

Test Bank for Exploring Psychology in Modules 12th Myers

TEST BANK SAMPLE PREVIEW

PUBLISHER

Macmillan

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2022

RESOURCE TYPE

Test Bank

ISBN

9781319132125

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation?

- a. critical thinking
- b. structuralism
- c. empirical approach
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: c

2. The empirical approach draws on

- a. observation.
- b. experimentation.
- c. both observation and experimentation.
- d. neither observation nor experimentation.

ANSWER: c

3. Professor Thomas uses scientific procedures to test whether watching violent videos increases the frequency of aggressive behavior among participants. This best illustrates

- a. functionalism.
- b. Freudian psychology.
- c. an empirical approach.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

4. Ceylan is pregnant. Her friend claims to be able to predict the baby's sex and birth date. To test this claim, Ceylan can use

- a. introspection.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. the empirical approach.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: c

5. Which of the following is true regarding the field of psychology?

- a. It is a pseudoscience.
- b. It is a science, similar to biology and chemistry.
- c. It is a field that is often confused with science.
- d. It is not based on scientific methods.

ANSWER: b

6. Putting a scientific attitude into practice requires humility as well as

- a. enhanced critical thinking.

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- b. a biopsychosocial approach.
- c. curiosity and skepticism.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

7. Less helpfulness and unrealistic academic confidence have been associated with
- a. enhanced critical thinking.
 - b. a lack of curiosity.
 - c. increased skepticism.
 - d. a lack of humility.

ANSWER: d

8. Professor Kimmons realizes that researchers may err as a result of personal bias. The professor is expressing
- a. enhanced critical thinking.
 - b. a lack of curiosity.
 - c. increased skepticism.
 - d. an attitude of humility.

ANSWER: d

9. One of psychology's early mottos was "the rat is always right." Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?
- a. humility
 - b. respect for animals
 - c. curiosity
 - d. skepticism

ANSWER: a

10. In a research study that asked 40,000 teens to identify math concepts they knew, males from advantaged backgrounds often
- a. claimed to know nonexistent concepts.
 - b. recalled fewer terms than females from advantaged backgrounds.
 - c. recalled more terms than females from advantaged backgrounds.
 - d. could not remember anything.

ANSWER: a

11. Psychologist Fathali Moghaddam noted that intellectual humility is necessary for
- a. an empirical approach.
 - b. curiosity and skepticism.
 - c. evaluating others' agendas.

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d. democratic citizenship.

ANSWER: d

12. Three key elements of the scientific attitude are

- a. skepticism, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
- b. ingenuity, humility, and certainty.
- c. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
- d. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

ANSWER: d

13. A desire to use data to evaluate predictions is related to

- a. structuralism.
- b. curiosity.
- c. functionalism.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: b

14. In conducting research, Brandon demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics are part of that attitude?

- a. curiosity
- b. indifference
- c. certainty
- d. sureness

ANSWER: a

15. Virginia insists that Dr. Chewning's theory regarding violent behavior be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of

- a. humility.
- b. skepticism.
- c. practicality.
- d. enthusiasm.

ANSWER: b

16. The type of thinking that examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions is called

- a. critical thinking.
- b. introspection.
- c. speculation.
- d. gut-level reasoning.

ANSWER: a

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17. Questioning whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates

- a. critical thinking.
- b. functionalism.
- c. the biopsychosocial approach.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

18. Patricia recently read an online article about the meaning of horoscopes, which explained how the locations of the stars at one's birth determines one's personality and life course. Patricia is skeptical of this information. She concludes that the assumptions and conclusions of this article are faulty, the writer is biased and lacks credibility, and the evidence to support this claim does not justify a cause-effect conclusion. Patricia has engaged in

- a. critical thinking.
- b. introspection.
- c. speculation.
- d. emergent thinking.

ANSWER: a

19. Checking on the credibility of the sources of information you use in a class report is most indicative of

- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. introspection.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

20. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions illustrates

- a. introspection.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. the psychodynamic perspective.
- d. an empirical approach.

ANSWER: b

21. Critical thinking most clearly involves

- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
- b. introspection.
- c. evaluating evidence.
- d. the psychodynamic perspective.

ANSWER: c

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22. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
- a. behaviorism.
 - b. critical thinking.
 - c. introspection.
 - d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: b

23. Jennifer was worried that the wording of the questions in a diet and exercise survey may have encouraged respondents to express unusually positive levels of health. Jennifer's concern best illustrates
- a. behavior genetics.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. critical thinking.
 - d. the neuroscience perspective.

ANSWER: c

24. Shane is discussing climate change with Brandon. Shane is convinced that climate change is not real because it has been an unusually cold summer. Brandon believes that climate change is real but is open to the possibility that he could be wrong. Who would be most likely to engage in critical thinking?
- a. Shane
 - b. Brandon
 - c. both Shane and Brandon
 - d. neither Shane nor Brandon

ANSWER: b

25. Which of the following is NOT associated with critical thinking?
- a. debunking popular presumptions
 - b. making factual claims based on one's gut
 - c. revealing surprising findings
 - d. identifying effective policies

ANSWER: b

26. Janice is concerned about pollution and its effects on the planet. She has read several news articles, paying careful attention to the content in the articles and the sources of the information. She has also reviewed information that seems contrary to her view. She is involved in
- a. critical thinking.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. making assumptions.
 - d. sharing false information.

ANSWER: a

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27. When you question the claim that hypnosis helps people to recall memories more accurately, you are most clearly demonstrating

- a. introspection.
- b. the neuroscience perspective.
- c. an empirical approach.
- d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: d

28. Who speculated that a meal makes us sleepy by causing gas and heat to collect around our heart?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Skinner
- d. Darwin

ANSWER: a

29. Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the

- a. brain.
- b. throat.
- c. heart.
- d. stomach.

ANSWER: c

30. Who developed the first psychological laboratory?

- a. Wundt
- b. Plato
- c. Freud
- d. James

ANSWER: a

31. Wilhelm Wundt developed the first _____ used in psychology, which measured how long it took people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform.

- a. developmental study
- b. theoretical perspective
- c. experimental apparatus
- d. subfield

ANSWER: c

32. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of

- a. animal intelligence.

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- b. personality development.
- c. social influence.
- d. mental processes.

ANSWER: d

33. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes using

- a. a biopsychosocial perspective.
- b. an evolutionary perspective.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. scientific methods.

ANSWER: d

34. Which school of thought in psychology focused on the structure of the human mind?

- a. functionalism
- b. behaviorism
- c. structuralism
- d. humanism

ANSWER: c

35. Edward Titchener and others attempted to reveal the basic elements of the mind by asking people to look inward. They were using a method known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. empiricism.
- c. introspection.
- d. conditioning.

ANSWER: c

36. Which early psychologist aimed to discover the mind's structure?

- a. Edward Bradford Titchener
- b. William James
- c. Charles Darwin
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: a

37. Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Charles Darwin

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- c. Edward Titchener
- d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: c

38. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. introspection.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

39. Antonio and other research participants are asked to report elements of their experience as they look at differently shaped objects. This research involves a technique known as

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. functionalism.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

40. The unreliability of _____ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.

- a. introspection
- b. behavior genetics
- c. behaviorism
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: a

41. Edward Titchener is to William James as structuralism is to

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. functionalism.
- d. psychoanalytic psychology.

ANSWER: c

42. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

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43. William James was a prominent American

- a. psychoanalyst.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. functionalist.
- d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: c

44. Which early psychologist aimed to study the evolved functions of our thoughts and feelings?

- a. Edward Bradford Titchener
- b. William James
- c. Charles Darwin
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: b

45. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the

- a. adaptive value of thoughts and behaviors.
- b. component elements of sensory experience.
- c. disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
- d. treatment of psychological disorders.

ANSWER: a

46. Which early school of thought in psychology focused on how the mind functions?

- a. behaviorism
- b. functionalism
- c. structuralism
- d. humanism

ANSWER: b

47. Late in the nineteenth century, Kumar was interested in studying how mental and behavioral processes enable the organism to adapt, survive, and flourish. Kumar's school of thought was called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. functionalism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanism.

ANSWER: b

48. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness?

- a. John B. Watson

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- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Carl Rogers
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

49. Who was the American philosopher-psychologist who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. John B. Watson
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. William James

ANSWER: d

50. The psychology textbook that William James authored was titled

- a. *The New Science*.
- b. *Psychology*.
- c. *Principles of Psychology*.
- d. *The Abstract Mind*.

ANSWER: c

51. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. Margaret Floy Washburn
- c. Rosalie Rayner
- d. Mary Whiton Calkins

ANSWER: d

52. Which psychologist was the first woman to officially earn a doctorate degree and was the author of the influential book, *The Animal Mind*?

- a. Margaret Floy Washburn
- b. Mary Whiton Calkins
- c. Anna Freud
- d. Marla Wundt

ANSWER: a

53. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, which of the following is true regarding gender and psychology today?

- a. Most published psychological research is authored by women.
- b. Women are especially likely to have their research published in top journals.

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- c. Most psychology doctorates are earned by women.
- d. Psychology continues to be a male-dominated discipline.

ANSWER: c

54. Between 1997 and 2020, more than _____ percent of the elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science were women.

- a. 10
- b. 25
- c. 50
- d. 75

ANSWER: c

55. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of

- a. mental processes.
- b. clinical psychology.
- c. unconscious motives.
- d. conditioned responses.

ANSWER: a

56. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of

- a. genetic influences.
- b. self-esteem.
- c. conscious thoughts and feelings.
- d. observable behavior.

ANSWER: d

57. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as

- a. behaviorism.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. humanistic psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

58. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the introspective study of self-esteem to be

- a. applied research.
- b. a positive psychology.
- c. an unscientific method.

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d. a biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: c

59. Behaviorists dismissed the value of

- a. science.
- b. introspection.
- c. neuroscience.
- d. applied research.

ANSWER: b

60. John B. Watson was an American

- a. psychiatrist.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. cognitive neuroscientist.
- d. structuralist.

ANSWER: b

61. Beverly is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the schoolyard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?

- a. behaviorism
- b. Freudian psychology
- c. humanistic psychology
- d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

62. Observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned was of most central interest to

- a. Freudian psychology.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. structuralism.

ANSWER: c

63. Which of the following is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?

- a. anxiety
- b. intelligence
- c. depression
- d. crying

ANSWER: d

64. John B. Watson is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.

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- a. biology; environment
- b. observable behavior; inner sensations
- c. mental illness; psychiatry
- d. cognitive perspective; psychodynamic perspective

ANSWER: b

65. Who developed psychoanalytic psychology?

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. William James

ANSWER: b

66. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?

- a. evolutionary psychology
- b. psychoanalytic psychology
- c. behavior genetics
- d. behaviorism

ANSWER: b

67. Elena spends most of her time helping others. Her mother suggests that by keeping busy in this way Elena avoids confronting her own unconscious sexual conflicts. Her mother's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of

- a. evolutionary psychology.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. structuralism.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: d

68. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

69. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's

- a. childhood memories.
- b. genetic predispositions.

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- c. unconscious thought processes.
- d. growth potential.

ANSWER: d

70. Dr. Anderson is a therapist who tends to focus on his clients' growth potential and their need for love and acceptance. Dr. Anderson's area of specialization is

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. personality psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: a

71. Beginning in the 1960s, psychological science returned to its earlier interest in mental processes. This movement was inspired by the

- a. emergence of community psychology.
- b. push for a positive psychology.
- c. cognitive revolution.
- d. free love movement.

ANSWER: c

72. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of

- a. mental processes.
- b. hereditary influences.
- c. unconscious motives.
- d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: a

73. Cognitive psychology

- a. emphasizes the effects of learning.
- b. focuses on unconscious aspects of the mind.
- c. focuses on the positive potential of people.
- d. emphasizes the study of mental processes.

ANSWER: d

74. The scientific study of mental activities involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, and communicating is most central to

- a. clinical psychology.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.

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d. cognitive psychology.

ANSWER: d

75. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity that underlies mental activity is

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: b

76. The branch of psychology that can be considered a marriage between the science of the mind and the science of the brain is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. Freudian psychology.
- c. neuroscience.
- d. cognitive neuroscience.

ANSWER: d

77. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between

- a. natural selection and genetic predispositions.
- b. childhood memories and psychological disorders.
- c. thought processes and brain functions.
- d. philosophy and physiology.

ANSWER: c

78. Professor Thomas is investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's memories of the day they graduated from college. Professor Thomas is interested in

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

79. Professor Duncan studies how people learn new information and how additional stimuli affect their memory of that information. Professor Duncan's area of specialization is

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. personality psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

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80. Psychology is currently best defined as the science of

- a. conscious and unconscious mental activity.
- b. observable responses to the environment.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.

ANSWER: c

81. Mark is defining psychology for a classmate who is thinking about taking a course. Which definition of psychology is most accurate?

- a. Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes.
- b. Psychology is the study of mental processes.
- c. Psychology is a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential.
- d. Psychology is the study of the structure of the human mind.

ANSWER: a

82. Smiling is to feeling as _____ is to _____.

- a. evolution; natural selection
- b. behavior; mental process
- c. conscious; unconscious
- d. nurture; nature

ANSWER: b

83. Professor Melendez is studying children's reactions to being unfriended on Facebook. Their reactions can be considered a

- a. behavior.
- b. type of learning.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: c

84. In defining *psychology*, our internal, subjective experiences are considered

- a. behaviors.
- b. actions.
- c. mental processes.
- d. conclusions.

ANSWER: c

85. Professor Istrati is examining the effect that the early death of a parent has on adult children's feelings of security. The attitude regarding feelings of security can be considered a(n)

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- a. behavior.
- b. action.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: c

86. In the following definition of *psychology*—the science of behavior and mental processes—what is the key word?

- a. behavior
- b. science
- c. mental processes
- d. all words are key words

ANSWER: b

87. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and

- a. economics.
- b. biology.
- c. geography.
- d. sociology.

ANSWER: b

88. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian

- a. chemist.
- b. physician.
- c. theologian.
- d. politician.

ANSWER: b

89. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist

- a. Edward Bradford Titchener.
- b. Margaret Floy Washburn.
- c. William James.
- d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: d

90. The fact that the International Union of Psychological Science now has 89 member nations illustrates that psychology is

- a. a Western field of study.
- b. decreasing in popularity.

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- c. viewed as a science.
- d. growing and globalizing.

ANSWER: d

91. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly
- a. introspective in its methods.
 - b. psychodynamic in its perspective.
 - c. globalized in its influence.
 - d. controversial in its application.

ANSWER: c

92. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.
- a. introspection and nerve cell activity
 - b. unconscious and conscious motives
 - c. behavior and mental processes
 - d. genes and experience

ANSWER: d

93. Innate ability is to learned skill as _____ is to _____.
- a. observation; introspection
 - b. psychology; psychiatry
 - c. nature; nurture
 - d. behavior; mental processes

ANSWER: c

94. A study of whether children's personalities are more heavily influenced by their biology or by their caregivers relates most directly to debates about
- a. structuralism and functionalism.
 - b. conscious and unconscious thought.
 - c. observation and introspection.
 - d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

95. Annika is babysitting for her new neighbors' three little boys. Peter is high-strung and sensitive, Jake is calm and easygoing, and Andy is shy and timid. Annika wonders if these differences are the result of biological influences or parental influences. In other words, she is curious about the relative contributions of
- a. neuroscience and cognition.
 - b. nature and nurture.
 - c. behavior and mental processes.

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- d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

96. Plato's assumption that we inherit character and intelligence is most directly relevant to the controversy regarding

- a. conscious and unconscious thoughts.
- b. observation and introspection.
- c. nature and nurture.
- d. basic and applied research.

ANSWER: c

97. In the context of debates over the origins of psychological traits, nature is to nurture as

- a. Plato is to Aristotle.
- b. Watson is to Skinner.
- c. Aristotle is to Plato.
- d. Skinner is to Watson.

ANSWER: a

98. Professor Goshaw argues that people are able to make informed life decisions because they are born with a basic level of intelligence. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of

- a. Aristotle.
- b. Plato.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: b

99. The English naturalist whose thinking about species variation led to evolutionary psychology was

- a. Ivan Pavlov.
- b. Charles Darwin.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. Carl Rogers.

ANSWER: b

100. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the _____ that he encountered.

- a. unconscious thought processes
- b. species variation
- c. biopsychosocial approach
- d. cognitive neuroscience

ANSWER: b

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101. Natural selection refers to the principle that variations in _____ that contribute to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.

- a. learned habits
- b. inherited traits
- c. levels of analysis
- d. cultural practices

ANSWER: b

102. Who is best known for highlighting the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

103. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. natural selection.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

104. Exploring how we humans are alike because of our common biology and evolutionary history is the focus of

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. community psychology.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

105. The field that focuses on how we individually differ because of our differing genes and environments is called

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: a

106. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with

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- a. inborn ideas.
- b. natural selection.
- c. introspection.
- d. brain plasticity.

ANSWER: d

107. Zack has advanced in competitive gymnastics rather quickly because he is genetically predisposed to enjoy competition and is physically quite flexible. This best illustrates that

- a. nature outweighs the importance of nurture.
- b. nature limits our adaptive capacities.
- c. nurture works on what nature provides.
- d. nature selects traits that contribute to survival.

ANSWER: c

108. The enduring traditions, values, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a group of people constitute their

- a. culture.
- b. levels of analysis.
- c. massed practice.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: a

109. The transmission of customs for showing respect to those in positions of authority best illustrates the importance of

- a. functionalism.
- b. culture.
- c. introspection.
- d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

110. The fact that people diagnosed with a specific learning disorder exhibit the same brain malfunction whether they are Italian, French, or British demonstrates that

- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
- b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than environment is.
- c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
- d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

111. People from around the world are able to communicate through facial expressions, such as a smile or a frown. This demonstrates that

- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.

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- b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
- c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
- d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

112. Across cultures, loneliness is magnified by shyness and low self-esteem. This demonstrates that
- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
 - b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
 - c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

113. Studying people of all cultures is most helpful for
- a. promoting structuralism.
 - b. inhibiting introspection.
 - c. discerning human similarities and differences.
 - d. encouraging natural selection.

ANSWER: c

114. Mandi's grandmother has taught Mandi how to cook and sew and has explained to Mandi that these are important skills for women in their country. This illustrates how
- a. grandparents can influence their families.
 - b. grandparents have more influence on young people than parents do.
 - c. gender stereotypes are formed.
 - d. culture may influence views related to gender.

ANSWER: d

115. Which of the following is NOT a documented gender difference?
- a. what we dream
 - b. emotional expression
 - c. depression rates
 - d. developmental milestones

ANSWER: d

116. How are Jennifer and her brother Daniel most likely to differ?
- a. memory storage of emotional events
 - b. progression of developmental milestones
 - c. overall intelligence
 - d. emotional expression

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ANSWER: d

117. Which of the following statements provides the best comparison of gender identity and sex?

- a. Gender identity is biologically influenced; sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
- b. Gender identity and sex are both biologically influenced, but only sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
- c. Sex is biologically influenced; gender identity is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
- d. Gender identity and sex both refer to our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female, but only gender identity is biologically influenced.

ANSWER: c

118. Psychological differences between the genders are

- a. of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
- b. simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
- c. no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
- d. far outweighed by gender similarities.

ANSWER: d

119. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive is the major focus of

- a. the psychodynamic perspective.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

120. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of

- a. the psychodynamic perspective.
- b. behavior genetics.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: d

121. Martin Seligman calls for a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as

- a. understanding the roots of abuse.
- b. developing emotional traits that promote thriving.
- c. curing disease.
- d. addressing the psychological manifestations of poverty.

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

ANSWER: b

122. Dr. Campbell is studying how thriving in late adulthood relates to a person's degree of social engagement. Her approach is called

- a. cognitive psychology.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: b

123. Professor Nguyen studies the psychological benefit of meaningful volunteer work during adolescence. Which approach best describes his research?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. positive psychology
- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. the biopsychosocial approach

ANSWER: b

124. We are each unique individuals who are part of a larger social system, such as a family, ethnic group, and culture. This demonstrates that we are

- a. biological systems.
- b. impressionable systems.
- c. neurological systems.
- d. biopsychosocial systems.

ANSWER: d

125. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different

- a. cognitive functions.
- b. unconscious motives.
- c. levels of analysis.
- d. natural selections.

ANSWER: c

126. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences integrated within the larger framework of

- a. the psychodynamic perspective.
- b. introspection.
- c. humanistic psychology.
- d. multiple levels of analysis.

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

127. Clinical psychologists use the _____ to help people with mental disorders.

- a. biopsychosocial approach
- b. psychodynamic perspective
- c. behavioral approach
- d. social-cultural perspective

ANSWER: a

128. Rahul, whose parents both smoke, has tried many times to quit. He usually begins smoking again when he has an argument with his partner or a difficult day at work. Appreciating the complexity of Rahul's problem requires

- a. introspection.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. a biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: d

129. The biopsychosocial approach incorporates different levels of analysis, which

- a. have little value for applied research.
- b. typically contradict common sense.
- c. are generally impossible to test scientifically.
- d. complement one another.

ANSWER: d

130. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by

- a. environmental circumstances.
- b. blood chemistry.
- c. unconscious conflicts.
- d. subjective interpretations.

ANSWER: b

131. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?

- a. evolutionary
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: d

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

132. Professor Assan believes that optimism is the result of individual brain chemistry and particular brain circuits that enable positive emotions. Professor Assan favors a _____ perspective on optimism.

- a. neuroscience
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavior genetics
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

133. Professor Andres is examining brain circuits that may cause people to be red in the face when angry. Which perspective is she using?

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: a

134. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?

- a. evolutionary
- b. cognitive
- c. behavioral
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: a

135. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. evolutionary
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: c

136. Jeremy is interested in how anger facilitated the survival of our ancestors' genes. He is studying anger based on which perspective?

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

137. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

differences?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavior genetics
- c. social-cultural
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

138. Professor Thornton is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. gender psychology.
- c. cross-cultural psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

139. Professor Benson's research investigates the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on mating preferences. This best illustrates the interests of the _____ perspective.

- a. behavior genetics
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

140. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on

- a. natural selection.
- b. brain chemistry.
- c. unconscious conflicts.
- d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: c

141. Ada believes that her husband's difficulty in showing affection results from his unconscious resentment toward his own mother. Ada is examining her husband's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. evolutionary
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

142. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?

- a. evolutionary

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. neuroscience
- c. behavioral
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

143. Maria believes that her daughter Laura has become a good student because she frequently praises Laura for working hard and bringing home high grades. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.

- a. behavior genetics
- b. neuroscience
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

144. Professor James is studying how mice navigate a new maze. His research study is most consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

145. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how

- a. feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
- b. people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
- c. behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
- d. people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.

ANSWER: d

146. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?

- a. behavioral
- b. cognitive
- c. neuroscience
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: b

147. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- c. neuroscience
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: a

148. Memory processes are to the _____ perspective as cultures are to the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive; social-cultural
- b. neuroscience; evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics; behavioral
- d. psychodynamic; neuroscience

ANSWER: a

149. Professor Warburton is interested in how memory cues help us to retrieve stored information. He is working from the _____ perspective.

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

150. Professor Alvarez is studying divided attention and its impact on memory. This research topic is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

151. Dr. Lahiri is studying anger in high-school students who engage in bullying behavior. He is particularly interested in how teens' home environments relate to their feelings of anger, as well as how feelings of anger affect their thought processes. He is working from a(n)

- a. evolutionary perspective.
- b. behavioral perspective.
- c. cognitive perspective.
- d. psychodynamic perspective.

ANSWER: c

152. Which perspective in psychology is most likely to focus on how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures?

- a. evolutionary
- b. neuroscience

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- c. cognitive
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

153. Which perspective would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are encouraged among various ethnic groups?

- a. evolutionary
- b. psychodynamic
- c. social-cultural
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: c

154. Dr. Davis studies the ways in which poverty and social inequality contribute to teens' membership in street gangs. Her account best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. behavior genetics
- b. social-cultural
- c. neuroscience
- d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

155. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. introspection.
- c. basic research.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

156. Dr. Gupta's research focuses on the effect of brain chemistry on emotional expression. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Gupta's research best represent?

- a. social psychology
- b. clinical psychology
- c. biological psychology
- d. industrial-organizational psychology

ANSWER: c

157. Dr. Stembridge conducts research on how children's reasoning power changes as they grow older. Dr. Stembridge is probably a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. social
- b. clinical
- c. developmental

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: c

158. Which subfield in psychology investigates persistent traits?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

159. Dr. Guash conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Guash is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. cognitive
- b. biological
- c. clinical
- d. social

ANSWER: a

160. Dr. Michelin studies how best to assess gender similarities and differences in traits such as emotional expression and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?

- a. social psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. industrial-organizational psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

161. Dr. Mills conducts research on why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. Which specialty area does his research best represent?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. social psychology
- c. developmental psychology
- d. clinical psychology

ANSWER: b

162. Which subfield of psychology investigates workplace-related behaviors?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. social psychology
- c. industrial-organizational psychology
- d. biological psychology

ANSWER: c

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

163. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in applied research?

- a. industrial-organizational psychologists
- b. developmental psychologists
- c. personality psychologists
- d. biological psychologists

ANSWER: a

164. Dr. Lipka focuses on ways to improve employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. developmental
- c. personality
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: d

165. Which of the following specialty areas in psychology is likely to focus on applied research?

- a. industrial-organizational psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. developmental psychology
- d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

166. What is a common feature of industrial-organizational psychologists?

- a. They are less likely to engage in applied research.
- b. They are likely to engage in both basic and applied research.
- c. They are more likely to conduct basic research.
- d. They are more likely to conduct applied research.

ANSWER: d

167. Dr. Ramakrishnan helps people cope with career challenges, such as job loss or the inability to find meaningful work. Dr. Ramakrishnan is most likely a

- a. biological psychologist.
- b. counseling psychologist.
- c. cognitive psychologist.
- d. social psychologist.

ANSWER: b

168. Clinical psychologists specialize in

- a. constructing surveys.

TB1 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. conducting animal research.
- c. providing therapy to people with psychological disorders.
- d. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.

ANSWER: c

169. Joshua has suddenly and unexpectedly begun to feel so depressed that he frequently stays home from school. It would be best for Joshua to contact a _____ psychologist.

- a. community
- b. clinical
- c. personality
- d. biological

ANSWER: b

170. Dr. Bryson is working to decrease the prevalence of bullying in after-school programs in his city. He is most likely a

- a. community psychologist.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. cognitive psychologist.
- d. forensic psychologist.

ANSWER: a

171. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. personality psychologist.
- c. developmental psychologist.
- d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: d

172. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environments, _____ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.

- a. counseling psychologists
- b. cognitive psychologists
- c. community psychologists
- d. clinical psychologists

ANSWER: c

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

1. As scientists, psychologists believe that claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence. They are expressing an attitude of

- a. curiosity.
- b. humility.
- c. skepticism.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: c

2. To encompass psychology's current concerns, psychology is now defined as

- a. the science of behavior and mental processes.
- b. the study of people's introspections.
- c. a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential.
- d. the study of the functions of the human mind.

ANSWER: a

3. In the definition of *psychology*, any action that can be observed and recorded is considered

- a. any internal, subjective experience.
- b. behavior.
- c. a remembered experience.
- d. a mental process.

ANSWER: b

4. Oriol is explaining to his friend that human similarities result from their common biology and evolutionary history. Oriol is referring to findings in the field of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cross-cultural psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

5. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as

- a. empirical.
- b. psychodynamic.
- c. introspective.
- d. clinical.

ANSWER: a

6. What is an evidence-based method that draws on both observation and experimentation?

- a. an empirical approach

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. critical thinking
- c. structuralism
- d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

7. What does it mean to use an empirical approach?

- a. to examine assumptions, appraise the source, and evaluate evidence
- b. to rely on evidence from both observation and experimentation
- c. to use introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind
- d. to examine how humans adapt, survive, and flourish

ANSWER: b

8. Professor Van Fleet's use of scientific methods to investigate the claim that a pessimistic outlook on life is harmful to people's physical health best illustrates

- a. a psychodynamic perspective.
- b. an empirical approach.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

9. The use of which of the following makes psychology a science?

- a. empirical approach
- b. critical thinking
- c. structuralism
- d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

10. Dr. Alfonso is interested in how children interact with peers during play. She collects data from hundreds of hours of observation of children playing at a local playground. She is using

- a. an empirical approach.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. structuralism.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: a

11. Curiosity, skepticism, and humility are all

- a. aspects of the empirical approach.
- b. included in the definition of psychology today.
- c. related to subfields in psychology.
- d. elements of the scientific attitude.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

12. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that
- a. people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.
 - b. most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.
 - c. claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.
 - d. people usually have ulterior motives for acting.

ANSWER: c

13. Brenda claims that she can predict the future. Her brother insists that Brenda's belief needs to be empirically tested. Brenda's brother best illustrates the scientific attitude of
- a. pride.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. practicality.
 - d. introspection.

ANSWER: b

14. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others' behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as
- a. practicality.
 - b. self-control.
 - c. humility.
 - d. curiosity.

ANSWER: c

15. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scientific attitude?
- a. curiosity
 - b. skepticism
 - c. humility
 - d. speculation

ANSWER: d

16. When psychologists insist that "the rat is always right," they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of
- a. humility.
 - b. respect for animals.
 - c. curiosity.
 - d. skepticism.

ANSWER: a

17. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of critical thinking?

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- a. immediately accepting conclusions
- b. examining assumptions
- c. appraising the source of information
- d. evaluating evidence

ANSWER: a

18. Dr. Jamison has used his observations of people at work to justify a cause-effect conclusion. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates

- a. critical thinking.
- b. a biopsychosocial approach.
- c. Freudian psychology.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

19. Jamie is generally cynical about news reports regarding climate change. Based on current research, you can conclude that Jamie is

- a. intellectually humble.
- b. lacking in critical thinking skills.
- c. open to new perspectives.
- d. academically competent.

ANSWER: b

20. Critical thinkers can best be described as

- a. questioning.
- b. cynical.
- c. pessimistic.
- d. impatient.

ANSWER: a

21. Critical thinking has been associated with which of the following?

- a. debunking popular presumptions
- b. making factual claims based on intuition
- c. increased confidence
- d. decreased academic performance

ANSWER: a

22. A refusal to consider potential evidence that might conflict with one's preconceived ideas best illustrates a lack of

- a. a psychodynamic perspective.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. critical thinking.
- c. culture.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: b

23. Which of the following people acted on the idea that “in order to love and honor God, it is necessary to fully appreciate the wonders of his handiwork”?

- a. Copernicus and Newton
- b. Aristotle and Plato
- c. Aristotle and Newton
- d. Plato and Copernicus

ANSWER: a

24. Which naturalist and philosopher suggested that the source of our personality is the heart?

- a. Wundt
- b. Darwin
- c. Aristotle
- d. James

ANSWER: c

25. Who was the first to theorize about learning and memory, motivation and emotion, and perception and personality?

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Aristotle
- d. Washburn

ANSWER: c

26. Who created an experimental apparatus that measured how long it took for people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. John B. Watson

ANSWER: a

27. The first psychological laboratory was established by

- a. John Watson.
- b. Wilhelm Wundt.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: b

28. Wundt promoted the school of thought in psychology known as
- a. functionalism.
 - b. behaviorism.
 - c. structuralism.
 - d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: c

29. One of the earliest schools of thought in psychology was
- a. psychiatry.
 - b. structuralism.
 - c. cognitive neuroscience.
 - d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

30. Structuralism focused on
- a. how the mind functions.
 - b. understanding the structures of the mind.
 - c. observable aspects of behavior.
 - d. human growth potential.

ANSWER: b

31. The school of thought in psychology that attempted to classify and understand the basic elements of the mind was
- a. structuralism.
 - b. functionalism.
 - c. behaviorism.
 - d. psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: a

32. Wundt and Titchener promoted which school of thought?
- a. psychoanalytic psychology
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. structuralism
 - d. evolution

ANSWER: c

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

33. Edward Titchener trained people to report elements of their experience and promoted a school of thought known as

- a. behaviorism.
- b. structuralism.
- c. functionalism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

34. Structuralism used a method known as _____ to reveal the basic elements of the mind.

- a. conditioned responding
- b. positive psychology
- c. introspection
- d. psychoanalysis

ANSWER: c

35. Introspection, which was used by Edward Titchener to study the elements of the mind, involves

- a. observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned.
- b. looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings.
- c. analyzing the environments that nurture or limit personal growth.
- d. uncovering elements of our unconscious mind and childhood experiences.

ANSWER: b

36. Edward Titchener used the method of introspection to identify

- a. inherited traits.
- b. maladaptive behaviors.
- c. unconscious motives.
- d. sensory experiences.

ANSWER: d

37. Rida, who is participating in a study, is instructed to observe and report her immediate thoughts and feelings in response to smelling a series of different fragrances. The researchers are using the method known as

- a. critical thinking.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. introspection.
- d. natural selection.

ANSWER: c

38. Which research method lost popularity because its results varied between different people and different experiences?

- a. empiricism

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. introspection
- c. behavior genetics
- d. critical thinking

ANSWER: b

39. The early school of thought in psychology that focused on how mental and behavioral processes enable us to adapt and survive was called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. structuralism.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

40. Darwin influenced the early school of thought in psychology known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanism.

ANSWER: a

41. The early school of thought in psychology known as functionalism was promoted by

- a. Wilhelm Wundt.
- b. William James.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. Carl Rogers.

ANSWER: b

42. William James promoted the early school of thought in psychology known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: a

43. William James was primarily concerned with the _____ of the mind.

- a. functions
- b. elements
- c. disorders
- d. biological origins

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

44. Functionalism focused on
- a. how the mind functions.
 - b. the structures of the mind.
 - c. observable aspects of behavior.
 - d. human growth potential.

ANSWER: a

45. The early school of thought in psychology that emphasized exploring how human consciousness has enabled us to survive and reproduce is called
- a. behaviorism.
 - b. behavior genetics.
 - c. structuralism.
 - d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

46. Functionalism is to structuralism as _____ is to Edward Titchener.
- a. Carl Rogers
 - b. B. F. Skinner
 - c. William James
 - d. John B. Watson

ANSWER: c

47. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the _____ Ph.D. degree she had earned under the mentorship of _____.
- a. University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. Radcliffe College; John B. Watson
 - c. Harvard University; William James
 - d. Cornell University; Edward Titchener

ANSWER: c

48. Who was the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
- a. Margaret Floy Washburn
 - b. Mary Whiton Calkins
 - c. Jean Piaget
 - d. Margaret James

ANSWER: b

49. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology and who later wrote an influential book titled

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The Animal Mind?

- a. Mary Whiton Calkins
- b. Rosalie Rayner
- c. Margaret Floy Washburn
- d. Jean Piaget

ANSWER: c

50. Who authored *The Animal Mind*?

- a. William James
- b. Margaret Floy Washburn
- c. Mary Whiton Calkins
- d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: b

51. When Mary Whiton Calkins joined William James' graduate seminar,

- a. the doors for women psychologists were opened.
- b. all the male students in the program rejoiced.
- c. all the instructors quit the university.
- d. all the male students dropped out.

ANSWER: d

52. Who outscored all the male students on the qualifying exams in their program?

- a. Margaret Floy Washburn
- b. Rosalie Rayner
- c. Mary Whiton Calkins
- d. Anna Freud

ANSWER: c

53. Which of the following statements is NOT true of women in contemporary psychology?

- a. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, women earn most psychology doctorates.
- b. Women are required to earn their doctorates only from schools for women.
- c. A gender gap persists in publishing psychological research.
- d. Between 1997 and 2020, more than half of the presidents of Association for Psychological Science (APS) were women.

ANSWER: b

54. Who would agree with the statement that “What you cannot observe and measure, you cannot scientifically study?”

- a. B. F. Skinner

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- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Carl Rogers
- d. William James

ANSWER: a

55. Who dismissed introspection and redefined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?

- a. Watson and Skinner
- b. Freud and James
- c. Wundt and Titchener
- d. Rogers and Maslow

ANSWER: a

56. The value of introspection was most clearly dismissed by

- a. Freudian psychologists.
- b. functionalists.
- c. structuralists.
- d. behaviorists.

ANSWER: d

57. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American

- a. psychiatrist.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. cognitive neuroscientist.
- d. structuralist.

ANSWER: b

58. The study of inner thoughts and feelings is to the study of observable behavior as Edward Titchener is to

- a. John B. Watson.
- b. William James.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: a

59. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have been LEAST likely to encourage research that focused on

- a. maladaptive drinking habits.
- b. the meaning of childhood experiences.
- c. effective teaching techniques.
- d. crime-detering police practices.

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ANSWER: b

60. In which of the following events would a behaviorist be most interested?
- a. A woman feels nervous when she approaches the street where she was mugged.
 - b. A child learns not to grab toys from other children.
 - c. A man has a dream about his childhood home.
 - d. A teenager experiences the first stirrings of sexual attraction.

ANSWER: b

61. Sherilyn is babysitting and has been given a very detailed schedule to follow for the evening. She notices that the schedule requires her to take the toddler she is babysitting to the potty every 30 minutes. Instructions also include giving the toddler a sticker each time he uses the potty. Sherilyn recognizes that this method of potty training is based on
- a. introspection.
 - b. psychoanalytic psychology.
 - c. behaviorism.
 - d. structuralism.

ANSWER: c

62. The mind's defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to
- a. John B. Watson.
 - b. Charles Darwin.
 - c. Sigmund Freud.
 - d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: c

63. Dr. Alvarez studies the ways in which the unconscious mind and childhood experiences affect our behavior. Her research is in the area of
- a. humanistic psychology.
 - b. psychoanalytic psychology.
 - c. cognitive psychology.
 - d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

64. The early branch of psychology that focused on our human need for love and acceptance and on environments that nurture or limit personal growth was called
- a. behaviorism.
 - b. cognitive psychology.
 - c. humanistic psychology.
 - d. Freudian psychology.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

65. Humanistic psychologists such as _____ emphasized people's growth potential.

- a. Wundt and Titchener
- b. Freud and James
- c. Rogers and Maslow
- d. Watson and Skinner

ANSWER: c

66. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?

- a. behaviorism
- b. functionalism
- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: d

67. In the 1960s, renewed interest in the scientific study of mental processes was triggered by

- a. the cognitive revolution.
- b. the humanistic movement.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: a

68. Cognitive psychology is the

- a. psychological perspective that emphasized human growth potential.
- b. science of behavior and mental processes.
- c. view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable behavior.
- d. scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information.

ANSWER: d

69. Which of the following is the most contemporary branch of psychology?

- a. behaviorism
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. humanistic psychology
- d. psychoanalytic psychology

ANSWER: b

70. Which of the following emerged at about the same time as humanistic psychology?

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- a. behaviorism
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. positive psychology

ANSWER: b

71. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity associated with cognition (perception, thinking, memory, and language) is called

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. clinical psychology.

ANSWER: c

72. Dr. Pacia is conducting research on brain activity in people who have a problem remembering events from the past. Which of the following best matches his field of study?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. humanistic psychology
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. Freudian psychology

ANSWER: c

73. The science of behavior and mental processes is called

- a. functionalism.
- b. natural selection.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. psychology.

ANSWER: d

74. In the definition of *psychology*, behavior is considered to be

- a. any internal, subject experience.
- b. any action that can be observed and recorded.
- c. any action that takes place unconsciously.
- d. unobservable actions and thoughts.

ANSWER: b

75. Professor Belsky is studying high school students' interactions at a dance. According to the definition of psychology, the students' interactions would be considered a(n)

- a. behavior.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. action.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: a

76. Professor Sandaas is examining social interactions among 3-year-olds in a play group. According to the definition of psychology, social interactions would be considered a(n)

- a. behavior.
- b. action.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: a

77. Maryam posts a photo of herself on social media, then worries that her friends won't like it. According to the definition of psychology, posting the photo is a(n) _____; her worry is a _____.

- a. behavior; belief
- b. action; reaction
- c. behavior; mental process
- d. sensation; perception

ANSWER: a

78. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on

- a. introspection.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. natural selection.
- d. scientific methods.

ANSWER: d

79. Behavior is to mental processes as _____ is to _____.

- a. nature; nurture
- b. sensation; memory
- c. talking; understanding
- d. clinical psychology; psychiatry

ANSWER: c

80. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, _____ was an American philosopher and _____ was an Austrian physician.

- a. Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov
- b. William James; Sigmund Freud

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- c. B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson
- d. Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers

ANSWER: b

81. Wilhelm Wundt was both a
- a. psychoanalyst and psychiatrist.
 - b. physiologist and philosopher.
 - c. sociologist and psychiatrist.
 - d. theologian and philosopher.

ANSWER: b

82. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of
- a. learning.
 - b. perception.
 - c. personality.
 - d. mental illness.

ANSWER: a

83. The controversy over the relative contributions of genes and experience on psychological traits is known as the
- a. levels of analysis dilemma.
 - b. structuralism-functionalism debate.
 - c. cognitive neuroscience controversy.
 - d. nature–nurture issue.

ANSWER: d

84. Nature is to nurture as _____ is to _____.
- a. behavior; mental processes
 - b. psychology; psychiatry
 - c. biology; experience
 - d. reason; emotion

ANSWER: c

85. Terri and Jan’s two sons are very different: Kris is shy and fearful, and Matt is bold and daring. “I think it’s because Kris was first, so we were more nervous around him when he was a baby,” Terri muses. “No, it’s definitely genetic; Kris is a lot like I was as a kid, and you’re fearless, just like Matt,” Jan replies. Terri and Jan are debating the relative contributions of
- a. neuroscience and cognition.
 - b. nature and nurture.
 - c. behavior and mental processes.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

86. Christina wonders whether her outgoing personality was learned or inherited. Christina's concern is most directly relevant to the issue of

- a. observation and introspection.
- b. behavior and mental processes.
- c. nature and nurture.
- d. conscious mind and unconscious mind.

ANSWER: c

87. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological influences or social influences? This question most clearly involves a debate over the issue of

- a. conscious and unconscious thought.
- b. observation and introspection.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

88. In the context of debates regarding the origins of knowledge, Aristotle is to _____ as Plato is to _____.

- a. mind; body
- b. structuralism; functionalism
- c. introspection; behaviorism
- d. nurture; nature

ANSWER: d

89. Which philosopher concluded that certain ideas were inborn?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Skinner
- d. Watson

ANSWER: b

90. Professor Watson suggests that all 9-year-old children, whether from Zimbabwe or Australia, can distinguish between singular and plural verbs because the concept of quantity is inborn. The professor's suggestion would have been most readily accepted by

- a. Plato.
- b. John B. Watson.
- c. B. F. Skinner.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

d. John Locke.

ANSWER: a

91. Unlike Plato, Aristotle emphasized that knowledge is a product of

- a. logical reasoning.
- b. inborn ideas.
- c. sensory experience.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

92. Charles Darwin suggested that the evolution of living organisms is guided by

- a. rational thought.
- b. natural selection.
- c. introspection.
- d. unconscious motives.

ANSWER: b

93. Who is best known for arguing that natural selection shapes behaviors as well as bodies?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

94. Which principle suggests that inherited traits contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations?

- a. behavior genetics
- b. structuralism
- c. natural selection
- d. positive psychology

ANSWER: c

95. Studying the impact of natural selection on the development of behaviors and mental processes that we humans have in common is of most central interest to

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. social psychology.
- c. community psychology.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

96. Dr. Santiago is studying how humans are alike because of their shared biology and evolutionary history. Dr. Santiago most likely works in the field of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cross-cultural psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

97. Studying the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is of most central interest to

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. behavior genetics.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

98. Dr. Alves is conducting intelligence and personality tests with Tina and Sasha, identical twins who were adopted and raised by different families. Dr. Alves most likely works in the field of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cross-cultural psychology.
- c. natural selection.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

99. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?

- a. Dr. Rich, who examines how individuals are different based on how their genetics and environment are different.
- b. Dr. Thomas, who treats patients with psychological disorders.
- c. Dr. Aaron, who helps people cope with everyday challenges and crises to improve their personal and social functioning.
- d. Dr. Smith, who examines how individuals are similar based on their common biology and evolutionary history.

ANSWER: a

100. Danah quickly learned to excel in the highly competitive gymnastics program at her high school because she is more genetically predisposed to crave excitement and challenge than are her classmates. This best illustrates that

- a. some ideas are innate.
- b. the mind is a blank slate on which experience writes.
- c. nurture works on what nature provides.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

d. nature selects traits that best enable us to survive in a particular environment.

ANSWER: c

101. Professor Jamison conducts research on epigenetics, which is

- a. the study of human flourishing.
- b. an integrated approach to studying the human experience.
- c. a science that aims to increase the knowledge base in a subfield.
- d. the study of how experience can influence genetic expression.

ANSWER: d

102. Our enormous capacity to learn and adapt is referred to as brain

- a. culture.
- b. introspection.
- c. functionalism.
- d. plasticity.

ANSWER: d

103. Culture is defined as

- a. the entire collection of character strengths that help individuals and communities to thrive.
- b. the enduring ideas, attitudes, behaviors, values, and traditions shared by a group and transmitted from one generation to the next.
- c. the contribution that experience makes to the development of psychological traits and behaviors.
- d. basic moral values that are shared by all of humanity.

ANSWER: b

104. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of

- a. introspection.
- b. the cognitive revolution.
- c. structuralism.
- d. culture.

ANSWER: d

105. Which of the following is NOT a shared aspect of humanity?

- a. hunger pangs
- b. visual sensations
- c. auditory sensations
- d. language variations

ANSWER: d

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

106. In one nation, slender women are considered especially beautiful; in another, larger women are viewed this way. In both nations, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.

- a. common psychological processes
- b. gender differences
- c. unconscious preferences
- d. genetic dissimilarities

ANSWER: a

107. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Gender differences exist in dream content.
- b. Gender differences exist in the development of depression.
- c. Gender differences exist in childhood developmental stages.
- d. The genders are overwhelmingly similar, despite some differences.

ANSWER: c

108. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of all of the following EXCEPT

- a. alcohol use disorder.
- b. depression.
- c. eating disorders.
- d. obesity.

ANSWER: d

109. To balance psychology's historical focus on human problems and negative emotions, Martin Seligman called for the development of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

110. Martin Seligman and colleagues believe that more research is needed to examine human flourishing. Their approach is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanism.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: c

111. Which approach to psychology holds that happiness is a by-product of a pleasant, engaged, and meaningful

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

life?

- a. behaviorism
- b. humanism
- c. positive psychology
- d. community psychology

ANSWER: c

112. The approach to psychology that uses scientific methods to explore the building of a “good life” that engages our skills, and a “meaningful life” that points beyond ourselves is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanism.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: c

113. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of

- a. introspection.
- b. the psychodynamic perspective.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. multiple levels of analysis.

ANSWER: d

114. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is most clearly provided by

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. a biopsychosocial approach.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

115. Good health, a happy home life, and a network of close friends have all contributed to Mr. Mortimer’s optimistic views. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his happiness requires

- a. psychoanalysis.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. a biopsychosocial approach.
- d. an evolutionary level of analysis.

ANSWER: c

116. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a biological influence on behavior or mental processes?

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- a. learned fears and expectations
- b. genetic mutations
- c. emotional responses
- d. perceptual interpretations

ANSWER: b

117. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a psychological influence on behavior or mental processes?

- a. cognitive processing
- b. genetic predispositions
- c. genetic mutations
- d. family expectations

ANSWER: a

118. According to the biopsychosocial approach, mass media influences on behavior and mental processes would be considered a _____ influence.

- a. social-cultural
- b. biological
- c. psychological
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

119. Dr. Janssen is studying how cultural expectations influence gender roles. She is examining _____ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.

- a. social-cultural
- b. biological
- c. psychological
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

120. Dr. Abram studies the genetic underpinnings of intellectual capacity; Dr. Rossi studies the influence of educational experiences on intellectual capacity. According to the biopsychosocial approach, Dr. Abram's and Dr. Rossi's research

- a. is complementary.
- b. is difficult to test scientifically.
- c. illustrates the distinction between behavior and mental processes.
- d. illustrates the conflict between psychology and psychiatry.

ANSWER: a

121. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

behavior and mental states?

- a. social-cultural
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: d

122. Professor Brune's class lecture emphasized the extent to which brain circuitry can contribute to depression. The professor's lecture highlighted a _____ perspective on psychological disorders.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. neuroscience
- c. social-cultural
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

123. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of _____ on human traits.

- a. introspection
- b. natural selection
- c. unconscious motives
- d. rational thought

ANSWER: b

124. Professor Delos believes that most men prefer physically attractive and well-built partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the _____ perspective.

- a. social-cultural
- b. cognitive
- c. evolutionary
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: c

125. Which perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of genes and environment to differing levels of human emotional expression?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: d

126. The behavior genetics perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative influences

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

of

- a. behavior and mental processes.
- b. conscious and unconscious motives.
- c. nature and nurture.
- d. structuralism and functionalism.

ANSWER: c

127. Professor Sklar attempts to assess the extent to which both genes and environment contribute to gender differences in the risk for eating disorders. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. behavior genetics
- c. cognitive
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

128. Professor Rivera's research investigates the contribution of hereditary and environmental factors to gender differences in suicide risk. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive
- b. behavior genetics
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

129. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is employing a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. evolutionary
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: b

130. Jennifer believes that violent outbursts are an outlet for unconscious hostility. Her view is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: d

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

131. Monika's therapist suggests that her romantic feelings for her boss reflect her unconscious longings for her father's attention. The therapist's assessment most clearly reflects a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. behavioral
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

132. The behavioral perspective focuses on

- a. how our genes and environment influence our individual differences.
- b. how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
- c. how we learn observable responses.
- d. how behavior and thinking vary across situations.

ANSWER: c

133. Dr. Zin believes that psychology should study only observable behavior. His view is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

134. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of

- a. learning.
- b. introspection.
- c. inherited traits.
- d. self-esteem.

ANSWER: a

135. Simona believes that girls learn to be more caring than boys because girls are more frequently pressured to comfort and care for family members. Simona's belief is best described as an example of the _____ perspective.

- a. behavioral
- b. cognitive
- c. psychodynamic
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: a

136. The evolutionary perspective is to _____ as the behavioral perspective is to _____.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- a. applied research; basic research
- b. nature; nurture
- c. clinical psychology; psychiatry
- d. unconscious mind; conscious mind

ANSWER: b

137. Professor Estrella is interested in problem-solving abilities among adults. This research topic is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

138. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. behavior genetics
- d. evolutionary

ANSWER: a

139. The _____ perspective is concerned with the reasoning processes that enable effective problem solving.

- a. behavioral
- b. evolutionary
- c. social-cultural
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

140. Dr. McElroy contends that the way people think about the information they read in the news will strongly influence their later opinions. Dr. McElroy's ideas most directly exemplify the _____ perspective.

- a. social-cultural
- b. cognitive
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: b

141. The _____ perspective is concerned with how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures.

- a. behavioral

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- b. evolutionary
- c. social-cultural
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

142. Which psychological perspective would most likely examine how membership in a political party or ethnic group influences individual attitudes and behaviors?

- a. neuroscience
- b. psychodynamic
- c. evolutionary
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

143. Dr. Jeffers has concluded that very few people in a small South American country suffer from antisocial personality disorder because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. evolutionary
- b. psychodynamic
- c. neuroscience
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

144. Dr. Appleton is studying how people interpret social situations and when and why they react to a social situation with anger. He is examining anger from the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive
- b. social-cultural
- c. behavioral
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

145. Dr. Carly is studying differences in the expression of anger across different cultures. She is examining anger from the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive
- b. social-cultural
- c. behavioral
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

146. A theoretical perspective in psychology can be like a two-dimensional view of a three-dimensional object because each perspective is

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- a. limited in its scope.
- b. likely to contradict other perspectives.
- c. of little value for applied research.
- d. impossible to test scientifically.

ANSWER: a

147. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in basic research?

- a. industrial-organizational psychologists
- b. cognitive psychologists
- c. community psychologists
- d. clinical psychologists

ANSWER: b

148. All subfields and perspectives within psychology aim to

- a. study the brain circuits that underlie behavior.
- b. describe and explain behavior and the mind underlying it.
- c. analyze how certain characteristics aided our ancestors.
- d. understand how our interpretation of environmental conditions affects our experiences.

ANSWER: b

149. Dr. Thorndike conducts basic research on the effects of brain trauma on athletes' problem-solving skills. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. industrial-organizational psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: b

150. Which subfield of psychology studies changing abilities across the lifespan?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: a

151. Dr. Denton conducts basic research on the personality changes associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Denton is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. biological
- b. social

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

- c. developmental
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: c

152. _____ psychologists explore how we view and affect one another.

- a. Health
- b. Social
- c. Industrial-organizational
- d. Biological

ANSWER: b

153. Dr. Batista conducts basic research on the impact of video gaming on information retention. Dr. Batista is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. social
- b. personality
- c. biological
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

154. Dr. Deepwater conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between introverts and extraverts. Dr. Deepwater is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. biological
- b. cognitive
- c. industrial-organizational
- d. personality

ANSWER: d

155. Dr. Strapp conducts basic research on the influence of gender prejudice on behavior. Dr. Strapp is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. social
- c. biological
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: b

156. Scientific studies conducted to solve practical problems are most clearly examples of

- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. introspection.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

d. applied research.

ANSWER: d

157. Dr. Jefferson develops interviewing techniques to identify the most qualified job applicants in an environmental control firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Jefferson's work best represent?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. industrial-organizational psychology
- c. biological psychology
- d. clinical psychology

ANSWER: b

158. Dr. Harbison is studying the effect of "Employee of the Month" programs on worker morale and productivity. She is most likely a(n)

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. industrial-organizational psychologist.
- c. biological psychologist.
- d. developmental psychologist.

ANSWER: b

159. Workplace productivity and management is most closely related to

- a. cognitive psychology.
- b. industrial-organizational psychology.
- c. biological psychology.
- d. developmental psychology.

ANSWER: b

160. Which professional specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of people with psychological disorders?

- a. personality psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. clinical psychology
- d. developmental psychology

ANSWER: c

161. Dr. Stevenson conducts research on how individuals use and interact with technology as they age. She is most likely a(n)

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. industrial-organizational psychologist.
- c. biological psychologist.
- d. developmental psychologist.

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

162. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Ott treats adolescents with eating disorders. Dr. Ott is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. personality
- b. industrial-organizational
- c. clinical
- d. developmental

ANSWER: c

163. Which specialists are the most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of a psychological disorder?

- a. developmental psychologists
- b. clinical psychologists
- c. personality psychologists
- d. psychiatrists

ANSWER: d

164. Dr. Jones treats patients who suffer from psychological disorders and often prescribes medication as a form of treatment. Dr. Jones is a

- a. community psychologist.
- b. psychiatrist.
- c. social psychologist.
- d. personality psychologist.

ANSWER: b

165. Dr. Jans is interested in ways of increasing bystander intervention during emergency situations. She is likely a

- a. community psychologist.
- b. psychiatrist.
- c. social psychologist.
- d. personality psychologist.

ANSWER: a

166. A helping profession devoted to assisting people with problems often related to school, work, or relationships is known as

- a. personality psychology.
- b. counseling psychology.
- c. cognitive psychology.
- d. social psychology.

ANSWER: b

TB2 Module 1 : Multiple Choice

167. Which branch of psychology is most likely to study how social institutions affect the well-being of individuals and groups?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. community psychology
- c. clinical psychology
- d. counseling psychology

ANSWER: b

TB1 Module 1 : Essay

1. Explain why psychology is a science.

ANSWER:

2. Explain what the empirical approach is, and provide an example of its use in psychological science.

ANSWER:

3. Outline the three key aspects of a scientific attitude and provide an example of each.

ANSWER:

4. An online news story claims that subtle differences between the body odors of male and female infants enable women to correctly identify the sex of a baby solely on the basis of their sense of smell. Describe how the scientific attitude would enable you to think in an intelligent way about this claim.

ANSWER:

5. Explain the relationship between the scientific attitude, critical thinking, and psychological science.

ANSWER:

6. Tetania takes class notes by hand rather than typing them on her laptop. Simona, who often sits beside Tetania in class, missed the last class and asked to see Tetania's notes from that class. Tetania was happy to help. When Simona finished reviewing the notes, she stated, "Based on your handwriting, you are shy and prefer spending time alone in the library. You have only a few close friends." Use critical thinking to consider the potential accuracy of Simona's statements.

ANSWER:

7. Discuss the major differences between structuralism and functionalism.

ANSWER:

8. How did the field of psychology react to the first women who were interested in the field? Give specific examples. How has the treatment of women in the field changed over time?

ANSWER:

9. Describe how psychology has changed since its early origins as the study of mental processes to the science it is today.

ANSWER:

10. Your friend Andrea, a chemistry major, has trouble believing that psychology is a science. "If we can't observe other people's thoughts and feelings, how could psychology possibly be a science?" she asks. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to her skepticism.

ANSWER:

11. Compare and contrast behaviorism, Freudian psychology, and humanistic psychology.

ANSWER:

TB1 Module 1 : Essay

12. Using examples, provide support for the claim that the same underlying processes guide the behavior and mental processes of people everywhere.

ANSWER:

13. Explain how the nature–nurture issue is debated in the field of psychology.

ANSWER:

14. Professor Xi claims to be a positive psychologist. What does that mean?

ANSWER:

15. Walter, a third-grade student, has trouble sitting still and focusing. He often disrupts his class by talking to other students or mocking the teacher. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Walter’s classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Walter to cope more effectively with challenges.

ANSWER:

16. When you tell your friend Mathilda that you’re interested in someday becoming a psychologist, she says “That’s great for you, but I don’t think I’d be good at helping people with mental illnesses.” Use your knowledge of psychology’s perspectives and subfields to expand Mathilda’s limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.

ANSWER:

17. Compare and contrast some of the subfields of psychology that are most likely to involve basic research.

ANSWER:

18. Compare and contrast some of the subfields in which psychologists are likely to engage in applied research.

ANSWER:

19. Imagine that you are in graduate school studying industrial-organizational psychology. It is time to start thinking about research topics for the thesis you need to write as part of the program requirements. Identify the focus of industrial-organizational psychology, and discuss the possible implications of research in this area.

ANSWER:

20. When you tell your friend Ben that you are taking a psychology course, he replies, “Why? Psychology’s just common sense. I could learn everything I needed to know about psychology just by watching other people.” Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with Ben's assertion.

ANSWER:

21. Stella is convinced that most immigrants in the United States are criminals. Discuss four reasons that misperceptions such as this one are so readily accepted.

ANSWER:

TB1 Module 1 : Essay

22. Discuss how social media use can contribute to the dissemination of and belief in untruths. How might people combat these tendencies without discontinuing their social media use entirely?

ANSWER:

23. Explain how research in psychological science is used to create, test, and verify or disprove various theories.

ANSWER:

24. Describe the steps that researchers should take, when constructing theories and planning studies, to ensure that their work will be reliable, accurate, and unbiased.

ANSWER:

25. At your graduation ceremony, university president Dr. Gould compares college and university graduates with adults who are less educated. She correctly notes that, compared to people without degrees, higher-education graduates pay more taxes, vote more frequently, engage in more volunteer activities in their communities, and are less likely to be imprisoned. “So, it’s clear,” she concludes, “that colleges and universities do great things for society.” How might you reasonably challenge the way Dr. Gould reached her conclusion?

ANSWER:

26. Think of a research topic that might lend itself well to a case study. Why would this method be well suited to your topic? What could your case study tell us and not tell us about the topic? What are the limitations of case studies, and how would you take account of these limitations in your research?

ANSWER:

27. Professor James wants to examine children’s classroom behavior in relation to their peers. Explain how he would use naturalistic observation in his research.

ANSWER:

28. Stephanie is a graduate student who is preparing a survey for her thesis. Her survey will assess health-compromising behaviors among college students, such as drug and alcohol use. What should she know about wording effects when developing her survey? What can she do to make sure that her questions are not worded in such a way as to influence the responses of her participants?

ANSWER:

29. Imagine that you are a researcher. Outline a study that you might want to conduct using correlation to determine if a relationship exists between your variables. Identify your variables. What kind of relationship would you expect to find between the variables you selected?

ANSWER:

30. Describing behavior is the first step in being able to predict it. Outline the research method that is used to predict behavior, including how behavior is measured and the types of relationships that are generally found.

ANSWER:

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31. We know that correlations do not provide cause-effect explanations. Give an example of a correlation, and explain why it does not demonstrate cause and effect.

ANSWER:

32. Design an experiment to test whether a hot environment affects people's aggression levels. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your experimental and control groups and how people would be randomly assigned to each group. Then identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Describe any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.

ANSWER:

33. Dr. Berkowitz would like to investigate the effectiveness of a new treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder. Specifically, he would like to determine if it is more effective than current treatments for this disorder. With this mind, design an experiment using the double-blind procedure and explain how the placebo effect could impact the results of this study. Be sure to identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Also, specify your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.

ANSWER:

34. Professor Ajayi would like to examine the relationship between physical punishment during childhood and aggressive behavior during adolescence. Which research design should he use? What factors would Professor Ajayi need to consider when deciding which research design is best?

ANSWER:

35. The text explains that experimental researchers use simplified lab conditions to illuminate human behavior in everyday life. Identify some of those noted in the text, and discuss why you think they successfully apply theoretical principles.

ANSWER:

36. To investigate the impact of caffeine consumption on arousal, researchers plan to give participants either a caffeinated or an uncaffeinated drink prior to their watching arousing video clips. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study.

ANSWER:

37. How might the application of psychological principles improve your own life?

ANSWER:

38. Thinking about your academic expectations and goals, explain how you can use what you know about psychology to become a better student.

ANSWER:

39. Explain how you can use the SQ3R method for this course.

ANSWER:

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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