereas Dr. Sam cannot.

**TRUE**

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

183. If a person consults a clinical psychologist with the expectation that he or she will be prescribed medication for an illness, he or she is mistaken.

**TRUE**

*Page: 14APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Feedback: Careers in Psychology

184. Alan is a psychologist who studies how individuals’ thinking and behavior are influenced by groups. His area of specialization is personality psychology.

**FALSE**

*Page: 16APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Topic: Areas of Specialization*

Feedback: Areas of Specialization

185. In psychology, nature refers to the genetic heritage of a person.

**TRUE**

*Page: 21APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology.*

*Topic: Health Psychology*

Feedback: How the Body Impacts the Mind

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