|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Psychology is the scientific study of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mind and body. | |  | b. | mind and behaviour. | |  | c. | mood and behaviour. | |  | d. | mood and body. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Psychology is the \_\_\_\_\_ study of mind and behaviour.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | materialistic | |  | b. | idealistic | |  | c. | scientific | |  | d. | philosophical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behaviour. Behaviour refers to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptions, thoughts, memories, and feelings. | |  | b. | explanations. | |  | c. | urges. | |  | d. | observable actions of human and nonhuman animals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. The early roots of psychology are firmly planted in physiology and in:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | anatomy. | |  | b. | logic. | |  | c. | dualism. | |  | d. | philosophy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Among the first to struggle with how the mind works were the:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ancient philosophers. | |  | b. | realists led by Locke. | |  | c. | nativists led by Kant. | |  | d. | 18th-century German physiologists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the private inner experience of perception, thoughts, memories, and feelings.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mind | |  | b. | Dualism | |  | c. | Behaviour | |  | d. | Empiricism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Descartes believed that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the mind and body aren't fundamentally different at all. | |  | b. | perceptions of the physical world are produced entirely by information from the sensory organs. | |  | c. | the body is made of a material substance while the mind is made of an immaterial substance. | |  | d. | perceptions of the physical world are the brain's interpretation of information from the sensory organs. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. Descartes is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Hobbes is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism; nativism | |  | b. | dualism; materialism | |  | c. | nativism; dualism | |  | d. | dualism; idealism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. Which philosopher advocated dualism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hobbes | |  | b. | Locke | |  | c. | Kant | |  | d. | Descartes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that the mind and body are fundamentally different things, with the body made of a material substance and the mind made of an immaterial or spiritual substance.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Kant | |  | b. | Hobbes | |  | c. | Descartes | |  | d. | Locke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. Kaiya believes that her spirituality is rooted in a specific area of the brain. Her beliefs are similar to those of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ryle. | |  | b. | Descartes. | |  | c. | Hobbes. | |  | d. | Locke. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. Michael believes that our nonphysical minds are distinct from our brain and direct the actions of our brain and body. His beliefs are MOST similar to those of which philosopher?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Descartes | |  | b. | Kant | |  | c. | Hobbes | |  | d. | Locke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Kolby believes that a nonphysical spiritual entity inside each of us controls our physical body and the decisions that we make. Her beliefs are MOST consistent with which philosophical view?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourism | |  | b. | philosophical empiricism | |  | c. | phrenology | |  | d. | dualism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. One piece of evidence that would support materialism is:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | first-hand accounts from people who have near-death experiences. | |  | b. | memory is ultimately explainable in terms of the physical processes that produce it. | |  | c. | brain activity produces consciousness. | |  | d. | both genetic and environmental factors influence human behaviour. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. The modern view that the subjective experience of having a mind is the result of brain activity can be traced to which philosopher?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hobbes | |  | b. | Kant | |  | c. | Descartes | |  | d. | Locke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. Today, psychologists believe that thoughts and feelings:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | arise from electrical and chemical activities of the brain. | |  | b. | arise from a nonphysical mind interacting with the pineal gland in the brain. | |  | c. | are not proper subject matter for science research. | |  | d. | are not adaptive in helping us function effectively in the world. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. Today, most psychologists would agree with which statement concerning mental processes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The scientific method cannot be applied to the study of thinking and emotion. | |  | b. | Mental processes are nonphysical entities that control the brain and body. | |  | c. | Mental processes arise from brain functioning. | |  | d. | Mental processes are the only subject matter worthy of study in psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Sam is a modern scholar of psychological science. Sam is likely to believe:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the scientific method cannot be applied to the study of thinking and emotion. | |  | b. | thoughts, feelings, and behaviour arise from electrical and chemical events in the brain. | |  | c. | psychologists should confine their analyses to the study of observable behaviour. | |  | d. | mental processes are the only subject matter worthy of study in psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. Katya feels a cold breeze. She believes that the perception of this breeze arises from the brain's interpretation of information from the sensory organs. This is most consistent with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | philosophical idealism. | |  | b. | philosophical realism. | |  | c. | empiricism. | |  | d. | nativism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. Deiondre believes that philosophical idealism drives perception. He is most likely to assert that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | your perceptions of this page are a result of the light bouncing from the page into your eye only. | |  | b. | the pictures of this page produced by the eye accurately depict the world. | |  | c. | the light bouncing from this page into your eye is irrelevant for your perception of this page. | |  | d. | the light bouncing from the page into your eye and other information your brain has about the world combine to create a full perception of this page. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. Xue does not believe that we have a nonphysical mind. Rather, he believes that the mind is what the brain does. His views are MOST similar to those of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Locke. | |  | b. | Kant. | |  | c. | Ryle. | |  | d. | Hobbes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. Kant advocated the philosophical views of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empiricism and idealism. | |  | b. | nativism and idealism. | |  | c. | dualism and realism. | |  | d. | materialism and idealism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. Amaya believes that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn. This is a theory known as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | nativism. | |  | c. | philosophical empiricism. | |  | d. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. Nativism is reflected in psychological views that emphasize the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ on behaviour.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nurture | |  | b. | intuition | |  | c. | schemas | |  | d. | nature |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. Which early philosopher believed that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Descartes | |  | b. | Kant | |  | c. | Hobbes | |  | d. | Locke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. Nature is to nurture as nativism is to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empiricism. | |  | b. | realism. | |  | c. | dualism. | |  | d. | idealism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. Salim believes that all knowledge is acquired through experience, an idea known as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dualism. | |  | b. | empiricism. | |  | c. | materialism. | |  | d. | nativism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. The notion that the mind at birth is a tabula rasa is consistent with the views of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ryle. | |  | b. | Descartes. | |  | c. | Locke. | |  | d. | Kant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. Which piece of evidence is most consistent with Kant's ideas of nativism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Infants appear to have some basic knowledge of the laws of physics. | |  | b. | Infants may begin to reproduce sounds typical of the language they are exposed to during the 1st year of development. | |  | c. | Infants develop colour perception after birth. | |  | d. | Children who are exposed to books learn about books. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. Kant believes that humans are born with pre-existing knowledge of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | space, time, causality, and number. | |  | b. | space, time, physics, and language. | |  | c. | language, time, causality, and number. | |  | d. | language, physics, causality, and number. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. Kant believed that each of the following bits of knowledge are pre-programmed for humans EXCEPT:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | space. | |  | b. | time. | |  | c. | number. | |  | d. | language. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. The observation that infants have some knowledge of mathematics is MOST consistent with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nativism. | |  | b. | phrenology. | |  | c. | empiricism. | |  | d. | tabula rasa. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. The major limitation of the works of philosophers to an understanding of human behaviour is that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the works tend to underestimate the role of nature in determining human behaviour. | |  | b. | the forces that govern human behaviour have changed considerably since their time. | |  | c. | the works tend to underestimate the role of nurture in shaping human behaviour. | |  | d. | philosophers did not develop ways to test their theories. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. Who wrote the book *Principles of Physiological Psychology* in 1874, establishing psychology as a new domain of science?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Helmholtz | |  | b. | Wundt | |  | c. | Ebbinghaus | |  | d. | Titchener |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of time between the onset of a stimulus and a response to that stimulus.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Natural selection | |  | b. | Introspection | |  | c. | Reaction time | |  | d. | Stimulus time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. The amount of time between the onset of a stimulus and a response can be used to calculate:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the subjective response to the stimulus. | |  | b. | the speed at which nerves transmit information. | |  | c. | learning. | |  | d. | stimulus time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. Penny wanted to find out how long it would take her sister Cathy to press a button when she hears a tone. Penny is studying what type of process?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | classical conditioning | |  | b. | introspection | |  | c. | reaction time | |  | d. | stimulus time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. Yara wanted to find out how long it would take her sister Charice to press a button when she hears a tone. She was determining Charice's:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reaction time. | |  | b. | unconscious activity. | |  | c. | reinforced behaviour. | |  | d. | systematic self-observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. Hermann von Helmholtz is remembered for:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developing a technique of "systematic self-observation" known as introspection. | |  | b. | becoming the first to earn a PhD in psychology. | |  | c. | measuring the speed nerves transmit impulses. | |  | d. | developing an approach to psychology that emphasized the adaptive significance of mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. \_\_\_\_\_ calculated the speed at which nerves transmit information.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hermann von Helmholtz | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Hermann Ebbinghaus | |  | d. | Edward Titchener |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. An acupuncturist asks you to verbally respond as soon as you feel a pinprick as she stimulates your upper thigh, hamstring, calf, and foot with a needle. Based on Helmholtz's research, you will react MOST quickly when the \_\_\_\_\_ is stimulated.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | upper thigh | |  | b. | hamstring | |  | c. | calf | |  | d. | foot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. Hermann von Helmholtz is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Wilhelm Wundt is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection; functionalism | |  | b. | reaction time; structuralism | |  | c. | reaction time; functionalism | |  | d. | introspection; structuralism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. Historians generally credit the emergence of psychology as a science to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt. | |  | b. | Darwin. | |  | c. | Ebbinghaus. | |  | d. | James. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. The FIRST laboratory devoted exclusively to psychology as an independent field of study opened:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | in Paris in 1859. | |  | b. | in Leipzig in 1879. | |  | c. | in Berlin in 1889. | |  | d. | at Cornell University in 1909. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. In his experiments, Rashid, a trained observer, is analyzing reactions to bitter tastes. He is using a technique known as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reaction time testing. | |  | b. | psychoanalysis. | |  | c. | behaviourism. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. Wundt believed that scientific psychology should focus on analyzing:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | decision making. | |  | b. | observable behaviour. | |  | c. | consciousness. | |  | d. | brain functioning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. Wundt believed that scientific psychology should focus on analyzing the basic elements comprising consciousness, an approach his students later termed:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis. | |  | b. | functionalism. | |  | c. | consciousness. | |  | d. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. Early psychologists using structuralist methods in the study of psychology attempted to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | use free association to gain insight into the unconsciousness. | |  | b. | analyze the most basic parts of conscious experience. | |  | c. | use reaction-time measures to map or structure neural networks in the brain. | |  | d. | identify the adaptive functions of mental activity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. What technique did psychologists who studied structuralism use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conditioning | |  | b. | introspection | |  | c. | psychoanalysis | |  | d. | hypnosis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. Presented with a stimulus, Titchener's research assistants were asked to report on their "raw" sensory experience, a technique known as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | inspection. | |  | b. | circumspection. | |  | c. | retrospection. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. A participant seated in an otherwise dark room stares at the flickering of a lit candle and reports on her subjective experiences, such as the visual experience of the candle flickering and the haptic sensation of warmth. The psychologist conducting this experiment is MOST likely to be \_\_\_\_\_, and the method being used is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt; reaction time test | |  | b. | James; introspection | |  | c. | Titchener; introspection | |  | d. | Titchener; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. Which of these is NOT a flaw of introspective methods?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There was a lack of consistency between observers. | |  | b. | Scientists had difficulty agreeing on the building blocks of subjective experience. | |  | c. | There was no way to tell if an observer's description of their inner experience was accurate. | |  | d. | Observers were exposed to many different stimuli. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. The major reason structuralism ultimately failed as a school of psychology was that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | by associating itself with Darwin, it drew harsh criticism from some religious authorities. | |  | b. | there was no evidence suggesting that Freud's theories were accurate. | |  | c. | the methods used by structuralists did not produce replicable observations. | |  | d. | reaction time is unrelated to activity in the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. The lack of consistency in perceptual experiences between individuals using introspective techniques contributed to the decline of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empiricism. | |  | b. | functionalism. | |  | c. | humanism. | |  | d. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 55. William James viewed consciousness as being similar to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a flowing stream. | |  | b. | the parts of an atom. | |  | c. | an explanatory fiction. | |  | d. | the parts of a clock. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. Which early psychologist used the metaphor of a flowing stream to describe consciousness?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hermann von Helmholtz | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Edward Titchener | |  | d. | Wilhelm Wundt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 57. Pleasure is to \_\_\_\_\_ as excitation is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pain; quiescence | |  | b. | strain; relaxation | |  | c. | quiescence; strain | |  | d. | pain; relaxation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 58. Which of the following is NOT one of Wundt's three basic dimensions of sensation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pleasure/pain | |  | b. | strain/relaxation | |  | c. | excitation/quiescence | |  | d. | seeing/touching |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 59. Edward Titchener is to \_\_\_\_\_ as William James is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism; behaviourism | |  | b. | functionalism; structuralism | |  | c. | structuralism; behaviourism | |  | d. | structuralism; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 60. William James founded which school of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | behaviourism | |  | c. | functionalism | |  | d. | psychoanalysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 61. Which psychologist established functionalism as an approach to psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | James | |  | b. | Titchener | |  | c. | Wundt | |  | d. | Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 62. An early approach to psychology that focused on how mental processes enable people to adapt to their environment is called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism. | |  | b. | social Darwinism. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | behaviourism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 63. Which early school of psychology was most concerned with the adaptive importance of mental processes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | functionalism | |  | c. | behaviourism | |  | d. | empiricism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 64. William James is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Wilhelm Wundt is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism; behaviourism | |  | b. | functionalism; structuralism | |  | c. | structuralism; behaviourism | |  | d. | structuralism; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 65. William James's school of functionalism was MOST influenced by the works of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John Locke. | |  | b. | Wilhelm Wundt. | |  | c. | Charles Darwin. | |  | d. | René Descartes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. Research participants are asked to rotate a three-dimensional object in their mind. William James would be MOST interested in which research question?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | What are the subjective experiences of the participants as they do this task? | |  | b. | In what ways does the ability to manipulate objects in the mind aid problem solving in the real world? | |  | c. | At what age does this ability develop? | |  | d. | What are the unconscious processes underlying this task? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 67. Studies have demonstrated that we attend to only a fraction of the sensory information that the brain receives. Based on this information, William James would be MOST interested in which research question?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | What are the basic elements of sensory information? | |  | b. | Do unattended sensory experiences exist in the unconscious? | |  | c. | Will more information be perceived if participants are reinforced by cash incentives for better attention? | |  | d. | Why might it be advantageous for the mind to filter out most sensory information? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 68. Manny believes that the goal of psychologists should be to determine the function of consciousness. His belief is MOST similar to that of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | James. | |  | b. | Wundt. | |  | c. | Titchener. | |  | d. | Darwin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 69. The functionalist approach was MOST influenced by the theory of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empiricism. | |  | b. | materialism. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | dualism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 70. The theory known as \_\_\_\_\_ posits that traits that help organisms survive and reproduce are more likely to be passed on to subsequent generations.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | nativism | |  | c. | natural selection | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 71. James argued that the job of psychologists is to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | figure out the function of consciousness. | |  | b. | determine the building blocks of consciousness. | |  | c. | research only observable behaviour. | |  | d. | use introspection to study consciousness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 72. Darwin's theory of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process by which the specific attributes that promote an organism's survival and reproduction become more prevalent in the population over time.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | nativism | |  | c. | natural selection | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 73. In his theory of \_\_\_\_\_, Darwin proposed that attributes that are most adaptive become more prevalent in the population.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | nativism | |  | c. | natural selection | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 74. Imani makes the observation that dogs have better night vision than humans. According to Darwin's principle of natural selection, which explanation best fits Imani's observation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dogs have different distributions of visual receptors than humans. | |  | b. | Night vision must have been a more adaptive attribute for ancient dogs than humans. | |  | c. | The consciousness of all animals must have evolved for a use. | |  | d. | Visual perception involves different learning processes for dogs and humans. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 75. Aki explains that humans with ancestry in northern Europe have adapted to digest dairy products more easily because the harsh winters in that area required their ancestors to develop an ability to eat non-plant-based foods. Aki's explanation is most in line with which theory?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | nativism | |  | c. | natural selection | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 76. Based on his functionalist views, William James might be MOST interested in which research question related to test-taking anxiety?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Is test-taking anxiety related to generalized anxiety disorder? | |  | b. | Does anxiety provide motivation for increased study? | |  | c. | What do participants report when they introspect about failing an exam? | |  | d. | What brain regions are active when anxiety is experienced? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 77. Based on his functionalist views, William James might be MOST interested to know which information about sleep?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the percentage of people who dream | |  | b. | the average number of hours a night people sleep | |  | c. | the importance of sleep in forming long-term memories | |  | d. | the changes in brain electrical activity that co-occur with sleep stages |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 78. Research in psychological science has shown all of these EXCEPT:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive behavioural therapy is an effective treatment for depression. | |  | b. | the DARE antidrug program is ineffective. | |  | c. | one stereotype threat intervention reduced the achievement gap by 40%. | |  | d. | scared straight interventions are effective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 79. Research in psychological science has NOT shown which of these?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cognitive behavioural therapy is an ineffective treatment for depression. | |  | b. | The DARE antidrug program is ineffective. | |  | c. | Scared straight programs designed to prevent at-risk teens from engaging in criminal behaviour are ineffective. | |  | d. | Critical incident stress debriefing interventions are ineffective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 80. Sigmund Freud is to William James as \_\_\_\_\_ is/are to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the elements of the unconscious; the basic elements of consciousness | |  | b. | psychoanalysis; behaviourism | |  | c. | humanism; functionalism | |  | d. | psychoanalysis; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 81. In the late 1800s, a temporary loss of cognitive or motor function with no obvious physical origin was termed:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | agoraphobia. | |  | b. | hysteria. | |  | c. | neurosis. | |  | d. | generalized anxiety. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 82. In the late 1800s, Charcot and Janet found that \_\_\_\_\_ eliminated signs of hysteria in their patients.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | amnesia | |  | b. | neurosis | |  | c. | introspection | |  | d. | hypnosis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 83. In the late 1800s, Charcot and Janet noted that symptoms of hysteria were eliminated when patients:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | were paid for not exhibiting those symptoms. | |  | b. | received electroconvulsive shock therapy. | |  | c. | were hypnotized. | |  | d. | introspected on the causes of their hysteria. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 84. Sigmund Freud is to Edward Titchener as \_\_\_\_\_ is/are to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the elements of the unconscious; the elements of consciousness | |  | b. | psychoanalysis; behaviourism | |  | c. | empiricism; structuralism | |  | d. | structuralism; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 85. Sigmund Freud is to Edward Titchener as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis; introspection | |  | b. | introspection; behaviourism | |  | c. | empiricism; structuralism | |  | d. | psychoanalysis; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 86. Jacqueline reports that she has just become blind in her left eye, although there is no physical cause. A clinician in the late 1800s would probably have diagnosed Jacqueline with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hysteria. | |  | b. | neurosis. | |  | c. | projection. | |  | d. | repression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 87. Anne reports that after a heated argument with her spouse, her left leg became paralyzed, although there is no medical cause. A clinician in the late 1800s would probably have diagnosed Anne with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | projection. | |  | b. | neurosis. | |  | c. | hysteria. | |  | d. | repression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 88. Which definition BEST describes hysteria?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the emergence of multiple personalities as the result of an extreme stressor such as child abuse | |  | b. | a major depressive episode triggered by a major life event such as divorce | |  | c. | a temporary loss of cognitive or motor functioning with no obvious physical origin | |  | d. | generalized anxiety due to daily stressors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 89. Which psychologist studied with and was influenced by Charcot?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | Titchener | |  | c. | James | |  | d. | Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 90. Amaya reports that after a heated argument with her partner, she cannot remember her identity, although there is no medical cause. Jean-Martin Charcot or Pierre Janet would probably have treated Amaya's condition:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | by inducing a hypnotic trance. | |  | b. | using free association. | |  | c. | with introspection. | |  | d. | using conditioning techniques. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 91. Freud called the \_\_\_\_\_ the part of the mind that operates outside of conscious awareness but influences conscious thoughts, feelings, and actions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preconscious | |  | b. | unconscious | |  | c. | self-conscious | |  | d. | subconscious |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 92. The theory that emphasizes the importance of unconscious mental processes in shaping feelings, thoughts, and behaviours is called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt theory. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | psychoanalytic theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 93. Carrie is working with a patient to uncover the patient's early experiences as well as to try to bring unconscious anxieties and conflicts into awareness. Carrie's work is based on which approach?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection | |  | b. | psychoanalytic | |  | c. | behaviourist | |  | d. | structuralist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 94. Dr. Rivera believes that psychological disorders arise largely from unconscious processes. In his work with clients, he tries to pull repressed memories out of the unconscious and into the light of day, where they can be resolved. Dr. Rivera's work is based on that of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourists. | |  | b. | Gestalt psychologists. | |  | c. | psychoanalysts. | |  | d. | cognitive psychologists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 95. Psychoanalysis focuses on:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the adaptability of certain psychological disorders. | |  | b. | deconstructing consciousness into its component parts. | |  | c. | bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness. | |  | d. | ways to banish anxiety into the unconscious. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 96. Bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness is the goal of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis. | |  | b. | behaviourism. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | neuroscience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 97. Which pioneer of clinical psychology is associated with psychoanalysis?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Freud | |  | b. | Maslow | |  | c. | Rogers | |  | d. | James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 98. Freud emphasized that his patients' hysterical symptoms could be traced to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | effects of painful childhood experiences that could not be remembered. | |  | b. | "mind bugs," or curious failures of otherwise adaptive cognitive processes. | |  | c. | feelings of shame and inadequacy acquired during adolescent sexual development. | |  | d. | maladaptive patterns of behaviour that could be observed during infancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 99. Professor Morales adopts a psychoanalytic conceptualization of personality. She believes that different personality types:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are genetically based traits. | |  | b. | are simply summary terms for a variety of learned behaviours. | |  | c. | arise as a result of unconscious processes. | |  | d. | emerge on our quest for self-actualization. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 100. Professor Malone believes that much of human behaviour is governed by unconscious sexual desires. Her conceptual framework is MOST consistent with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourism. | |  | b. | psychoanalysis. | |  | c. | humanism. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101. Which psychologist was NOT part of the psychoanalytic movement?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sigmund Freud | |  | b. | Alfred Adler | |  | c. | Carl Jung | |  | d. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 102. Freud believed that patients' \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ offered a glimpse into their unconscious minds.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dreams; free associations | |  | b. | dreams; behaviour | |  | c. | free association; behaviour | |  | d. | behaviour; hypnotic trances |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 103. Within psychology, psychoanalysis had its greatest influence on:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychologists. | |  | b. | clinicians. | |  | c. | behaviourists. | |  | d. | experimental psychologists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 104. Edward Titchener is to \_\_\_\_\_ as John Watson is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism; behaviourism | |  | b. | functionalism; structuralism | |  | c. | structuralism; behaviourism | |  | d. | structuralism; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 105. William James is to \_\_\_\_\_ as John Watson is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism; behaviourism | |  | b. | functionalism; structuralism | |  | c. | structuralism; behaviourism | |  | d. | structuralism; functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 106. William James is to \_\_\_\_\_ as John Watson is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Charles Darwin; Ivan Pavlov | |  | b. | Wilhelm Wundt; B. F. Skinner | |  | c. | Edward Titchener; Rosalie Rayner | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner; Margaret Floy Washburn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 107. According to John Watson, the goal of a scientific psychology is to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | examine stimulus and response. | |  | b. | understand both the structure and function of consciousness. | |  | c. | determine the neural mechanisms underlying behaviour and thought. | |  | d. | ease psychological distress and help people reach their fullest potential. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 108. An approach that advocates that psychologists restrict themselves to the scientific study of observable behaviour is called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis. | |  | b. | behaviourism. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 109. \_\_\_\_\_ advocates the scientific study of objectively observable behaviour.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Functionalism | |  | b. | Structuralism | |  | c. | Behaviourism | |  | d. | Psychoanalysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 110. The restriction of scientific study to observable behaviour only is:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | behaviourism. | |  | d. | psychoanalysis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 111. In terms of its subject matter for analysis, which school of psychology MOST differs from the others?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | functionalism | |  | c. | psychoanalysis | |  | d. | behaviourism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 112. Structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis all are similar in that advocates of each position:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sought to identify the building blocks of consciousness. | |  | b. | believed that consciousness was best described metaphorically as a flowing river. | |  | c. | attempted to understand the inner workings of the mind. | |  | d. | believed that human behaviour was determined largely by unconscious forces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 113. Why did behaviourism gain popularity as an approach to psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It was a reaction to the pessimistic view of human nature espoused by psychoanalytic theory. | |  | b. | Psychoanalysts had failed to develop effective treatments. | |  | c. | It advocated for nurturing and developing the mind by rewarding healthy patterns of thinking. | |  | d. | It is difficult to know what is going on in people's minds. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 114. "You don't know what she thinks, but you know how she acts." This statement characterizes which approach?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis | |  | b. | humanism | |  | c. | behaviourism | |  | d. | gestalt theories |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 115. Hector doesn't believe that mental processes can be studied scientifically because they are too subjective. Rather, psychological studies that constrain themselves only to what people actually do appeal to him. Hector's views are consistent with which approach?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis | |  | b. | structuralism | |  | c. | functionalism | |  | d. | behaviourism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 116. Watson criticized the introspective methods of the structuralists and functionalists primarily because:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the use of these methods necessitated a belief in the existence of mental events. | |  | b. | introspection cannot produce replicable and objective measures required by science. | |  | c. | the stimulus–response introspective model was overly simplistic. | |  | d. | reaction time was an unreliable dependent measure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 117. "The goal of scientific psychology should be to predict and control behaviour that benefits society." This statement is associated with which psychologist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Freud | |  | b. | James | |  | c. | Watson | |  | d. | Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 118. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, is BEST known for his experiments:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conditioning a salivation response in dogs to environmental stimuli. | |  | b. | measuring the speed at which a bell can be perceived in a dog's auditory cortex. | |  | c. | demonstrating the effectiveness of positive reinforcement in dogs. | |  | d. | investigating salivation in dogs when the olfactory bulb is surgically removed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 119. In Pavlov's research, a tone was sounded prior to delivering food to hungry dogs. After a number of trials, what did Pavlov notice?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The dogs salivated prior to the tone being sounded. | |  | b. | The dogs salivated to the sound of the tone alone. | |  | c. | The dogs salivated only after the food was presented. | |  | d. | The dogs began doing spontaneous tricks as soon as the tone sounded. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 120. If you are having trouble finding your cat, you may try shaking the can that contains its treats. The sound of the treats as you shake the can would be a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | response. | |  | b. | stimulus. | |  | c. | reaction. | |  | d. | reinforcer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 121. When Tori's smartphone beeps, she checks it. The beep is an example of a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | response. | |  | b. | sensation. | |  | c. | stimulus. | |  | d. | reinforcer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 122. When Tori's smartphone beeps, she checks it. Checking her phone at the sound of the beep is an example of a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | response. | |  | b. | sensation. | |  | c. | stimulus. | |  | d. | reinforcer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 123. When the light comes on in his car indicating that his gas is low, Jason drives to the nearest gas station. The indicator light is an example of a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reinforcer. | |  | b. | sensation. | |  | c. | stimulus. | |  | d. | response. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 124. Olivia turns on the air conditioning when it gets too hot in the house. Olivia's actions are a \_\_\_\_\_ controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ of heat.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | response; stimulus | |  | b. | stimulus; response | |  | c. | response; reinforcer | |  | d. | stimulus; reinforcer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 125. The behaviourism of John Watson has been described as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | animal | |  | b. | stimulus–response | |  | c. | subjective | |  | d. | humanistic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 126. Which psychologist is MOST associated with stimulus–response psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sigmund Freud | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | John Watson | |  | d. | Margaret Floy Washburn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 127. Response is to stimulus as the:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | firing of a gun at the start of a race is to running. | |  | b. | tone is to salivation for Pavlov's dogs. | |  | c. | pressing of the brakes is to a red traffic light. | |  | d. | ringing of the alarm clock is to rolling out of bed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 128. Response is to stimulus as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an e-mail notification is to checking your messages. | |  | b. | being startled is to a loud noise. | |  | c. | a red light is to hitting the brakes. | |  | d. | a funny story is to a smile. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 129. Which statement about John Watson is correct?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | He completely denied the existence of mental events. | |  | b. | He believed that genetic factors were the largest influence on behaviour. | |  | c. | He believed that environmental factors were the most important influences on behaviour. | |  | d. | He believed that nature was more important than nurture in determining behaviour. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 130. In Pavlov's research, the sound of a tone was a \_\_\_\_\_ for salivating.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stimulus | |  | b. | response | |  | c. | construal | |  | d. | reinforcer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 131. In Pavlov's research, the tone was a \_\_\_\_\_ for the dogs to salivate.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reinforcer | |  | b. | response | |  | c. | construal | |  | d. | stimulus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 132. In Pavlov's research, dogs' salivation is an example of a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stimulus. | |  | b. | response. | |  | c. | construal of a stimulus. | |  | d. | reinforcer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 133. John Watson was interested in how \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour, and B. F. Skinner focused on how \_\_\_\_\_ control(s) behaviour.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reinforcers strengthen; free will | |  | b. | emotions trigger; reinforcers | |  | c. | stimuli produce; mental processes | |  | d. | stimuli elicit; consequences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 134. John Watson is to \_\_\_\_\_ as B. F. Skinner is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reinforcers; free will | |  | b. | emotions; reinforcers | |  | c. | stimuli; mental processes | |  | d. | stimuli; consequences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 135. Leslie thinks that we learn to act in certain ways because of the consequences of our behaviour. Her belief is probably influenced by the findings of:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William James. | |  | b. | Sigmund Freud. | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner. | |  | d. | Wilhelm Wundt. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 136. Skinner's rat is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Pavlov's dog is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nurture; nature | |  | b. | active; passive | |  | c. | stimulus; response | |  | d. | response; reinforcer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 137. Who invented a conditioning chamber in which rats pressed levers to earn food rewards?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ivan Pavlov | |  | b. | B. F. Skinner | |  | c. | John Watson | |  | d. | G. Stanley Hall |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 138. Two people observe a toddler throwing a temper tantrum at a toy store. The first comments quietly, "What an annoying little beast!" The second, noticing that the mother of the toddler just gave the boy a toy to calm him down, states, "It's not his fault. He's behaving exactly as \_\_\_\_\_ would predict."   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William James | |  | b. | B. F. Skinner | |  | c. | Ivan Pavlov | |  | d. | John Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 139. When 4-year-old Isabel hears the sound of the ice cream truck's music, she runs outside in hopes of getting an ice cream bar. The ice cream bar is a \_\_\_\_\_ running outside when she hears the music.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | response to | |  | b. | stimulus eliciting | |  | c. | reinforcement for | |  | d. | construal triggering |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 140. Sandy's children would accidentally drop pieces of food under the table during family dinners, so Sandy's dog, Lola, learned to sit under the dinner table as a good place to receive food. Lola's behaviour has been influenced by:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consciousness. | |  | b. | reinforcement. | |  | c. | punishment. | |  | d. | reaction time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 141. Which scenario represents the principle of reinforcement?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | doing the same thing over and over again regardless of the consequences | |  | b. | blinking when a particle lands in your eye | |  | c. | studying hard because it results in good grades | |  | d. | introspecting about a pleasurable experience in your life |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 142. Which psychologist is associated with the development of cumulative recorders that record the frequency of responses in real time?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John Watson | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 143. Which statement presents a characteristic of Skinner's cumulative recorder?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It noted the cumulative effects of stimuli. | |  | b. | It recorded the frequency of responses in real time. | |  | c. | It provided immediate feedback as to whether a behaviour would be rewarded. | |  | d. | It did not result in important experimental insights. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 144. In his best-selling book *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, \_\_\_\_\_ argued that behaviour is determined by its consequences and that free will is an illusion.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William James | |  | b. | B. F. Skinner | |  | c. | Ivan Pavlov | |  | d. | Sigmund Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 145. In his best-selling book *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, B. F. Skinner argued that behaviour is:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an outcome of the innate capacity of persons to choose freely. | |  | b. | partly the result of a limited free will that has evolved as a result of natural selection. | |  | c. | completely determined by genetic factors, and free will is an illusion. | |  | d. | determined largely by its consequences, and free will is an illusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 146. Beginning in the 1950s, behaviourism began to receive intense criticism. Which statement is NOT one of the criticisms against behaviourism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It ignores the mental processes underlying behaviour. | |  | b. | It uses subjective measures in its research. | |  | c. | It ignores the role of evolutionary history on behaviour. | |  | d. | It presents an inadequate account of language development. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 147. Beginning in the 1950s, behaviourism began to receive intense criticism. Which statement is NOT one of the criticisms against behaviourism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It proved inadequate in predicting and controlling behaviour. | |  | b. | It ignored cognitive events underlying behaviour. | |  | c. | It underestimated the role of genetic factors on behaviour. | |  | d. | It had difficulty explaining the development of language in humans. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 148. \_\_\_\_\_ pioneered the Gestalt psychology movement.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Max Wertheimer | |  | b. | Frederic Bartlett | |  | c. | Kurt Lewin | |  | d. | Hermann Ebbinghaus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 149. Which field of psychology is interested in studying the way in which the mind creates perceptual experience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourism | |  | b. | Gestalt psychology | |  | c. | psychoanalysis | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 150. Gestalt psychologist Max Wertheimer demonstrated that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | visual illusions are caused by faulty thinking. | |  | b. | perception of a whole image influences judgements about the parts. | |  | c. | images are produced in different parts of the brain. | |  | d. | illusory motion is unrelated to the mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 151. In their research, Gestalt psychologists demonstrated that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | illusory motion occurs due to sensory input from physical stimuli alone. | |  | b. | physical stimuli alone are responsible for the perceptual experience. | |  | c. | the mind imposes organization on what it perceives. | |  | d. | illusory motion is unrelated to the mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 152. We perceive the lights on a quickly blinking neon sign to be in motion, a phenomenon studied by which psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt | |  | b. | humanist | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behaviourist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 153. Frederic Bartlett is BEST known for research involving:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | illusory motion. | |  | b. | participants' false memories of stories. | |  | c. | a conditioning chamber. | |  | d. | cognitive errors in children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 154. Which pioneer of cognitive psychology conducted research on memory in which he asked participants to read stories and then try to remember what they had read after varying amounts of time had passed?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Frederic Bartlett | |  | b. | Jean Piaget | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner | |  | d. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 155. Frederic Bartlett believed that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | memory is an unobservable construct that cannot be empirically studied. | |  | b. | memory operates like a recording device. | |  | c. | the mind is irrelevant for studies of memory. | |  | d. | memory is constructed by the mind using theories of how the world works. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 156. Frederic Bartlett's research on memory demonstrated that people tend to remember:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | what actually happened instead of what should have happened. | |  | b. | what they expected to happen instead of what actually happened. | |  | c. | nonsense syllables with more accuracy than meaningful words. | |  | d. | meaningful words with more accuracy than nonsense syllables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 157. A memory expert testifies in court for the defence that the eyewitness testimony should be given less importance because memory is constructed by the mind. The expert is articulating the position FIRST advanced by:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Max Weirtheimer. | |  | b. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. | |  | c. | Jean Piaget. | |  | d. | Frederic Bartlett. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 158. Malik claims that he remembers the first day of class exactly as it happened. However, based on the research findings of Frederic Bartlett, it is more likely that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | he has no memory of the first day of class. | |  | b. | his memory is heavily influenced by his expectations of the first day. | |  | c. | his memory was like a recording device. | |  | d. | he initially filled in incorrect details, but as time has passed, he remembers the day with more accuracy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 159. A cognitive psychologist who studied the perceptual and cognitive errors of children in order to gain insight into the nature and development of the human mind was:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Jean Piaget. | |  | b. | Frederic Bartlett. | |  | c. | Kurt Lewin. | |  | d. | Max Wertheimer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 160. Jean Piaget attempted to gain insight into the nature and development of the human mind by studying:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how memories are contaminated by prior knowledge. | |  | b. | the perceptual and cognitive errors of children. | |  | c. | the rate at which forgetting occurs. | |  | d. | perceptual illusions in adults. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 161. Piaget showed children equally small mounds of clay and then broke one mound into little pieces. He then asked children to identify which had more clay. Until the age of \_\_\_\_\_, children typically identified the unbroken mound as containing more clay.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1 year | |  | b. | 3 to 4 years | |  | c. | 6 to 7 years | |  | d. | 9 to 10 years |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 162. Piaget showed children equally small mounds of clay and then broke one mound into little pieces. He then asked children to identify which had more clay. If we replicated this experiment, which participant would we expect to correctly identify both mounds as equal?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 9-month-old Aisha | |  | b. | 3-year-old Sam | |  | c. | 5-year-old Amida | |  | d. | 8-year-old Sydney |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 163. A college student taking introductory psychology decides to test Piaget's theories of mental development on her 3-year-old brother, who loves hot dogs and is very hungry. She shows him two hot dogs. Then, while he is watching, she breaks one of the hot dogs in half. She asks if he would like one hot dog (the intact hot dog) or two hot dogs (the hot dog cut in half). Consistent with Piaget's findings, the child:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | selects the intact hot dog. | |  | b. | selects the hot dog cut in half. | |  | c. | says she is silly because both are the same. | |  | d. | becomes confused and starts crying. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 164. A college student taking introductory psychology decides to test Piaget's theories of mental development on his 10-year-old sister, who loves hot dogs and is very hungry. He shows her two hot dogs. Then, while she is watching, he breaks one of the hot dogs in half. He asks if she would like one hot dog (the intact hot dog) or two hot dogs (the hot dog cut in half). Consistent with Piaget's findings, the girl probably will:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | select the intact hot dog. | |  | b. | select the hot dog cut in half. | |  | c. | state that both choices are the same. | |  | d. | become confused and have trouble deciding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 165. Based on his research, Piaget concluded that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | children have no memories before the age of 10. | |  | b. | small children view the world in a fundamentally different way than adults do. | |  | c. | small children can learn stimulus–response relationships. | |  | d. | children and adults think similarly about the relationships between the size and mass of objects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 166. Piaget concluded that small children view the world in a fundamentally different way than adults do because:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | children cannot form memories. | |  | b. | children cannot learn stimulus–response relationships. | |  | c. | children's theories of the relationship between the size and mass of objects are different than those of adults. | |  | d. | children cannot use introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 167. When you go to a movie theater that uses film projection, you might see the fast movement of a superhero flying through the air. What you are really seeing is a series of still photographs flashed quickly onto the screen. What area of psychology studied this phenomenon?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism | |  | b. | Gestalt psychology | |  | c. | functionalism | |  | d. | behaviourism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 168. Gestalt psychologists believed that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | visual illusions are caused by faulty thinking. | |  | b. | the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. | |  | c. | images are produced in different parts of the brain. | |  | d. | hallucinations are the result of a chemical imbalance in the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 169. A train is passing by, but Jean's view of it is partially obstructed by traffic. According to Gestalt psychologists, he nevertheless perceives a unified single train because:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a long train conjures repressed sexuality in the unconscious. | |  | b. | in the past, he has been reinforced for perceiving in this way. | |  | c. | the train stimulus simply evoked this sensory response. | |  | d. | the mind imposes organization on what it perceives. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 170. Wertheimer, a Gestalt psychologist, used \_\_\_\_\_ to show how perception of a whole object or scene can influence judgments about its individual elements.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | illusory motion | |  | b. | introspection | |  | c. | reinforcement | |  | d. | dream analysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 171. Two boats sank in the Indian Ocean in World War II. In 1998, John Dunn and Kim Kirsner used \_\_\_\_\_ research on memory to analyze survivors' memories and locate the wreckage.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Titchener's | |  | b. | Piaget's | |  | c. | Bartlett's | |  | d. | Kirsner's |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 172. One practical application of Bartlett's research occurred in 1998, when John Dunn and Kim Kirsner:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | used sonar to detect the wreckage of two ships that sank in World War II. | |  | b. | used analysis of survivors' memories to make a prediction about where the wreckage of two ships might be. | |  | c. | used introspection to assess perceptual experiences during a crisis. | |  | d. | used stories about the ships to recreate their size and shape. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 173. A cognitive psychologist who argued that it wasn't an environmental stimulus, but rather the subjective experience, or construal, of the stimulus that led to behaviour, was:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Karl Lashley. | |  | b. | John Watson. | |  | c. | Kurt Lewin. | |  | d. | Noam Chomsky. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 174. A teacher praises a student for asking a good question. Which psychologist would state that the effect of praise on subsequent behaviour depends on the student's subjective experience of it?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | B. F. Skinner | |  | b. | Kurt Lewin | |  | c. | Jean Piaget | |  | d. | Frederic Bartlett |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 175. Psychologist Kurt Lewin believed that stimulus–response psychology was too simplistic to predict human behaviour. In his theories, he believed that responses were dependent on the:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | construal of the stimulus. | |  | b. | structure of the stimulus. | |  | c. | reinforcement by the stimulus. | |  | d. | informational value of the stimulus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 176. According to Kurt Lewin, a construal is:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a physical property of the stimulus. | |  | b. | the observable response to the stimulus. | |  | c. | a perceptual illusion that commonly occurs to visual stimuli. | |  | d. | the subjective meaning of the stimulus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 177. The study of the causes and consequences of sociality is called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | sociobiology. | |  | d. | social psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 178. Dr. Aguilera studies the influence of peer pressure on adolescents. Which area of psychology does her research BEST represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | social psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | cultural psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 179. Dr. Cover studies the benefits and undesirable outcomes of stereotyping. Which area of psychology does her research BEST represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | social psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | cultural psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 180. Raymond wants to learn the most effective techniques to make a favorable first impression. Raymond might want to take a course in \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental | |  | b. | cultural | |  | c. | Gestalt | |  | d. | social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 181. Veronica wants to learn if opposites really do attract. She might want to take a course in the causes and consequences of sociality, otherwise known as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology. | |  | b. | behavioural neuroscience. | |  | c. | Gestalt psychology. | |  | d. | social psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 182. The research of which psychologist gave birth to the field of social psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Jean Piaget | |  | b. | Kurt Lewin | |  | c. | Max Wertheimer | |  | d. | Solomon Asch |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 183. The research of Kurt Lewin contributed to the birth of \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | cultural | |  | d. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 184. Which research question would be of MOST interest to social psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Why do people support and join terrorist organizations? | |  | b. | What are the necessary steps in language development? | |  | c. | Which areas of the brain are active during dreaming? | |  | d. | How does generational poverty affect rates of depression and anxiety? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 185. Which research question would be of MOST interest to social psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Will a light stimulus yield a fear response after several pairings of the light with a loud sound? | |  | b. | Which area of the brain is active when participants are asked to remember a crime they committed? | |  | c. | Why do otherwise decent people commit evil acts when ordered to do so by a totalitarian regime? | |  | d. | Is the fear response adaptive? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 186. Fatima studies why decent people commit evil acts when ordered to do so by a totalitarian regime. Fatima is MOST likely a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourist. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | c. | social psychologist. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 187. Angel is interested in studying how media coverage of racially charged events affects implicit biases or prejudices. Angel is MOST likely a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychologist. | |  | b. | behavioural neuroscientist. | |  | c. | social psychologist. | |  | d. | Gestalt psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 188. Solomon Asch was a social psychologist whose research interests were shaped, in part, by:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the American civil rights movement. | |  | b. | the development of computers. | |  | c. | Gestalt psychology. | |  | d. | theories of language development. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 189. Solomon Asch's \_\_\_\_\_ describes why early information about a person changes the interpretation of later information.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primacy effect | |  | b. | Gestalt psychology approach | |  | c. | theory of mind | |  | d. | behaviouristic theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 190. Lance notices that when he jogs with Cheryl, he runs faster than when he jogs by himself. Which psychological approach BEST explains this behaviour?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sports psychology | |  | b. | psychoanalysis | |  | c. | social psychology | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 191. Amy notes that her 10K time is significantly faster when she runs it with others than when she runs by herself. Amy's observation would be of most interest to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social psychologists. | |  | b. | behavioural neuroscientists. | |  | c. | developmental psychologists. | |  | d. | cultural psychologists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 192. Which factor did NOT contribute to the development of social psychology in its early years?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the invention of the computer | |  | b. | Gestalt psychology | |  | c. | the rise of Nazi Germany | |  | d. | the interest in mental phenomena amongst some psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 193. Solomon Asch's primacy effect describes why:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people draw inferences about others based on first impressions. | |  | b. | people continuously adjust their theories of others based on all of the information they have. | |  | c. | people ignore the first information they learn about others. | |  | d. | people do not form theories about other people. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 194. Jasmine's best friend Melissa tells her about a boy that she might be interested in dating. Melissa explains that he is "charming, good-looking, ambitious, short-tempered, and critical." Jasmine will most likely form a \_\_\_\_\_ impression of him.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neutral | |  | b. | bad | |  | c. | good | |  | d. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 195. Lora's best friend Tina tells her about a boy that she might be interested in dating. Tina explains that he is "critical, short-tempered, ambitious, good-looking, and charming.". Lora will most likely form a \_\_\_\_\_ impression of him.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neutral | |  | b. | bad | |  | c. | good | |  | d. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 196. Which of the following pairs of social psychologists and the "mentalistic" phenomena they studied is FALSE?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gordon Allport – how people form stereotypes | |  | b. | Muzafer Sherif – how people create identities based on their social groups | |  | c. | Fritz Heider – how people infer each other's intentions | |  | d. | George Miller – how people are persuaded to change their beliefs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 197. Which linguist published a devastating critique of Skinner's theory of language development?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | George Miller | |  | b. | Noam Chomsky | |  | c. | Donald Broadbent | |  | d. | Ulric Neisser |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 198. A behavioural account of language development, entitled *Verbal Behaviour* (1957), was written by:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | B. F. Skinner. | |  | b. | Noam Chomsky. | |  | c. | John Watson. | |  | d. | Ulric Neisser. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 199. B. F. Skinner's *Verbal Behaviour* (1957) attempts to provide a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ account of language.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavioural | |  | d. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 200. According to Chomsky, which observation of language challenges a behavioural account?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It is more difficult to learn a second language as one ages. | |  | b. | Deficits in speech production in developing children can be overcome with an intense individualized education plan. | |  | c. | Different languages are spoken around the world. | |  | d. | Speech that has never before been reinforced nevertheless occurs frequently. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 201. The advent of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945 had an enormous conceptual impact on the development of cognitive psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | statistical programming | |  | b. | television | |  | c. | conditioning chambers | |  | d. | computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 202. The advent of computers in 1945 had an enormous conceptual impact on the development of \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioural | |  | b. | Gestalt | |  | c. | cognitive | |  | d. | social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 203. Which topic is LEAST likely to be studied by cognitive psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | attention | |  | b. | memory | |  | c. | decision making | |  | d. | conformity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 204. Which topic is LEAST likely to be studied by cognitive psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | attention | |  | b. | memory | |  | c. | reinforcement | |  | d. | perception |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 205. According to Chomsky, which observation of language in children challenges a behavioural account?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Children can generate new grammatically correct sentences. | |  | b. | Young children tend to repeat what they just heard. | |  | c. | If you give a child a cookie every time they say "please," they will say "please" more often. | |  | d. | Grammar rules are highly individualistic and the result of childhood learning experiences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 206. In the 1950s, the advent of computers had an enormous influence on how psychologists conceptualized the mind. In this conceptualization, the brain was analogous to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | computer hardware. | |  | b. | computer software. | |  | c. | an electrical source. | |  | d. | programming language. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 207. In the 1950s, the advent of computers had an enormous influence on how psychologists conceptualized the mind. In this conceptualization, the mind was analogous to:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | computer hardware. | |  | b. | computer software. | |  | c. | an electrical source. | |  | d. | data-storage devices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 208. According to cognitive psychologists, computer hardware is to software as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain is to mind. | |  | b. | mind is to brain. | |  | c. | mind is to language. | |  | d. | language is to mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 209. According to cognitive psychologists, computer software is to hardware as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain is to mind. | |  | b. | mind is to brain. | |  | c. | mind is to language. | |  | d. | language is to mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 210. Which research question would cognitive psychologists be MOST interested in studying?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Can children's behaviour be modified through intermittent reinforcement? | |  | b. | What is the evolutionary basis for the fear of snakes? | |  | c. | How does gesture improve memory retention? | |  | d. | What part of the brain processes rewards? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 211. Which research question would cognitive psychologists be MOST interested in studying?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Why do people conform in social settings? | |  | b. | What is the evolutionary basis for food preferences? | |  | c. | How do life events become stored in memory? | |  | d. | How does the school a child attends influence their social development? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 212. The scientific study of human information processing is called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioural neuroscience. | |  | b. | physiology. | |  | c. | cognitive psychology. | |  | d. | mental psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 213. Who summarized the dramatic shift in psychology's orientation away from behaviourism in a book entitled *Cognitive Psychology* (1967)?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | George Miller | |  | b. | Noam Chomsky | |  | c. | Donald Broadbent | |  | d. | Ulric Neisser |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 214. Ulrich Neisser's landmark book published in 1967 provided a foundation for the field of \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | clinical | |  | d. | social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 215. Rats are more likely to form a smell–sickness association than a light–sickness association, suggesting that rats have:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an inability to associate a light with any consequence. | |  | b. | evolved to not associate lights with smell. | |  | c. | learned some associations more easily than others because of natural selection. | |  | d. | evolved to easily associate sickness with any stimulus in their environment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 216. \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated that the ease with which associations are learned can be influenced by an organism's evolutionary history.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Karl Lashley | |  | b. | John Garcia | |  | c. | E. O. Wilson | |  | d. | Charles Darwin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 217. Kayla doesn't know it yet, but she has just contracted a stomach virus from her roommate, Beverly. Kayla puts on a new dress and goes on a first date with Jermaine, where they eat oysters. Later that night, Kayla becomes violently ill. Kayla is MOST likely to associate the sickness with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the oysters. | |  | b. | Beverly. | |  | c. | Jermaine. | |  | d. | her new dress. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 218. Six-year-old Michael eats teriyaki chicken for the first time at a Japanese restaurant and shortly thereafter becomes nauseous during the car ride home. The sickness is actually due to his catching a virus from his older brother Patrick. Michael is MOST likely to associate the sickness with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Patrick. | |  | b. | the teriyaki flavour. | |  | c. | the sign outside the Japanese restaurant. | |  | d. | riding in the car. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 219. Rats are more likely to form a smell–sickness association than a light–sickness association, suggesting that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | genetic factors are a relatively unimportant component of learning. | |  | b. | rats have evolved to not associate lights with smell. | |  | c. | behaviour is in part the product of the learning experiences of our ancestors. | |  | d. | rats have had more learning opportunities to associate smell with sickness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 220. What type of psychology explains mind and behaviour in terms of the adaptive value of abilities that are preserved over time by natural selection?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourism | |  | b. | physiological psychology | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | cognitive neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 221. The psychological approach that emphasizes that the mind is a collection of specialized components that are designed to overcome problems that our ancestors faced over millions of years is:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis. | |  | b. | existential psychology. | |  | c. | cultural psychology. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 222. According to evolutionary psychology, jealousy:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindered reproduction in our ancestors through a decrease in "jealous genes." | |  | b. | can be understood by examining how ancient hunter-gatherers coped with the challenges of survival and reproduction. | |  | c. | facilitates reproductive success today. | |  | d. | hinders the ability to attract but facilitates the ability to keep a mate today. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 223. Dr. O'Leary believes that most young men prefer to choose young, healthy women for their life partners because doing so boosts their chances for producing healthy offspring. This outlook illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavioural | |  | d. | developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 224. Dr. White believes that humans are biologically prepared to fear snakes. This outlook illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavioural | |  | d. | developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 225. How might an evolutionary psychologist explain the fact that people tend to enjoy high-fat food?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | When food was scarce in our ancestral past, people who ate high-fat food tended to obtain the calories that they needed to survive and, ultimately, reproduce. | |  | b. | High-fat food activates areas in the brain corresponding to reward. | |  | c. | Over one's lifetime, many interpersonal relationships revolve around eating these "comfort" food items. | |  | d. | Although eating high-fat food resulted in great mortality rates amongst our ancestors, the availability of medication today allows people to consume larger amounts of high-fat food. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 226. Which of the following pairs of evolutionary psychologists and their topics of study is FALSE?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Donald Symons – gender differences in sexual promiscuity | |  | b. | Leda Cosmides – how people detect cheaters in a social exchange | |  | c. | David Buss – how people select their ideal mate | |  | d. | John Tooby – why some people are racist and others are not |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 227. The emergence of evolutionary psychology as a recent psychological discipline is largely credited to the work of the biologist:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ivan Pavlov. | |  | b. | Charles Darwin. | |  | c. | E. O. Wilson. | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 228. \_\_\_\_\_ was the FIRST to identify a specialized brain region involved in the production of speech.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Broca | |  | b. | Garcia | |  | c. | Cosmides | |  | d. | Symons |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 229. The research of Broca:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | established behaviourism as a true science. | |  | b. | confirmed Descartes's belief that the mind and body were linked via the pineal gland. | |  | c. | is consistent with the view of the mind held by Thomas Hobbes. | |  | d. | demonstrated that mental processes can occur independently of brain activity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 230. Based on his research, Broca:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confirmed predictions made by behaviourism. | |  | b. | uncovered evidence consistent with dualism. | |  | c. | conceptualized mental processes in terms of both nature and nurture. | |  | d. | attributed the cause of mental processes to brain activity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 231. The French physician Paul Broca discovered a brain region that was associated with the:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | production and understanding of speech. | |  | b. | production of speech. | |  | c. | understanding of speech. | |  | d. | ability to understand novel speech. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 232. Jamie suffered a stroke and experienced damage to Broca's area. Jamie will have problems:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reading out loud. | |  | b. | understanding the plot of her favorite television show. | |  | c. | remembering the names of her family members. | |  | d. | recognizing facial emotions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 233. Esa suffered a stroke that led to damage to her Broca's area. Esa will have problems:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | understanding a verbal instruction. | |  | b. | distinguishing amongst different dialects. | |  | c. | matching names to faces. | |  | d. | producing speech. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 234. Damage to which brain region impairs the production of speech?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the pineal gland | |  | b. | Broca's area | |  | c. | the hippocampus | |  | d. | the temporal lobe |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 235. After suffering a stroke, Irma could no longer produce speech, although she clearly understood what others were saying to her. The stroke probably damaged her:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hippocampus. | |  | b. | amygdala. | |  | c. | Wernicke's area. | |  | d. | Broca's area. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 236. After suffering a stroke, Aliyah was able to understand what people said to her but was unable to speak to them. The stroke probably damaged her:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypothalamus. | |  | b. | Broca's area. | |  | c. | nodes of Ranvier. | |  | d. | cerebellum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 237. Which early neuropsychologist trained rats to run a maze, surgically removed parts of their brains, and then measured how well they could run the maze again?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Noam Chomsky | |  | b. | Karl Lashley | |  | c. | Jean Piaget | |  | d. | Paul Broca |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 238. Karl Lashley's early neuroscientific research sought to identify the specific brain region:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | underlying grammar rules. | |  | b. | involved in speech production. | |  | c. | responsible for rats learning to navigate a maze. | |  | d. | responsible for visual perception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 239. After conducting repeated experiments in which he first trained rats to navigate a maze and then removed tiny sections of their brains to see if that brain region eliminated learning, Lashley reported that:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learning the maze could be erased by removing a tiny section of Broca's area. | |  | b. | the memory of the maze was localized in the right hemisphere of the brain. | |  | c. | the memory of the maze was localized in the left hemisphere of the brain. | |  | d. | no one brain region seemed to uniquely and reliably eliminate maze learning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 240. After training rats to successfully navigate a maze, Karl Lashley sought to determine the precise spot in the brain where the learning occurred by:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | surgically removing tiny sections of the brain and then retesting the rats. | |  | b. | giving the rats experimental drugs that target specific brain areas and then retesting the rats. | |  | c. | studying differences in dendritic density in various brain regions under a microscope after the rats' death. | |  | d. | studying the rats running the maze while connected to a recorder that measured brain electrical activity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 241. Which approach to psychology links psychological processes to activities in the brain?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | b. | cognitive psychology | |  | c. | behavioural neuroscience | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 242. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology links psychological processes to activities in the brain.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavioural neuroscience | |  | d. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 243. Which research question is MOST relevant to behavioural neuroscience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | What processes are involved in complex decision making? | |  | b. | What brain mechanisms underlie reinforcement and punishment? | |  | c. | What situational variables contribute to enhanced long-term memory? | |  | d. | What are some evolutionary adaptations of the brain? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 244. Which research question is MOST relevant to behavioural neuroscience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | How does children's language develop? | |  | b. | What brain mechanisms are changed by repeated drug use? | |  | c. | Why are people more likely to comply with large requests after they agree to smaller requests? | |  | d. | How does distraction affect working memory? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 245. Amanda seeks to understand the brain functions underlying mate selection in quail. Amanda is MOST likely a(n):   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychologist. | |  | b. | social psychologist. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | d. | behavioural neuroscientist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 246. Chloe seeks to understand the brain functions associated with coordinated movement. Chloe is MOST likely a(n):   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourist. | |  | b. | evolutionary psychologist. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | d. | behavioural neuroscientist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 247. Research using scanning technology of the brain has demonstrated that when a person who has been deaf from birth learns American Sign Language at an early age, that person uses \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere(s) when communicating via American Sign Language.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the left | |  | b. | the right | |  | c. | both the right and the left | |  | d. | neither the right nor the left |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 248. A field that attempts to understand the links between cognitive processes and brain activity is:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | b. | cognitive psychotherapy. | |  | c. | physiological psychology. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 249. Kerrie wants to understand how perceptions, beliefs, and memories activate different regions in the brain. Which field of psychology would you suggest Kerrie explore?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | behavioural neuroscience | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | cognitive neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 250. Laila is a PhD student in cognitive neuroscience. Which area would she be MOST likely to study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain mechanisms underlying memory formation | |  | b. | brain mechanisms underlying sleep | |  | c. | brain mechanisms underlying reinforcement | |  | d. | brain mechanisms underlying aging |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 251. As a PhD student in cognitive neuroscience, Jerome is MOST likely to study:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain mechanisms underlying language formation. | |  | b. | brain mechanisms underlying sexual attraction. | |  | c. | brain mechanisms underlying stimulus–response learning. | |  | d. | evolutionarily adaptive brain mechanisms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 252. All of the following are considered to be founders of the field of cognitive neuroscience EXCEPT:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Brenda Milner | |  | b. | Donald Hebb | |  | c. | Wilder Penfield | |  | d. | Noam Chomsky |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 253. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the Montreal Neurological Institute and is known for "the Montreal procedure."   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Brenda Milner | |  | b. | Donald Hebb | |  | c. | Wilder Penfield | |  | d. | Noam Chomsky |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 254. Values, traditions, and beliefs that are shared by a particular group of people are called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | customs. | |  | b. | ceremonies. | |  | c. | culture. | |  | d. | backgrounds. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 255. Which factor is LEAST likely to define a culture?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | age | |  | b. | nationality | |  | c. | sexual orientation | |  | d. | diversity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 256. When people are randomly assigned to think of themselves as upper class, these people behave more \_\_\_\_\_ than do people in a control group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | aggressively | |  | b. | charitably | |  | c. | selfishly | |  | d. | altruistically |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 257. Cultural psychology began when psychologists recognized the importance of insights from:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychologists from different cultures. | |  | b. | economists. | |  | c. | anthropologists. | |  | d. | political scientists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 258. Which cultural difference can be found in just about every corner of the world?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wealth disparity | |  | b. | racial differences | |  | c. | religious differences | |  | d. | language differences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 259. One of the first psychologists interested in the contributions of culture to psychology was:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Karl Lashley. | |  | b. | Noam Chomsky. | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner. | |  | d. | Wilhelm Wundt. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 260. Cultural psychologists interested in the body mutilation and blood-letting rituals in mountainous tribes of New Guinea would be informed by independent research conducted by:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | political scientists. | |  | b. | anthropologists. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychologists. | |  | d. | behavioural economists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 261. Julie believes that the society in which one grows up does not have an impact on psychological issues. Which approach BEST fits her view?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social psychology | |  | b. | behaviourism | |  | c. | cultural psychology | |  | d. | Gestalt psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 262. Dirk researches whether anxiety manifests itself in the same way regardless of where one lives. Dirk is MOST likely a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural psychologist. | |  | b. | behaviourist. | |  | c. | neuroscientist. | |  | d. | Gestalt psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 263. Brice travels to remote places and examines how the people live. He pays particular attention to their values and traditions. What type of psychologist is Brice?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | cultural | |  | c. | social | |  | d. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 264. Andre studies if altruism varies as a function of individualistic or collectivist societies. He pays particular attention to differences in values between the two societies. What type of psychologist is Andre?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | cultural | |  | c. | cognitive | |  | d. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 265. If you believe that the results of a study on conformity conducted on college students in the United States may differ considerably had the study taken place among older adults in Asia, you are thinking like a(n):   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychologist. | |  | b. | behaviourist. | |  | c. | neuroscientist. | |  | d. | cultural psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 266. The observation that people of different nations pay attention to different aspects of visual images is in accordance with:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviourism. | |  | b. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | c. | developmental psychology. | |  | d. | cultural psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 267. Which statement about visual processing in Eastern and Western cultures is TRUE?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Easterners tend to process visual information analytically. | |  | b. | Both cultures process visual information the same way. | |  | c. | Westerners tend to process visual information analytically. | |  | d. | Westerners tend to process visual information holistically. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 268. Which statement about visual processing in Eastern and Western cultures is TRUE?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Easterners tend to process visual information by attending to relationships and context. | |  | b. | There is no difference in visual processing in Easterners and Westerners. | |  | c. | Westerners tend to process visual information by attending to relationships and context. | |  | d. | Easterners attend primarily to objects in the foreground. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 269. Who was one of the seven psychologists to start the American Psychological Association?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hermann von Helmholtz | |  | b. | John Watson | |  | c. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | d. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 270. Along with six other psychologists, \_\_\_\_\_ started the American Psychological Association.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Karl Lashley | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | d. | John Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 271. How many members does the American Psychological Association (APA) currently have?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | almost 900,000 | |  | b. | around 30,000 | |  | c. | approximately 150,000 | |  | d. | more than 75,000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 272. When was the American Psychological Association founded?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1930 | |  | b. | 1988 | |  | c. | 1892 | |  | d. | 1963 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 273. How many members does the Association for Psychological Science (APS) currently have?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 75,000 | |  | b. | 900,000 | |  | c. | 30,000 | |  | d. | 150,000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 274. Although all of the founding members of the American Psychological Association were White and male, today about half of all APA members are:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Latinx. | |  | b. | people of colour. | |  | c. | African American. | |  | d. | female. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 275. Which demographic represents a majority of all American Psychological Association and Canadian Psychological Association members?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Latinx | |  | b. | African American | |  | c. | male | |  | d. | female |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 276. Which of the following is NOT one of the Canadian psychology associations?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Canadian Association for Psychological Science (CAPS) | |  | b. | Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) | |  | c. | Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour and Cognitive Science (CSBBCS) | |  | d. | Canadian Association for Neuroscience—Association Canadienne des Neurosciences (CAN-ACN) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 277. Which of the following is NOT one of the Canadian psychology associations?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Association of Canadian Psychological Scientists (ACPS) | |  | b. | Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) | |  | c. | Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour and Cognitive Science (CSBBCS) | |  | d. | Canadian Association for Neuroscience—Association Canadienne des Neurosciences (CAN-ACN) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 278. All of the following might call themselves a psychologist EXCEPT:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Esmin, who has obtained a PhD in social psychology and works at a university conducting research on undergraduate dating behaviours. | |  | b. | Holly, a PsyD graduate who works as a therapist in the local prison. | |  | c. | Elsa, who completed a master of education (MEd) and provides counselling in schools. | |  | d. | Junie, who just graduated with a bachelor's degree in psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 279. What does PhD stand for?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | doctor of psychology | |  | b. | doctor of philosophy | |  | c. | doctor of psychiatry | |  | d. | doctor of physics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 280. Today, more than 70% of individuals receiving their PhDs in psychology are:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | White males. | |  | b. | males. | |  | c. | people of colour. | |  | d. | females. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 281. What is the difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A psychologist can only work in schools. | |  | b. | A psychiatrist has an MD degree, whereas a psychologist may have a PhD, PsyD, or MEd degree. | |  | c. | Only a psychologist can prescribe medication. | |  | d. | A psychiatrist goes to graduate school for many more years than a psychologist does. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 282. Karen received a PhD in psychology and now treats clients with psychological disorders. Which type of psychologist is Karen?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical | |  | b. | research | |  | c. | social | |  | d. | academic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 283. Cliff has been prescribed Xanax to treat his anxiety, probably by a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | counseling psychologist. | |  | b. | industrial/organizational psychologist. | |  | c. | psychiatrist. | |  | d. | school psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 284. Khan visits a clinical psychologist. Which issue is likely to be addressed in his visit?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the efficiency of his employees' performance | |  | b. | the depressive symptoms he's been experiencing | |  | c. | how to improve his marathon times | |  | d. | how his company should market their newly designed product |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 285. Psychologists spend an average of \_\_\_\_\_ years in graduate school before attaining their PhDs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 2 | |  | b. | 4 | |  | c. | 6 | |  | d. | 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 286. What does PsyD stand for?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | doctor of psychology | |  | b. | doctor of philosophy | |  | c. | doctor of psychiatry | |  | d. | doctor of physics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 287. Which of the following is NOT a key difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A psychiatrist obtains a medical doctor degree. | |  | b. | Only a psychologist can treat psychological disorders. | |  | c. | Only a psychiatrist can prescribe medication. | |  | d. | A psychologist goes to graduate school. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 288. Which type of psychologists assist attorneys and courts in dealing with crime?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social psychologists | |  | b. | industrial/organizational psychologists | |  | c. | forensic psychologists | |  | d. | health psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 289. As an elementary school student, Xu met with a psychologist who helped him with speech and reading. Which type of psychologist did Xu see?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental psychologist | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscientist | |  | c. | social psychologist | |  | d. | school psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 290. Jorge is the head of marketing at a large software corporation. He wants to develop and market a new smartphone app that helps people spend less time on social media. Jorge should probably seek help from a(n):   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychiatrist. | |  | b. | organizational psychologist. | |  | c. | health psychologist. | |  | d. | consumer psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 291. Jeremiah thinks it would be beneficial for his employees to attend a seminar on how to become more productive at work. Which type of psychologist would conduct this seminar?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychologist | |  | b. | industrial/organizational psychologist | |  | c. | school psychologist | |  | d. | cognitive psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 292. The subfield of \_\_\_\_\_ has the largest number of PhD graduates.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | health psychology | |  | b. | educational psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | social psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 293. Which of these recent PhDs represents the most common subfield in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sean, a health psychologist who consults for Fortune 500 companies | |  | b. | Gabrielle, an academic behavioural neuroscientist | |  | c. | Alejandra, a clinical psychologist specializing in depression | |  | d. | Malik, a social psychologist researching stereotypes and conformity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 294. Psychologists work in a wide variety of settings, but the LARGEST percentage work in:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | business. | |  | b. | clinical settings. | |  | c. | academia. | |  | d. | governmental agencies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 295. Liz is the CEO of a major company. She is fearful of how her employees are going to react to the company's downsizing and reorganization. She decides to contact a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist to help her employees.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial/organizational | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | school | |  | d. | health |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 296. Jamir has advised his football-playing clients that they should develop pregame rituals to increase their focus on the field. Jamir is MOST likely a:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sports psychologist. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | c. | school psychologist. | |  | d. | industrial/organizational psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 297. Camila notices that she's not as focused during her volleyball competitions as she'd like to be. She should ask a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for help.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sports psychologist | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscientist | |  | c. | school psychologist | |  | d. | industrial/organizational psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 298. Consumer psychology is to \_\_\_\_\_ as industrial/organizational psychology is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | helping athletes train and compete; developing and marketing new products | |  | b. | maximizing employees' performance; assisting courts in dealing with crime | |  | c. | developing and marketing new products; maximizing employees' performance | |  | d. | guiding students; assisting courts in dealing with crime |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 299. Sports psychology is to \_\_\_\_\_ as consumer psychology is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | helping athletes train and compete; developing and marketing new products | |  | b. | maximizing employees' performance; assisting courts in dealing with crime | |  | c. | developing and marketing new products; maximizing employees' performance | |  | d. | guiding students; assisting courts in dealing with crime |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 300. Sports psychology is to \_\_\_\_\_ as school psychology is to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | helping athletes train and compete; guiding students, parents, and teachers | |  | b. | maximizing employees' performance; assisting courts in dealing with crime | |  | c. | developing and marketing new products; maximizing employees' performance | |  | d. | guiding students; assisting courts in dealing with crime |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |