**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 1

**1)** Psychology is defined as

**\*a.** the scientific study of mind and behaviour

**b.** the scientific study of people

**c.** the scientific study of biology

**d.** the scientific study of the brain

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 2

**2)** Which of the following best describes the textbook definition of psychology?

**a.** The scientific study of the brain

**b.** The diagnosing of mental illnesses

\***c.** The scientific study of the mind and behaviour

**d.** The scientific study of the nervous system

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 3

**3)** Suppose you were conducting a study to examine whether infants can identify their mothers’ voices after birth. What discipline of science would be necessary to answer that question?

**\*a.** Psychological science

**b.** Philosophical inquiry

**c.** Biological science

**d.** Philosophy of mind

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 4

**4)** Psychology is sometimes confused with this medical specialty

**a.** physical therapy

\***b.** psychiatry

**c.** endocrinology

**d.** neurology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 5

**5)** Which of the following describes the differences between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist?

**a.** Clinical psychologists are only interested in pharmacological solutions to mental illness

**b.** Clinical psychologists usually hold medical degrees

**c.** Psychiatrics cannot prescribe medication that affects psychological states

\***d.** Psychiatrists can prescribe medications that affect psychological states

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 6

**6)** A sports and exercise psychologist is one example of a(n)

**\*a.** applied psychologist

**b.** medical doctor

**c.** academic psychologist

**d.** neurologist

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 7

**7)** This field of psychological study examines the way human beings change over the lifespan

**a.** clinical psychology

**b.** cognitive psychology

**c.** evolutionary psychology

\***d.** developmental psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 8

**8)** Among other things, this field of psychological study examines, memory, perception and thinking.

**\*a.** cognitive psychology

**b.** developmental psychology

**c.** behavioural psychology

**d.** evolutionary psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 9

**9)** Pseudoscience is

\***a.** Non-science performed for non-scientific goals

**b.** A collection of approaches in psychology sharing the assumption that knowledge is context specific

**c.** The study of the natural world

**d.** The scientific study of all aspects of the mind, brain and behaviour

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 10

**10)** Psychologists guided by this perspective view the mind as a complex information-processing device

**\*a.** cognitive

**b.** psychodynamic

**c.** humanistic

**d.** positive

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 11

**11)** Which of the following best describes the view of psychologists taking the evolutionary perspective?

**a.** Humans evolved brains to defeat less intelligent organisms

**b.** Behaviour is determined by positive external forces

\***c.** The mind and the brain evolved in specific ways to help our ancestors solve problems

**d.** Humans evolved to use more aggressive means to achieve status

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 12

**12)** The main focus of positive psychology is

**\*a.** human strengths

**b.** human weakness

**c.** positive reinforcement

**d.** lifespan development

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 13

**13)** When a psychologist discusses the effect of unconscious conflicts and motivation on behaviour, he or she is speaking from this perspective

**a.** sociocultural

**b.** evolutionary

\***c.** psychodynamic

**d.** behavioural

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 14

**14)** Psychologists that emphasise how society and culture shape human psychology take what perspective?

**a.** cognitive

\***b.** Sociocultural

**c.** humanistic

**d.** psychodynamic

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 15

**15)** The earliest pre-scientific system of psychology can be traced back to

**\*a.** The Buddha

**b.** Archimedes

**c.** Aristotle

**d.** Plato

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 16

**16)** Which of the following best describes the rationalist view of the mind?

**a.** knowledge can only be obtained through pure observation

**b.** empirical research is the only way to knowledge

\***c.** the mind is separate from the body and continues to exist without it

**d.** mental abilities are learned not inherited

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 17

**17)** Rene Descartes asserted that the mind and body are separate entities made of different materials, a notion known as

**\*a.** dualism

**b.** qualism

**c.** Rationalism

**d.** oneism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 18

**18)** According to the British Empiricists, knowledge and truth were only obtainable through

**a.** rationality

**b.** microscopic investigation

**c.** evolution

\***d.** experience

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 19

**19)** Rather than rely on pure logic or sensory experience as philosophers do, scientists base their conclusions on multiple pieces of observation known as

**\*a.** data

**b.** datum

**c.** experience

**d.** knowledge

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 20

**20)** In Germany, this man opened the first scientific psychology lab

**a.** Titchner

**b.** James

\***c.** Wundt

**d.** Hall

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 21

**21)** The first scientific methodology to be used in psychology was

**\*a.** introspection

**b.** retrospection

**c.** priming

**d.** stereospection

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 22

**22)** Functionalism was a psychological perspective that

**\*a.** focused on purposes and functions of the mind as shaped throughout human history

**b.** focussed on the contents of consciousness

**c.** assessed the function of IQ for the education system

**d.** assessed the function of psychologists in society

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 23

**23)** Psychoanalysis is a perspective of psychology most associated with

**a.** Erich Fromm

**b.** Sigmund Freud

\***c.** Carl Jung

**d.** William James

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 24

**24)** Which of the following is the best description of the beliefs of psychoanalysts?

**a.** Humans adapt their behaviour to their environment

**b.** Humans use reason and logic to make decisions

\***c.** Humans are driven by unconscious conflicts and desires

**d.** Humans are motivated by the desire to achieve greatness

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 25

**25)** What did behaviourists such as John Watson believe about psychological science?

**\*a.** Internal mental states cannot be scientifically observed

**b.** Cognitive processes should take the centre stage in psychological science

**c.** Behaviour is driven by unconscious conflict

**d.** Consciousness is the most objective concept in psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 26

**26)** A behaviourist would say that learning refers to

**a.** changes in thoughts as others demonstrate behaviour

**b.** a score on a final exam

**c.** performance on an intelligence test

\***d.** changes in behaviour as the result of environmental influence or experience

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 27

**27)** Because Dr. Patel believes that behaviour is mainly determined by free will, she is likely a

**a.** psychoanalyst

**b.** behaviourist psychologist

\***c.** humanistic psychologist

**d.** behaviour analyst

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 28

**28)** Science is driven by objective ways of knowing, also called

**a.** retroactive methods

\***b.** empirical methods

**c.** intuitive methods

**d.** rational methods

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 29

**29)** The systematic application of observation and logic to questions in the natural world is a good definition of

**a.** craft

\***b.** science

**c.** pseudoscience

**d.** psychometry

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 30

**30)** Which of the following best describes the scientific method?

**a.** A collection of rules for ethical science practice

**b.** A non-empirical method popularised by physiologists

\***c.** A succession of five steps towards acquiring empirical knowledge

**d.** A code of conduct for experimenters when dealing with humans

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 31

**31)** Which of the following is NOT one of the four goals of science?

**a.** prediction

**b.** description

**c.** explanation

\***d.** transformation

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 32

**32)** Scientists take the point of view that claims must be backed by compelling evidence before they can be accepted as fact. Thus, scientists are

**\*a.** sceptics

**b.** believers

**c.** conformers

**d.** cynics

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 33

**33)** A specific, precise, and testable prediction about the occurrence of an event is known as a

**a.** theory

\***b.** hypothesis

**c.** judgement

**d.** premonition

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 34

**34)** What is the best definition of a scientific theory?

**a.** A specific, precise, and testable prediction about the occurrence of an event

\***b.** An interconnected set of ideas and statements that explain observed facts

**c.** A loose collection of inferred beliefs

**d.** A quantitative method for analysing data

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 35

**35)** Which of the following best describes the relationship between a hypothesis and a theory?

**a.** A theory is always correct even if a hypothesis is proven false

**b.** Theories never predict the most extreme hypotheses

\***c.** The testing of a hypothesis is always in the context of a theory

**d.** A hypothesis is always correct when it proves a theory

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 36

**36)** Which of the following is NOT a valid distinction between science and pseudoscience?

**a.** Science relies purely on anecdotal evidence

\***b.** Science is self-correcting

**c.** Pseudoscientific claims are untestable

**d.** Pseudoscience revers the burden of proof to their critics

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 37

**37)** Which of the following is a core component of Humanistic psychology

\***a.** Humanistic psychology emphasises a positive view of human nature

**b.** Humanistic psychology emphasises the need to reduce human behaviour to biological processes

**c.** Humanistic psychology emphasises uses reductionism to understand human behaviour

**d.** Humanistic psychology emphasises is an example of social constructionism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 38

**38)** Psychologists who believe the key to understanding human behaviour lie in understanding the nervous system (particularly the brain) take the

**a.** Evolutionary perspective

\***b.** Biological perspective

**c.** Behavioural perspective

**d.** Cognitive perspective

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 39

**39)** Which of the following is a key criticism of Pseudoscience?

**a.** it is popular in mass media

**b.** it is common sense

\***c.** it lacks empirical evidence

**d.** it is indistinguishable from applied psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 40

**40)** Which of the following is concerned with the multidisciplinary study of the nervous system and the tools that measure it?

**a.** Psychology

**b.** Psychoanalysis

**c.** Sociology

\***d.** Neuroscience

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 41

**41)** Social constructionism refers to

**a.** A non-science performed for non-scientific goals, but with the surface appearance of science

**b.** The study of psychological change and development from childhood to older adulthood

\***c.** A collection of approaches which share the assumption that knowledge is highly context specific and created through discourse

**d.** The study of individual differences between people

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 42

**42)** The field of psychological study that is concerned with working in the criminal justice system is

**a.** Health psychology

**b.** Psychiatry

\***c.** Forensic psychology

**d.** Pseudo-psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 43

**43)** Among other things, the field of psychological study that involves working with patients suffering from neurological problems (e.g., stroke) is

\***a.** Neuropsychology

**b.** Forensic Psychology

**c.** Educational psychology

**d.** Counselling psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 44

**44)** Humanistic psychology emerged as a reaction against

**a.** Psychoanalysis

\***b.** Behaviourism

**c.** Psychiatry

**d.** Evolution

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 45

**45)** The cognitive revolution refers to the paradigm shift from

**\*a.** Behaviourism to cognitive psychology

**b.** Psychodynamic to cognitive psychology

**c.** Cognitive psychology to behaviourism

**d.** Pseudoscience to behaviourism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 46

**46)** The last decade has seen a rise in research into

\***a.** The brain and its relationship to psychological functioning

**b.** The use of animal models to understand human behaviour

**c.** Using cognitive models to understand evolution

**d.** The use of classical and operant conditioning studies

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 47

**47)** Academic psychology involves

**a.** Teaching of psychology

**b.** Conducting psychological research

**c.** Sharing research through conferences and journals

\***d.** All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 48

**48)** Different theories explaining the same phenomenon

**a.** Cannot co-exist

**b.** Raise questions about the scientific value of psychology

\***c.** Can co-exist if they operate at different levels of explanation

**d.** Are often viewed as contradictory to one another

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 49

**49)** Impeccable trivia refers to

**a.** Pseudoscience

**b.** The study of the bigger picture of psychology

\***c.** Phenomena that are amendable to very scientific study but which are considered largely irrelevant to understanding what makes us tick

**d.** Unscientific conclusions drawn from psychology in the media

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 50

**50)** There are cultural differences in psychology of different countries, such that

**a.** American psychology tends to be more theoretical than European Psychology

\***b.** American psychology tends to be more experimental than European psychology

**c.** European psychology is considered less scientific

**d.** European psychology is concerned with only the humanistic perspective

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 51

**1)** Psychology is just another word for the practice of psychiatry

**a.** True

\***b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2- Question 52

**52)** Though psychology did not become a science until much later, many ancient thinkers pondered psychological questions

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 53

**53)** Rene Descartes believed in dualism, a notion that the mind and body were made of different materials

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 54

**54)** Functionalists like William James believed that they key to studying the mind was to study its contents

**a.** True

\***b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 55

**55)** Sigmund Freud created psychoanalysis to study only the observable behaviour of his patients

**a.** True

\***b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 56

**56)** Behaviourists like Watson and Skinner believed that only behaviour, and not thoughts and feelings, could be scientifically studied.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 57

**57)** Intuition is the most objective way to analyse scientific phenomenon.

**a.** True

\***b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2- Question 58

**58)** Scepticism is detrimental to scientific progress because it does not allow intuitive ideas becoming facts.

**a.** True

\***b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 59

**59)** Pseudoscience does not rely on objective testing of claims but rather on testimonials, anecdotes, and bold statements for or against a claim.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 60

**60)** Critical thinking is important to science because the critical thinker weighs all of the evidence for and against an explanation before deciding which is true.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 61

**61)** The philosophical movement founded by Rene Descartes which held that beliefs should be formed through the use of reason, rather than personal experience is known as \_.

**a.** Rationalism

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 62

**62)** Sigmund Freud is strongly associated with \_, a perspective that led to the first “talking” therapy for mental illness.

**a.** psychoanalysis

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 63

**63)** According to the \_ perspective, free will and intrinsic worth are important influences on human behaviour.

**a.** humanistic

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 64

**64)** Scientists use a \_ to test a specific prediction, and use a \_ to explain a set of observed facts.

**a.** hypothesis; theory

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 65

**65)** \_ \_ emerged as a major force in psychology in the 1950s.

**a.** Cognitive psychology

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 66

**66)** American psychology tends to be particularly – and mainland European psychology is typically more \_

**a.** Experimental ; theoretical

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 67

**67)** \_ psychology involves using psychological theory, research and techniques in a range of professional settings.

**a.** Applied

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 68

**68)** Type question here using underscores for your 'blank'

**a.** Type 'blank' here

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

Type: fill-in-blank

Title: Chapter 2 - Question 69

**69)** \_ has emerged as both a separate discipline and an approach to study psychology. It provides insights into the relationship between the \_, mind and behaviour.

**a.** Neuroscience ; brain

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 70

**70)** Different \_ explaining the same phenomenon can coexist if they operate at different levels of \_

**a.** Theories; explanation

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 71

**71)** Is Psychology a science? In your answer discuss to what extent psychology conforms to the principles of science.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 72

**72)** Describe the six core areas of academic psychology and their core focus.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 73

**73)** Discuss to what extent psychoanalytic ideas are still important in some areas of applied psychology.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 74

**74)** Different theories explaining the same phenomenon can coexist if they operate at different levels of explanation. Explain what is meant by operating at different levels of explanation.