

***Exploring Psychology in Modules 11th edition Myers
Test Bank***

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Module 01: Multiple Choice 1

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

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

ANSWER: c

2. The empirical approach draws on

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

ANSWER: c

3. Using scientific procedures to test whether watching violent movies increases the frequency of emotionally upsetting dreams best illustrates

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

ANSWER: c

4. Abigail is pregnant. Her friend has told her that she is able to predict the sex and birth date of a baby, including her baby. How might Abigail test this claim?

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

6. One of psychology's early mottos was "the rat is always right." Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?

- a. humility
- b. respect for animals

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- c. curiosity
- d. skepticism

ANSWER: a

7. Three key attitudes of scientific inquiry are
- a. pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
 - b. ingenuity, practicality, and certainty.
 - c. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
 - d. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

ANSWER: d

8. Rodesia insists that Dr. Phillips' theory of aggression be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of
- a. pride.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. practicality.
 - d. enthusiasm.

ANSWER: b

9. In conducting research, Brandon demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics are part of that attitude?
- a. curiosity
 - b. indifference
 - c. certainty
 - d. sureness

ANSWER: a

10. The type of thinking that examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions is called
- a. critical thinking.
 - b. introspection.
 - c. speculation.
 - d. emergent thinking.

ANSWER: a

11. Checking on the credibility of the sources of information you use in a class report is most indicative of
- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
 - b. critical thinking.
 - c. introspection.
 - d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

13. Critical thinking most clearly involves

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

ANSWER: c

14. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates

- a. behaviorism.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. introspection.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: b

15. Melinda expressed concerns as to whether the wording of the questions in a life satisfaction survey may have encouraged respondents to convey unusually positive levels of well-being. Melinda's concerns best illustrated

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

ANSWER: c

16. Marissa recently attended a lecture on supernatural phenomena, at which the speaker explained how the locations of planets and stars at one's birth determine the person's personality and life course. Marissa is not convinced that this information is accurate and so she is quite skeptical. She has concluded that the assumptions and conclusions of this statement are faulty, that the speaker is biased and lacks credibility, and that there is minimal evidence to support this claim. Marissa has engaged in

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: a

20. Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the

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

ANSWER: c

21. Who developed the first psychological laboratory?

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

ANSWER: a

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

- a. animal intelligence.
- b. personality development.
- c. social influence.
- d. mental processes.

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

28. Research participants are asked to monitor and report their own immediate sensory reactions to differently colored objects. This research involves a technique known as

- a. behavior genetics.

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- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

31. William James was a prominent American

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

34. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of

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thinking and consciousness?

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Carl Rogers
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

36. The psychology textbook that William James authored was titled

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

38. Which woman psychologist was the first to officially earn a doctorate degree?

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

ANSWER: a

39. Between 1997 and 2017 women were _____ elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science.

- a. 5 of the 10
- b. 1 of the 20

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- c. 10 of the 10
- d. 10 of the 20

ANSWER: d

40. Which of the following people is most likely to earn a doctorate degree in psychology today?
- a. Samantha, who is from the United States
 - b. Brandon, who is from Canada
 - c. Margo, who is from Mexico
 - d. Steven, who is from Europe

ANSWER: a

41. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of
- a. mental processes.
 - b. clinical psychology.
 - c. unconscious motives.
 - d. conditioned responses.

ANSWER: a

42. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of
- a. genetic influences.
 - b. self-esteem.
 - c. conscious thoughts and feelings.
 - d. observable behavior.

ANSWER: d

43. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
- a. behaviorism.
 - b. cognitive neuroscience.
 - c. humanistic psychology.
 - d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

44. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
- a. science.
 - b. introspection.
 - c. neuroscience.
 - d. applied research.

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

46. Jill is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the school yard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

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ANSWER: b

51. Sherry is often overly generous in sacrificing her time to help others. Her friend suggests that by keeping busy in this way Sherry avoids confronting her own unconscious conflicts. Her friend's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

- a. childhood memories.
- b. genetic predispositions.
- c. unconscious thought processes.
- d. potential for growth.

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

56. The scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information is most central to

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

ANSWER: d

57. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between

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

ANSWER: c

58. Investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's recollections of a stressful experience would be of most direct interest to the specialty area known as

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

60. Contemporary psychology is best defined as the science of

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

ANSWER: c

61. Professor Jones is examining the impact of parental divorce on adult children's attitudes regarding romantic relationships. The attitude regarding romantic relationships can be considered a(n)

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

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d. conclusion.

ANSWER: c

62. Smiling is to feeling as _____ is to _____.

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

64. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

66. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly

- a. introspective in its methods.
- b. psychodynamic in its perspective.
- c. globalized in its influence.
- d. controversial in its application.

ANSWER: c

67. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.

- a. introspection and nerve cell activity

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- b. unconscious and conscious motives
- c. behavior and mental processes
- d. genes and experience

ANSWER: d

68. Innate ability is to learned skill as _____ is to _____.

- a. observation; introspection
- b. psychology; psychiatry
- c. nature; nurture
- d. behavior; mental processes

ANSWER: c

69. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding

- a. structuralism and functionalism.
- b. conscious and unconscious thought.
- c. observation and introspection.
- d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

70. Lissette wonders whether personality differences between her friends who recently moved from Nigeria and those who moved from Thailand result primarily from biological influences or from cultural influences. In this instance, Lissette is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of

- a. neuroscience and cognition.
- b. nature and nurture.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

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d. Skinner is to Watson.

ANSWER: a

73. Professor McClure believes that young children are frequently able to make morally correct decisions because humans are endowed with an inborn knowledge of basic ethical principles. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of

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

ANSWER: b

74. The theorist who first proposed evolutionary psychology was

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

80. Exploring how we humans are diverse because of our differing genes and environments is the focus of

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

ANSWER: a

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

- a. inborn ideas.
- b. natural selection.
- c. introspection.
- d. learning and adaptation.

ANSWER: d

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

- a. culture.
- b. levels of analysis.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: a

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

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

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ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: c

85. The fact that people diagnosed with a specific learning disorder exhibit the same brain malfunctions whether they are Italian, French, or British demonstrates that
- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
 - b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than environment is.
 - c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

86. People from around the world are able to communicate through facial expressions, such as a smile or a frown. This demonstrates that
- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
 - b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
 - c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

87. Depression and suicide are more common in today's North American culture than they were in the very different North American culture of nearly a century ago. But in both the past and the more recent cultural settings, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness corresponded to a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences in behavior.
- a. genetic differences
 - b. unconscious motives
 - c. early childhood memories
 - d. common psychological processes

ANSWER: d

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

ANSWER: c

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89. Which of the following best compares gender and sex?

- a. Gender is biologically determined, whereas sex is socially defined.
- b. Gender and sex are both biologically determined but only sex is socially defined as well.
- c. Sex is biologically determined, whereas gender is socially defined.
- d. Gender and sex are both socially defined but only gender is biologically determined.

ANSWER: c

90. The risk of being color deficient is greater for men than for women. This best illustrates an important

- a. conditioned response.
- b. psychodynamic perspective.
- c. empirical approach.
- d. gender difference.

ANSWER: d

91. Psychological differences between the genders are

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

93. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of

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

ANSWER: d

94. Dr. Salvia is studying how happiness in late adulthood relates to a person's social network and social connectedness. Her approach is called

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

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- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: b

95. Professor Kurtines is researching the psychological benefit of friendships during adolescence. His research is best aligned with which approach to psychology?

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

98. Janna has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. Appreciating the complexity of Janna's difficulties requires

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

102. Professor Lopez believes that severe depression results primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain chemistry. Professor Lopez favors a _____ perspective on depression.

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: c

105. Professor Crisman believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the _____ perspective.

- a. social-cultural

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

ANSWER: c

106. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?

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

ANSWER: b

107. Professor Brody attempts to measure the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on sexual preferences and behavior patterns. Her research efforts best illustrate the interests of the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: c

109. Mrs. Alfieri believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Alfieri is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

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d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

111. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because he is frequently praised for his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: d

112. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

115. Dr. McAllister is studying anger as it relates to violent criminal offenders. He is particularly interested in how environmental circumstances relate to feelings of anger among these offenders, as well as how feelings of anger affect thought processes. He is working from a(n)

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

118. Dr. Wilson attributes the delinquent behaviors of many teens to the pressures associated with being a member of a street gang. Her account best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

120. Dr. Robinson conducts research on the relationship between brain chemistry and intellectual functioning. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Robinson's research best represent?

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

ANSWER: c

121. Dr. Santaniello conducts research on how children's moral thinking changes as they grow older. It is most likely that Dr. Santaniello is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. social

Module 01: Multiple Choice 1

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

123. Dr. Roberts studies how best to assess individual differences in traits such as impulsiveness and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

125. Which psychologists are MOST likely to be involved in applied research?

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

ANSWER: a

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

- a. clinical
- b. developmental
- c. personality

Module 01: Multiple Choice 1

d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

129. Dr. Vazquez helps people make career choices by assisting them in identifying their strengths and interests. Dr. Vazquez is most likely a

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

ANSWER: b

130. Clinical psychologists specialize in

- a. constructing surveys.
- b. animal research.
- c. providing therapy to troubled people.
- d. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.

ANSWER: c

131. For no apparent reason, Adam has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he frequently stays home from work. It would be best for Adam to contact a _____ psychologist.

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

ANSWER: b

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

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Module 01: Multiple Choice 1

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

1. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as
- a. empirical.
 - b. psychodynamic.
 - c. introspective.
 - d. clinical.

ANSWER: a

2. What is an evidence-based method that draws on both observation and experimentation?
- a. an empirical approach
 - b. critical thinking
 - c. structuralism
 - d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

3. What does it mean to use an empirical approach?
- a. to examine assumptions, appraise the source, and evaluate evidence
 - b. to rely on evidence from both observation and experimentation
 - c. to use introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind
 - d. to examine how humans adapt, survive, and flourish

ANSWER: b

4. Using scientific methods to investigate the claim that an optimistic outlook on life improves people's physical health best illustrates
- a. a psychodynamic perspective.
 - b. an empirical approach.
 - c. behavior genetics.
 - d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: c

6. Heather claims that her dreams accurately predict future events. Her sister, however, insists that Heather's belief needs to be empirically tested. Heather's sister best illustrates the scientific attitude of
- a. pride.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. practicality.

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

d. introspection.

ANSWER: b

7. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others' behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as

a. practicality.

b. self-control.

c. humility.

d. curiosity.

ANSWER: c

8. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scientific attitude?

a. curiosity

b. skepticism

c. humility

d. speculation

ANSWER: d

9. When psychologists insist that "the rat is always right," they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of

a. humility.

b. respect for animals.

c. curiosity.

d. skepticism.

ANSWER: a

10. Critical thinkers can best be described as

a. questioning.

b. cynical.

c. pessimistic.

d. impatient.

ANSWER: a

11. The term used to indicate smart thinking is

a. critical thinking.

b. introspection.

c. speculation.

d. emergent thinking.

ANSWER: a

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

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

- a. a psychodynamic perspective.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. culture.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: b

13. One of your professors has used observational evidence to justify a cause-effect conclusion. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: c

15. The first psychological laboratory was established by

- a. John Watson.
- b. Wilhelm Wundt.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: b

16. One of the earliest schools of thought in psychology was

- a. psychiatry.
- b. structuralism.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

17. Which school of thought in psychology attempted to identify the basic elements of the mind?

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

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

20. Edward Titchener used the method of introspection to identify

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

ANSWER: d

21. Research participants who carefully observe and report their immediate thoughts and feelings in response to different musical sounds are using the method known as

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

ANSWER: c

22. Which research method waned in popularity because its results varied when the technique was used by different people?

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

ANSWER: b

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

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

26. Which early school of thought in psychology would have been most interested in exploring the adaptive value of our human capacity for self-awareness?

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

ANSWER: d

27. Functionalism is to structuralism as _____ is to Edward Titchener.

- a. Carl Rogers
- b. B. F. Skinner
- c. William James
- d. John B. Watson

ANSWER: c

28. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the _____ Ph.D. degree she had earned under the mentorship of _____.

- a. University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Radcliffe College; John B. Watson
- c. Harvard University; William James
- d. Cornell University; Edward Titchener

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

ANSWER: c

29. Who was the first female president of the American Psychological Association?

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

ANSWER: b

30. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology and who later wrote an influential book titled *The Animal Mind*?

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

ANSWER: c

31. Who authored *The Animal Mind*?

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

ANSWER: b

32. When Mary Whiton Calkins began graduate school,

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

34. Who would agree with the statement that "What you cannot observe and measure, you cannot scientifically study?"

- a. B. F. Skinner

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

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

ANSWER: a

35. Who dismissed introspection and redefined psychology as "the scientific study of observable behavior"?

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

ANSWER: a

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

- a. maladaptive eating habits.
- b. the meaning of frightening dreams.
- c. effective parenting techniques.
- d. crime-detering legal practices.

ANSWER: b

37. The value of introspection was most clearly dismissed by

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

ANSWER: d

38. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American

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

ANSWER: b

39. Investigating whether a dog could be conditioned to bark when it detected the odor of a specific narcotic drug would have been of most direct interest to the school of thought known as

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

ANSWER: c

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

40. The study of inner thoughts and feelings is to the study of observable behavior as Edward Titchener is to
- a. John B. Watson.
 - b. William James.
 - c. Sigmund Freud.
 - d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: c

42. Stephanie agrees that the unconscious mind and childhood experiences affect our development. She likely adheres to the views of
- a. humanistic psychology.
 - b. psychoanalytic psychology.
 - c. cognitive psychology.
 - d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: c

44. Humanistic psychologists such as _____ emphasized people's growth potential.
- a. Wundt and Titchener
 - b. Freud and James
 - c. Rogers and Maslow
 - d. Watson and Skinner

ANSWER: c

45. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?
- a. behaviorism
 - b. functionalism

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

48. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with mental activities such as perception, memory, and language is called

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

ANSWER: c

49. Dr. Wang is studying brain activity in children who have a learning disability in mathematics. Which of the following best matches his field of study?

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

ANSWER: c

50. The science of behavior and mental processes is called

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

ANSWER: d

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

51. Professor Thomas is examining play interactions among elementary school children during recess. According to the definition of psychology, play interactions would be considered a(n)

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

- a. Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov
- b. William James; Sigmund Freud
- c. B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson
- d. Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers

ANSWER: b

55. Wilhelm Wundt was both a

- a. psychoanalyst and psychiatrist.
- b. physiologist and philosopher.
- c. sociologist and psychiatrist.
- d. theologian and philosopher.

ANSWER: b

56. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of

- a. learning.
- b. perception.
- c. personality.

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

d. mental illness.

ANSWER: a

57. The controversy over the relative contributions of genes and experience on psychological traits is known as the

- a. levels of analysis dilemma.
- b. structuralism-functionalism debate.
- c. cognitive neuroscience controversy.
- d. nature–nurture issue.

ANSWER: d

58. Nature is to nurture as _____ is to _____.

- a. behavior; mental processes
- b. psychology; psychiatry
- c. biology; experience
- d. reason; emotion

ANSWER: c

59. Angie wonders whether her calm and relaxed personality style was learned or inherited. Angie's concern is most directly relevant to the issue of

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

62. Which philosopher concluded that certain ideas were inborn?

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

ANSWER: b

63. Professor Kim suggests that young children from all cultures can distinguish between singular and plural nouns because the concept of quantity is inborn. The professor's suggestion would have been most readily accepted by

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. social psychology.

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

- c. community psychology.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

69. Research conducted by which field of study is a revisit to the nature–nurture debate?

- a. evolutionary psychology
- b. gender psychology
- c. cross-cultural psychology
- d. positive psychology

ANSWER: a

70. Professor Thomas is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying

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

ANSWER: a

71. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?

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

ANSWER: a

72. Nicole has been unusually quick in learning to excel in the highly competitive sports training programs at her school because she is more genetically predisposed to crave excitement and challenge than are her classmates. This best illustrates that

- a. some ideas are innate.
- b. introspection reveals the structure of our minds.
- c. nurture works on what nature provides.

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

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

ANSWER: c

73. Culture is best described as

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

75. Slender women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, stout women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

83. Poor nutrition, family stress, and memory difficulties have all contributed to Mr. Leonard's depression. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his problems requires

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

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

ANSWER: c

84. Which of the following is NOT a psychological influence on behavior or mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial approach?

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

ANSWER: b

85. Which of the following is NOT a biological influence on behavior or mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial approach?

- a. cognitive processing
- b. genetic predispositions
- c. genetic mutations
- d. natural selection

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: a

87. Dr. Renk is studying how people interact and react in the presence of others. She is examining _____ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.

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

ANSWER: a

88. Ali insists that intellectual capacities are genetically influenced; Claire argues that intelligence is developed through educational experiences. Ali and Claire have differing perspectives on intelligence that

- a. complement each other.
- b. are impossible to test scientifically.

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

- c. illustrate the distinction between behavior and mental processes.
- d. illustrate the conflict between psychology and psychiatry.

ANSWER: a

89. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behavior and mental states?

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

ANSWER: d

90. In a class lecture, Professor Hampton emphasized the extent to which abnormal blood chemistry can contribute to psychological disorders. The professor's lecture highlighted a _____ perspective on psychological disorders.

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

92. Mark believes that people's dislike of bitter-tasting foods has promoted human survival. His belief best illustrates the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: c

93. Which perspective is most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of heredity and environmental experience to differing levels of human intelligence?

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

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

95. Professor Hernandez attempts to assess the extent to which both hereditary and environmental factors contribute to gender differences in the risk for alcohol use disorder. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

97. The high school counselor has suggested that Skylar's romantic feelings for her physics teacher reflect her unconscious longings for attention from her own father. The counselor's assessment most clearly reflects a(n) _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

99. Natassia believes that boys learn to be more aggressive than girls primarily because boys are more frequently pressured to defend themselves with fists. Natassia's belief is best described as an example of the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

102. A concern with the reasoning processes that contribute to effective problem solving is most characteristic of the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: d

103. Dr. MacPherson believes that the way students organize and think about the information in their textbooks will strongly influence their ability to later remember and use what they have studied. Dr. MacPherson's ideas most directly exemplify the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: b

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

104. Which psychological perspective is most likely to examine how group membership influences individual attitudes and behaviors?

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

ANSWER: d

105. Dr. Matias has concluded that very few people in a small African country suffer from alcohol use disorder because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

108. Dr. Tiao conducts basic research on the effects of head injuries on people's problem-solving and abstract-reasoning skills. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?

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

ANSWER: b

109. Dr. Winkle conducts basic research on the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Winkle is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. biological

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

- b. social
- c. developmental
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: c

110. Dr. Karima conducts basic research on the impact of playing computer games on a person's ability to remember information. Dr. Karima is most likely a _____ psychologist.

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

ANSWER: d

111. Dr. Wilcox conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between shy and outgoing people. Dr. Wilcox is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

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

ANSWER: d

112. Dr. Veenstra conducts basic research on the impact of racial prejudice on behavior. Dr. Veenstra is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

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

ANSWER: b

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

- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. introspection.
- d. applied research.

ANSWER: d

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

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

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

- d. developmental psychologist.

ANSWER: b

115. Dr. Ochoa develops tests to accurately identify the most qualified job applicants in a large manufacturing firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Ochoa's work best represent?

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

ANSWER: b

116. Dr. Jamison is studying human-robot interaction. She is most likely a(n)

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

ANSWER: b

117. Workplace productivity and management is most closely related to

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

120. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Thatcher treats adults who suffer from major depressive

Module 01: Multiple Choice 2

disorder. Dr. Thatcher is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: b

Module 01: Essay

1. Explain why psychology is considered a science and not a pseudoscience.

ANSWER:

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

ANSWER:

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

ANSWER:

4. Stacey writes in cursive while she takes notes in class. Brandi, the student who often sits beside her in class, missed the last class and asked to see Stacey's notes. Stacey was happy to help. When Brandi finished looking them over, she stated "Based on your writing, you are a very open-minded person who likes to try new things. You are also friendly and compassionate." Brandi was making claims based on graphology. Put yourself in Stacey's shoes, so to speak, and consider Brandi's statements using critical thinking.

ANSWER:

5. Discuss the major differences between structuralism and functionalism.

ANSWER:

6. Julie, a physics major, has difficulty believing that psychology is a science, because people cannot observe other people's thoughts and sensations. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to Julie's skepticism regarding psychology's scientific status.

ANSWER:

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

ANSWER:

8. Jack is a second-grade student. He seems to have no interest in learning, often daydreaming in class and frequently disrupting the class by throwing objects at other students. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Jack's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Jack to cope more effectively with the challenges he faces.

ANSWER:

9. Kathy does not want to become a psychologist because she has no interest in analyzing emotionally disturbed people. Use your knowledge of psychology's perspectives and subfields to expand Kathy's limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.

ANSWER:

10. Compare and contrast the subfields in which psychologists are likely to engage in applied research.

ANSWER:

11. Imagine that you are in graduate school studying industrial-organizational psychology. It is time to start thinking about research topics for the thesis you need to write as part of the program requirements. Identify the

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Module 01: Essay

focus of industrial-organizational psychology, and discuss the possible implications of research in this area.

ANSWER: