

Student: _____

1. According to the text, psychology is defined as the:
 - A. study of people's subjective mental lives.
 - B. examination of unconscious factors.
 - C. scientific study of behavior and the mind.
 - D. study of personality.
2. Which of the following examples is most consistent with your textbook authors' definition of the term *behavior*?
 - A. A developmental psychologist counts the number of times a child verbally taunts another student on the playground to measure aggression.
 - B. A cognitive psychologist uses a reaction time experiment to assess prejudicial beliefs.
 - C. A biological psychologist watches the activity of a particular brain area in order to infer an animal's emotional state.
 - D. A clinical psychologist asks a client to describe how she thinks when she gets depressed.
3. The field of psychology is concerned with the scientific study of:
 - A. directly observable behaviors but not internal states and processes.
 - B. internal states and processes but not directly observable behaviors.
 - C. personality and abnormal behavior.
 - D. directly observable behaviors and internal states and processes.
4. Compared to other ways of trying to understand the world, critical thinking is unique in that it emphasizes:
 - A. learning how to personally conduct actual research experiments.
 - B. taking an active role when attempting to understand something.
 - C. relying on experts to tell us what is accurate and true.
 - D. understanding the meaning of particular statistics.
5. During dinner one evening, Ariel mentions that she just read in a popular magazine that a particular herbal substance improves memory. She's very excited about trying this supplement in hopes that it might improve her grades. Sitting across the table from her, Juan is skeptical. He begins to ask her about such things as the nature of the evidence regarding the herb's effectiveness and how big the memory improvement effect is supposed to be. Juan's behavior is most consistent with which of the following concepts discussed in the text?
 - A. Gestalt psychology
 - B. functionalism
 - C. British empiricism
 - D. critical thinking
6. All of the following were specifically mentioned as questions to consider asking when engaged in critical thinking about a claim, EXCEPT:
 - A. are there other possible explanations?
 - B. what is the evidence?
 - C. what do other people think about this?
 - D. what is the most reasonable conclusion?

7. Which of the following statements about basic and applied research is TRUE?
 - A. Basic research is usually less complex and less sophisticated than applied research.
 - B. Basic research is conducted simply to increase knowledge, whereas applied research is conducted to solve practical problems.
 - C. Basic research is conducted to solve practical problems, whereas applied research is conducted simply to increase knowledge.
 - D. Despite their different names, basic research and applied research have the exact same primary goals.
8. Dr. Adams is a psychologist who works in the area of animal behavior. She has a particular interest in crows, and her research is primarily aimed at gaining more information about the behaviors of these birds, such as their mating habits, eating rituals, and so on. Dr. Adams's research is best categorized as:
 - A. basic research.
 - B. applied research.
 - C. insight research.
 - D. interaction research.
9. Dr. Kohler is a developmental psychologist who is concerned with some problems in the area of youth sport, such as overly critical coaches and children with poor self-esteem. He conducts research in which coaches are observed during games and children are interviewed about their attitudes toward their sport and their coaches. The results from these observations are then used to create an education program designed to change coaching behavior and to help increase the self-esteem of the children they coach. Dr. Kohler's research is best characterized as:
 - A. basic research.
 - B. dualistic research.
 - C. applied research.
 - D. functional research.
10. Which of the following activities best represents basic research?
 - A. studying methods for reducing depression after the death of a loved one.
 - B. studying changes in brain chemistry that are associated with depression.
 - C. studying how to help AIDS victims effectively cope with their disease.
 - D. studying the effects of a reading program designed to assist disadvantaged children.
11. Kruger et al.'s (2005) research on the first instinct fallacy is considered to be an example of which type of research?
 - A. basic
 - B. applied
 - C. insight
 - D. interaction
12. You are at a party and have just made a new acquaintance. As you talk to this person, you find that you continue talking to her just because you find her interesting and want to learn more about her. Your motivation is most similar to the primary goals of:
 - A. the sociocultural perspective.
 - B. behaviorism.
 - C. applied research.
 - D. basic research.
13. The results from Kruger et al.'s (2005) research on the first instinct fallacy nicely illustrates that:
 - A. a good understanding of empiricism is essential for research to achieve its intended goals.
 - B. carefully structured competition can decrease intergroup hostility and prejudice.
 - C. results from basic research can sometimes have implications for applied settings.
 - D. basic research and applied research are strictly separate entities that have little or no impact on each other.

14. Which of the following goals of psychology takes the form of hypotheses and theories that specify causes for behavior?
- A. description.
 - B. explanation.
 - C. control.
 - D. application.
15. The four central goals of psychology are:
- A. description, explanation, control, application.
 - B. description, understanding, reduction, influence.
 - C. rationalize, understanding, prediction, application.
 - D. simplify, analyze, influence, rationalize.
16. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a central goal of psychology?
- A. to describe
 - B. to rationalize
 - C. to explain
 - D. to apply
17. Which of the following examples best illustrates the goal of careful application of psychological knowledge to improve human welfare?
- A. A psychologist who theorizes about the possible variables which cause anxiety disorders.
 - B. A psychologist who designs a treatment program to treat people diagnosed with anxiety disorders.
 - C. A psychologist who observes which areas of the brain are active when someone experiences anxiety.
 - D. A psychologist who studies which environmental factors are associated with anxiety disorders.
18. Dr. Forman is a school psychologist who has been asked to observe a disruptive student. After her observation, she writes, "Bobby appeared to have a great deal of difficulty attending to the lessons being taught. He had particular difficulty with the math lesson, and began distracting the students who were sitting next to him by pinching and hitting them." Dr. Forman's observations are most consistent with which goal of psychology?
- A. description
 - B. application
 - C. prediction
 - D. influence
19. Dr. Katz has a theory that a new type of drug will help alleviate depression. He must design a study wherein half the people receive the experimental drug and the other half receives a sugar pill. Dr. Katz giving half the people a sugar pill to see if the effects on depression are different from the experimental group is most similar to which goal of psychology?
- A. description
 - B. control
 - C. prediction
 - D. influence
20. Al is upset because he has just been fired from his job. He spends a lot of time thinking about the possible factors that might have caused this bad outcome. After contemplating this issue for a while, he comes to believe that it was most likely his frequent lateness and occasional angry outbursts that contributed to his dismissal. Al's thoughts about his firing are most similar to which of the following goals of psychology?
- A. description
 - B. prediction
 - C. explanation
 - D. influence

21. Which of the following psychologists study and treat mental disorders?
- A. cognitive psychologists
 - B. clinical psychologists
 - C. biological psychologist
 - D. developmental psychologist
22. Dr. David is interested in examining how brain cells influence behavior. Which of the following types of psychologist is Dr. David?
- A. cognitive psychologist
 - B. developmental psychologist
 - C. clinical psychologist
 - D. biological psychologist
23. Dr. Modoc is interested in how people make decisions in everyday life. What kind of psychologist is Dr. Modoc?
- A. clinical psychologist
 - B. cognitive psychologist
 - C. biological psychologist
 - D. developmental psychologist
24. Dr. McClure is interested in how people behave in groups. Which kind of psychologist is Dr. McClure?
- A. personality psychologist
 - B. experimental psychologist
 - C. social psychologist
 - D. cognitive psychologist
25. Dr. Lindberg is interested in examining auditory components of music perception. Which kind of psychologist is Dr. Lindberg?
- A. developmental psychologist
 - B. industrial/organizational psychologist
 - C. social psychologist
 - D. experimental psychologist
26. The levels-of-analysis approach considers the _____, _____, and _____ perspectives when explaining a behavior.
- A. pre-event, event, and post-event
 - B. antecedent, behavioral, consequential
 - C. biological, psychological, environmental
 - D. developmental, biological, humanistic
27. When considering the mind-body puzzle, ancient philosophers who argued that the mind is NOT separate from the body would belong to which philosophical position?
- A. dualism
 - B. monism
 - C. structuralism
 - D. functionalism
28. When considering the mind-body puzzle, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?
- A. monism
 - B. structuralism
 - C. dualism
 - D. functionalism

29. One important implication of the dualism position is that it implies that:
- A. studying the body won't necessarily tell us anything about the mind.
 - B. studying the body will enable us to learn more about the mind.
 - C. the mind should be studied by examining the functions it is capable of.
 - D. the mind should be studied by examining its basic structural components.
30. The statement, "... answers to the great questions of psychology will ultimately be found in 'physiology.' ... All behavior, all experience, all feeling, indeed all the subject matter of psychology, are nothing more than the outcomes of the activity of the nervous system," is most consistent with which of the following views?
- A. dualism
 - B. monism
 - C. functionalism
 - D. structuralism
31. One of the critical implications of the monism position on the mind-body question is that it assumes:
- A. the mind is a completely separate entity from the body.
 - B. we should base our knowledge on empiricism.
 - C. we can understand the mind by understanding the brain and how it works.
 - D. we should study the mind and brain by focusing on their various functions.
32. Dr. Dinh is examining the differences in brain activity that occur when people are happy or sad in an attempt to gain a better understanding of how the mind works. In terms of the mind-body problem, which of the following statements about Dr. Dinh is MOST likely to be true?
- A. Dr. Dinh is most likely a monist.
 - B. Dr. Dinh is most likely a dualist.
 - C. Dr. Dinh is equally likely to be either a monist or a dualist given the work that she is doing.
 - D. Dr. Dinh is not likely to be a monist or a dualist since neither of these terms has relevance to her work.
33. John Locke is associated with which philosophical perspective?
- A. functionalism
 - B. structuralism
 - C. British empiricism
 - D. dualism
34. The school of British empiricism is least compatible with which of the following disciplines?
- A. chemistry
 - B. biology
 - C. psychology
 - D. philosophy
35. British empiricism made the specific claim that our knowledge and understanding should be based upon:
- A. intuition.
 - B. basic research.
 - C. observation.
 - D. reason.
36. Imagine that you are curious about how people perceive color and how well they can detect small changes in color. You design a slide show in which you slowly manipulate the color of the light people see (by slowly changing the light's frequency) and you ask them if they can detect the change. Your efforts are most similar to the work of people in which of the following fields?
- A. evolutionary psychology
 - B. psychophysics
 - C. behavior genetics
 - D. behavioral neuroscience

37. All the following were mentioned as playing important roles in contributing to the intellectual roots of psychology, EXCEPT:
- A. Darwin's theory of evolution
 - B. British empiricism
 - C. psychophysics
 - D. anthropology
38. The claim that human behavior can be better understood by studying the behavior of other animal species is most relevant to which of the following?
- A. British empiricism
 - B. structuralism
 - C. Darwin's theory of evolution
 - D. Gestalt psychology
39. The approach known as _____ attempted to analyze the mind in terms of its basic elements.
- A. functionalism
 - B. structuralism
 - C. Gestalt psychology
 - D. insight psychology
40. Who founded the first laboratory of experimental psychology in 1879?
- A. William James
 - B. Edward Titchener
 - C. Wilhelm Wundt
 - D. Wolfgang Köhler
41. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener both believed that the mind could be studied by breaking it down into its essential components. Wundt's and Titchener's approach was known as:
- A. structuralism.
 - B. insight psychology.
 - C. functionalism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology.
42. Which of the following individuals is a representative of the early school of psychology known as structuralism?
- A. Charles Darwin
 - B. John Locke
 - C. William James
 - D. Edward Titchener
43. William James was a proponent of the approach to psychology known as:
- A. structuralism.
 - B. functionalism.
 - C. dualism.
 - D. the sociocultural perspective.
44. For some strange reason, noses have always fascinated George. He spends hours a day speculating on just why humans have noses and how noses have helped us to adapt and evolve in our environments. George's speculations are most similar to which of the following schools of psychology?
- A. functionalism
 - B. behaviorism
 - C. social constructivism
 - D. structuralism

45. Researchers who adhered to the structuralism school of psychological thought typically studied sensations through which method?
- A. insight
 - B. dream analysis
 - C. introspection
 - D. monitoring brain activity
46. Individuals aligned with the _____ approach used the method known as introspection in order to study _____.
- A. functionalism; the functions of consciousness
 - B. structuralism; human sensations
 - C. Gestalt psychology; how experiences are organized into wholes
 - D. evolutionary psychology; natural selection
47. Which of the following statements regarding introspection is most accurate?
- A The technique of introspection played an important role in the creation of psychology and continues to . be an important method for studying the mind and consciousness.
 - B The founders of British empiricism developed the technique of introspection and they strongly . advocated using it instead of reason to establish knowledge.
 - C Although the technique of introspection is no longer in use today, it contributed significantly to the . creation of psychology by establishing a methodology for the study of the mind.
 - D Gestalt psychologists discovered the technique of introspection by accident, yet they found it very . useful in studying how experience is organized into wholes.
48. Which psychological perspective stresses the role of unconscious processes and unresolved conflicts from the past?
- A. behavioral
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. sociocultural
49. The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes all of the following causal factors, EXCEPT:
- A. unconscious processes.
 - B. unresolved conflicts.
 - C. early childhood experience.
 - D. genetics.
50. Sigmund Freud based much of his psychoanalytic theory on his investigation of people suffering from:
- A. feelings of persistent depression, sadness, and loneliness.
 - B. physical symptoms such as paralysis that had no apparent bodily cause.
 - C. insanity and madness.
 - D. multiple personalities.
51. What technique did Sigmund Freud use to treat his patients?
- A. free association
 - B. graded exposure
 - C. introspection
 - D. flooding
52. Despite its emphasis on unconscious factors, the psychodynamic perspective is similar to the behavioral perspective in that they both acknowledge the importance of _____ in determining human behavior.
- A. thoughts
 - B. biology and genetics
 - C. environmental factors
 - D. free will and personal choice

53. What common childhood factor was consistently reported by Sigmund Freud's patients?
- A. They reported struggling with elementary school.
 - B. They reported painful and previously forgotten sexual experiences.
 - C. They reported suffering from childhood anxiety and depression.
 - D. They reported that their mothers were mentally ill.
54. Bettina is very angry with her professor about the recent bad grade she received. However, Bettina is very uncomfortable with anger, so much so that she is completely oblivious to her feelings of resentment and has no idea that she actually feels this way. This example best illustrates which of the following?
- A. free association
 - B. mind-body dualism
 - C. collectivism
 - D. repression
55. The psychological defense mechanism called _____ is thought to protect people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious.
- A. repression
 - B. psychoanalysis
 - C. free association
 - D. insight
56. Sigmund Freud would be most likely to endorse which of the following statements?
- A. Our behavior is largely the product of the reinforcement and punishment we receive from our environment.
 - B. Our behavior is largely the product of neurological imbalances that are inherent in the average human body.
 - C. Our behavior is largely the result of the continuous conflict between internal impulses and defenses.
 - D. Our behavior is largely the result of genetics.
57. Which of the following would be a major criticism of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis?
- A. It is difficult to test because many of its concepts are difficult to measure.
 - B. It did little to stimulate additional psychological research.
 - C. It did little to stimulate the development of new psychological theories.
 - D. It was not comprehensive enough.
58. Which of the following is one aspect of Freud's theory that has been empirically supported?
- A. Scientists have found a neural correlate for repression.
 - B. Scientists have found that many aspects of information processing occur outside of awareness.
 - C. Scientists have proven that the unconscious is the root of all our problems and desires.
 - D. Scientists have shown that the psychosexual theories of Freud are true.
59. Steve is having problems with unwanted feelings of anger and frustration at work. He consults with a psychologist who asks Steve many detailed questions about his early childhood and interprets Steve's problems as being a result of conflicts between his unconscious aggressive urges and his defense mechanisms. Steve's therapist would most likely identify with which psychological perspective?
- A. behavioral
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. sociocultural
60. Modern psychodynamic theory differs from Freud's traditional psychoanalytic theory in that the modern approach:
- A. places more emphasis on childhood sexuality.
 - B. de-emphasizes the role of unconscious aggressive and sexual impulses.
 - C. is more likely to use hypnosis instead of free association in order to get at unconscious material.
 - D. rejects the notion of the unconscious altogether.

61. Dr. Nguyen is treating a female psychotherapy client who is experiencing strong feelings of loneliness and depression. Dr. Nguyen suspects that his client's symptoms are the product of damaging early relationships in her family. Because the client is influenced unconsciously by these relationships and currently doesn't realize how they are contributing to her current problems, therapy will attempt to explore these relationships and make the client aware of how they affect her. Which of the following would best describe the theoretical orientation of Dr. Nguyen?
- A. cognitive-behavioral
 - B. behavioral
 - C. modern psychodynamic
 - D. traditional psychoanalytic
62. The _____ psychological perspective strongly emphasizes the role of the external environment in influencing and affecting our actions.
- A. humanistic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. biological
 - D. behavioral
63. According to the _____ psychological perspective, the factors that control behavior are in the external environment, not within the person.
- A. cognitive
 - B. biological
 - C. behavioral
 - D. humanistic
64. The behavioral psychological perspective owes its roots to which philosophical perspective?
- A. British empiricism
 - B. Gestalt psychology
 - C. functionalism
 - D. dualism
65. The notion of "tabula rasa" is most consistent with which of the following statements?
- A. The environment determines most of our behavior.
 - B. Biology and genetics determine most of our behavior.
 - C. Unconscious forces determine most of our behavior.
 - D. Our innate drive to self-actualize determines most of our behavior.
66. A psychologist is being interviewed on a local news program regarding the recent problems with school violence. The psychologist proposes that we need to significantly change the environments in which our children are being raised by more heavily reinforcing the behaviors we would like to see in our kids. This psychologist is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. humanistic
 - B. psychodynamic
 - C. cognitive
 - D. behavioral
67. A psychologist who argues that the proper focus of psychology is NOT inner mental events but observable behavior is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive
 - B. biological
 - C. behavioral
 - D. sociocultural
68. A researcher who is interested in discovering the common principles that govern human and animal learning is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. humanistic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. behavioral

69. The statement, "a person does not act upon the world, the world acts upon the person," would most likely have been said by:
- A. Sigmund Freud.
 - B. Carl Rogers.
 - C. B. F. Skinner.
 - D. Wilhelm Wundt.
70. _____ is generally considered to have been the leader or originator of behaviorism.
- A. Carl Rogers
 - B. B. F. Skinner
 - C. John B. Watson
 - D. William James
71. All of the following individuals have a strong connection with the behavioral perspective, EXCEPT:
- A. Edward Thorndike.
 - B. Ivan Pavlov.
 - C. John B. Watson.
 - D. Wilhelm Wundt.
72. Although all of them have ties to the perspective, which of the following individuals was considered to be one of the leading figures in modern or contemporary behaviorism?
- A. John Locke
 - B. B. F. Skinner
 - C. John B. Watson
 - D. Edward Titchener
73. Physiologist Ivan Pavlov:
- A. worked with a few human infants and attempted to create phobias in them by applying behavioral principles.
 - B. worked mostly with cats and observed how long it took them to get out of specially prepared boxes.
 - C. worked with dogs and observed how they learned to salivate in response to a tone.
 - D. worked mostly with rats and pigeons and observed how rewards and punishments influence behavior.
74. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which of the following behavioral concepts?
- A. radical behaviorism
 - B. British empiricism
 - C. the law of effect
 - D. tabula rasa
75. Juan really loves the cookies his mother makes. He remembers how as a kid on Saturday afternoons, he would often start to salivate the moment he heard the oven timer go off, indicating that the cookies were done baking. Juan's reflexive response would be most easily explained by the work of which of the following individuals?
- A. John B. Watson
 - B. Ivan Pavlov
 - C. Carl Rogers
 - D. Abraham Maslow
76. According to the text, who made the rather bold claim that he could take any human infant at birth and make that infant into any kind of person that he might want?
- A. Carl Rogers
 - B. B. F. Skinner
 - C. Edward Thorndike
 - D. John B. Watson

77. Imagine two students who both get a D on an important exam in a psychology class. One of them decides to study much harder, and on the next test she gets a significantly better grade. The other student concludes that he just isn't smart enough to do well in this class and, not surprisingly, he gets another D on the next exam. Even though both students were exposed to the same occurrence (both got a D on the first exam), their subsequent behaviors were very different as a result of their different thoughts and expectations. This example best illustrates the approach of which of the following?
- A. behaviorism
 - B. cognitive behaviorism
 - C. evolutionary psychology
 - D. Gestalt psychology
78. Which of the following statements comparing the behavioral and psychodynamic perspectives is most accurate?
- A Although they are rather different on the surface, the perspectives are similar in that they both place a strong emphasis on free will and personal choice.
 - B. The behavioral approach emphasizes free will and personal choice, whereas the psychodynamic approach does not.
 - C The behavioral approach emphasizes internal causes, whereas the psychodynamic approach places more emphasis on external causes.
 - D The behavioral approach emphasizes external causes, whereas the psychodynamic approach places more emphasis on internal causes.
79. A psychologist who acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal thoughts in determining human behavior would mostly likely be associated with which perspective on psychology?
- A. cognitive-behavioral
 - B. behavioral
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. evolutionary
80. The _____ perspective arose from philosophical schools that emphasized free will, innate tendencies toward growth, and the attempt to find meaning in personal existence.
- A. sociocultural
 - B. behavioral
 - C. humanistic
 - D. cognitive
81. Humanistic theorists assume that everyone has an innate tendency toward growth, and achieving one's individual potential called:
- A. self-realization.
 - B. self-actualization.
 - C. self-development.
 - D. self-confidence.
82. Jerry is working with a psychologist who pays a great deal of attention to how he finds personal meaning in his life. The psychologist also focuses on the power of choice and free will. This psychologist most likely adheres to which psychological perspective?
- A. behavioral
 - B. psychodynamic
 - C. humanistic
 - D. biological
83. The psychodynamic and humanistic perspectives are similar in that both:
- A. emphasize the importance of biological and genetic factors.
 - B. acknowledge the importance of internal personality processes.
 - C. owe their philosophical roots to British empiricism.
 - D. focus exclusively on the impact of culture and society on the individual.

84. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were both associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D. biological
85. According to humanistic theorists, why isn't everyone self-actualized?
- A. Unsupportive environments frustrate and inhibit this innate tendency towards growth.
 - B. Although self-actualization is a universal human tendency, some people possess less of this tendency than others.
 - C. This tendency does not operate properly if a person still has unresolved sexual and aggressive issues in his or her unconscious.
 - D. In individualistic cultures, this tendency receives little emphasis.
86. The recent "positive psychology movement" is most closely associated with which of the following?
- A. cognitive behaviorism
 - B. behaviorism
 - C. humanism
 - D. the sociocultural approach
87. In the 1940s and 1950s, _____ was a pioneer in the scientific study of psychotherapy.
- A. Abraham Maslow
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Wolfgang Kohler
 - D. Carl Rogers
88. Dr. Gonzalez is a clinical psychologist who has been working with Mitch. Mitch recently lost the use of both of his legs in a car crash and understandably has been feeling rather angry and depressed since the accident. Although he empathizes with Mitch's current emotions, Dr. Gonzalez also stresses that Mitch has a choice in terms of how he interprets his current situation and that he has personal responsibility for changing his feelings and creating a better life. Dr. Gonzalez is most likely aligned with which of the following perspectives?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. humanistic
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. behavioral
89. A psychologist who assumes that people's thought processes function almost like detailed computer programs would most likely be associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. biological
 - C. behavioral
 - D. cognitive
90. Gestalt psychology was mentioned as playing an important role in the origin of which psychological perspective?
- A. sociocultural
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D. behavioral
91. Ebbinghaus, who studied memory, was mentioned as a person who had a strong impact on which psychological perspective?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. sociocultural
 - C. behavioral
 - D. cognitive

92. Which approach to psychology is concerned with how elements of experience are organized into wholes?
- A. structuralism
 - B. sociobiology
 - C. functionalism
 - D. Gestalt psychology
93. The statement, "the whole is greater than, and often very different from, the sum of its parts," is most likely from which school of psychology?
- A. Gestalt psychology
 - B. functionalism
 - C. structuralism
 - D. evolutionary psychology
94. The psychologist Jean Piaget is best known for his research in which area?
- A. artificial intelligence
 - B. how irrational thought patterns contribute to emotional problems
 - C. the cognitive development of children
 - D. evolutionary psychology
95. A particular research lab uses advanced electrical recording and brain imaging tools to monitor brain functioning while people engage in various mental activities. Researchers in this lab are most likely part of which area of modern cognitive science?
- A. behavior modification
 - B. cognitive neuroscience
 - C. social constructivism
 - D. artificial intelligence
96. Which of the following perspectives examines how the social environment and cultural learning influence our behavior, thoughts, and feelings?
- A. sociocultural perspective.
 - B. evolutionary perspective.
 - C. sociobiological perspective.
 - D. cognitive neuroscience perspective.
97. Which of the following refers to how people form impressions of one another, how attitudes form and can be changed, and how our expectations affect our behavior?
- A. artificial intelligence.
 - B. cognitive neuroscience.
 - C. social cognition.
 - D. behaviorism.
98. In the 1950s, there was a particularly violent football game between Dartmouth and Princeton. After the game was over, there was a great deal of disagreement over what had happened in the game. The psychologists Albert Hastorf and Hadley Cantril decided to investigate this by interviewing students from each school and asking them questions about what had happened. The researchers found that despite the fact that they all had seen the exact same game, students from each school had surprisingly different interpretations and recollections of the game. The results from this study had a significant impact on one of the major psychological perspectives discussed in the text. Based on your current knowledge of psychology, which of the perspectives do you suppose it was?
- A. the behavioral perspective
 - B. the cognitive perspective
 - C. the psychodynamic perspective
 - D. the biological perspective

99. The _____ psychological perspective focuses on how culture is transmitted to its members and on the similarities of and differences between people from diverse cultures.
- A. sociocultural
 - B. biological
 - C. evolutionary psychology
 - D. humanistic
100. _____ refers to enduring values, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and are passed from one generation to the next.
- A. Culture
 - B. Socialization
 - C. Introspection
 - D. Self-actualization
101. According to the sociocultural perspective, the rules that specify what is and is not acceptable behavior for members of a group, such as what men and women should wear or how to act in different social situations, are called:
- A. cultural standards.
 - B. ideals.
 - C. norms.
 - D. principles.
102. Which one of the concepts listed below has the WEAKEST association with the sociocultural perspective?
- A. norms
 - B. cognitive neuroscience
 - C. culture
 - D. socialization
103. _____ specifically refers to the process by which _____ is transmitted to and internalized by new group members.
- A. Social constructivism; a norm
 - B. Culture; a norm
 - C. A norm; culture
 - D. Socialization; culture
104. According to the text, one of the most important differences between any two cultures from a psychological perspective is the extent to which they are:
- A. capitalistic or communistic.
 - B. rural or industrialized.
 - C. individualistic or collectivistic.
 - D. materially-oriented or achievement-oriented.
105. Most industrialized cultures in North America and Europe emphasize _____, whereas those in Asia, Africa, and South America stress _____.
- A. individualism; collectivism
 - B. collectivism; individualism
 - C. functionalism; collectivism
 - D. collectivism; functionalism
106. The United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture, whereas Japan is viewed as being more _____ in nature.
- A. collectivistic; individualistic
 - B. functionalistic; collectivistic
 - C. individualistic; collectivistic
 - D. individualistic; functionalistic

107. Gabriella was raised in a family in which individual achievement and accomplishment were stressed by both of her parents. She was constantly encouraged to set personal goals for herself and to strive to achieve them. The values emphasized by Gabriella's family are most consistent with:
- A. collectivism.
 - B. structuralism.
 - C. individualism.
 - D. functionalism.
108. Kozue was raised in a family where her sense of self was defined relative to the various groups of which she was a member, such as her family and her class at school. Kozue learned that the goals of these groups were more important than any of the individual goals of people in these groups. The values emphasized by Kozue's family are most consistent with:
- A. collectivism.
 - B. structuralism.
 - C. individualism.
 - D. functionalism.
109. Which of the following pieces of information would be most useful in deciding whether or not a particular culture is individualistic or collectivistic?
- A. the amount of technological advancement in the culture
 - B. the emphasis people in the culture place on personal achievement
 - C. the amount of money the culture's economy produces
 - D. the respective roles of men and women in the culture
110. Even when students are working in a group, American teachers are more likely to direct their comments to individuals. In Japan, teachers are more likely to direct their comments at groups. This difference between educational behaviors in the two countries has the most relevance to which of the following?
- A. the humanistic concept of self-actualization
 - B. the behavioral perspective's emphasis on environmental factors
 - C. the collectivism-individualism distinction
 - D. the concept of social constructivism
111. The research of Robert Levine and his colleagues on love and marriage was presented as an example of the _____ perspective on psychology.
- A. sociocultural
 - B. behavioral
 - C. humanistic
 - D. cognitive
112. Which of the following statements best summarizes the cross-cultural research conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues on the topic of love and marriage?
- A Surprisingly, the results of the study suggest that in many cultures, love has little or no importance . when making marriage decisions.
 - B The results indicated that in some cultures, even though love was important it was not viewed as an . essential prerequisite for marriage.
 - C The results of the study indicated that with regard to marriage, the differences between men and women . within each culture were much larger than the differences observed between cultures.
 - D Surprisingly, the results of the study revealed that there were strong similarities in beliefs about . marriage across the different cultures.

113. In the study conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues, the primary question asked of participants on the questionnaire was:
- A. If someone had all the qualities you desired in a mate, would you marry that person if you were not in love with him/her?
 - B. If your spouse cheated on you, do you think that this also implies that he/she is no longer in love with you?
 - C. Do you feel that the person you marry will influence how friends, family, and peers view you as an individual?
 - D. Do you seriously consider the opinions of your family when making decisions about whom to marry?
114. The results of the study by Robert Levine and his colleagues indicated that:
- A. people from individualistic and collectivistic countries placed similar importance on love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
 - B. people from individualistic and economically wealthy countries were less likely to view love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
 - C. people from collectivistic and economically poor countries were more likely to view love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
 - D. people from collectivistic and economically poor countries were less likely to view love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
115. The field of evolutionary psychology is considered to be a part of which psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive
 - B. sociocultural
 - C. biological
 - D. behavioral
116. The work of Donald Hebb was specifically discussed as having a significant impact on the development of the biological approach known as:
- A. biological constructivism.
 - B. evolutionary psychology.
 - C. behavioral neuroscience.
 - D. behavior genetics.
117. How did Karl Lashley investigate the brain mechanisms involved in learning?
- A. He severed the leg of a frog and found that the leg moved when he applied electrical current to it.
 - B. He studied the neurological differences between "smart" and "dumb" mice.
 - C. He measured the EEG activity in trained and untrained animals.
 - D. He damaged specific brain areas of animals and observed how this impacted learning and memory.
118. Which of the following is specifically concerned with identifying the physiological processes that underlie our behaviors, sensory experiences, thoughts, and feelings?
- A. evolutionary psychology
 - B. behavior genetics
 - C. behavioral neuroscience
 - D. behaviorism
119. The research area of cognitive neuroscience represents a combination of which two psychological perspectives?
- A. behavioral and biological
 - B. behavioral and cognitive
 - C. behavioral and cognitive behavioral
 - D. biological and cognitive

120. Evolutionary theory assumes that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as:
- A. natural endurance.
 - B. natural selection.
 - C. natural extinction.
 - D. natural survival.
121. Which of the following is most consistent with evolutionary psychology?
- A. An organism's biology directly determines whether it will survive or not.
 - B. An organism's biology determines its behavioral capabilities, and its behavior then determines whether it will survive or not.
 - C. An organism's biology and behavior are determined completely by the environment.
 - D. An organism's behavior determines its biological capabilities.
122. Occasionally, parents will sacrifice their lives in order to ensure the survival of their children. An evolutionary theorist would be most likely to argue which of the following in order to explain these occurrences?
- A. They are caused by innate altruistic drives within every human being.
 - B. They occur because genetic survival is more important than individual survival.
 - C. They are caused by the conflict between unconscious psychological forces and psychological defenses.
 - D. They occur because of the reinforcement of altruistic behavior by culture and society.
123. Behavior geneticists use which of the following methods to address the role of genetic factors in behavior?
- A. twin studies
 - B. free association
 - C. introspection
 - D. insight
124. A dog breeder only allows dogs with specific desired characteristics, such as a good disposition, to mate. After several generations of mating, she now finds that she has a large number of dogs with good dispositions. This example of selective breeding is most closely related to which of the following approaches of the biological perspective?
- A. evolutionary psychology
 - B. behavior genetics
 - C. behavioral neuroscience
 - D. social constructivism
125. The scientific area that is concerned with the influence of genetic factors on behavioral tendencies is called:
- A. evolutionary psychology.
 - B. behavior genetics.
 - C. sociogenetics.
 - D. sociobiology.
126. One way that the evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives are similar is that both:
- A. acknowledge the role of environmental factors in determining behavior.
 - B. emphasize that behavior is almost entirely the product of genetics.
 - C. focus on the joint impact of cognition and emotion in determining behavior.
 - D. claim that human behavior is determined by largely unconscious forces.
127. A sociocultural theorist would most likely criticize the evolutionary perspective for its overemphasis of _____ and its underemphasis of _____.
- A. environmental factors; biology and genetics
 - B. environmental factors; free will and personal responsibility
 - C. biology and genetics; thoughts and cognitive processes
 - D. biology and genetics; social factors

128. The _____ perspective tends to ignore mental processes because they are not directly observable. In contrast, the _____ perspective acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal mental processes in determining behavior.
- A. cognitive-behavioral; behavioral
 - B. humanistic; cognitive
 - C. behavioral; sociocultural
 - D. behavioral; cognitive-behavioral
129. Which level of analysis would purport that depression is caused by a neurotransmitter imbalance in the brain?
- A. biological
 - B. psychological
 - C. environmental
 - D. sociocultural
130. The sociocultural and behavioral perspectives are similar in that both emphasize:
- A. the importance of internal mental factors.
 - B. the role of the environment on the development of behavior.
 - C. the effect of biological factors on behavior.
 - D. the importance of innate human drives to actualize potential.
131. With regard to human nature, which psychological perspective listed below takes the most deterministic view of human behavior and assumes that our behaviors are mostly shaped by forces that we can't control?
- A. behavioral
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D. structuralism
132. Of the perspectives listed below, which one assumes that people are the LEAST aware of the factors that actually influence their behaviors?
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D. psychodynamic
133. Both the psychodynamic and cognitive psychological perspectives are typically thought of as operating at:
- A. the biological level of analysis.
 - B. the psychological level of analysis.
 - C. the environmental level of analysis.
 - D. both the biological and environmental levels of analysis.
134. Understanding what brain regions are involved in the experiencing of emotions operates at the _____ level of analysis.
- A. biological
 - B. psychological
 - C. environmental
 - D. sociocultural
135. What three levels of analysis allow us to integrate causal factors suggested by each of the six psychological perspectives?
- A. biological, cognitive, sociocultural
 - B. biological, psychological, environmental
 - C. biological, psychodynamic, environmental
 - D. psychological, cognitive, behavioral

136. In order to have a full and complete understanding of behavior, we need to be able to:
- A. move back and forth between different levels of analysis.
 - B. focus most of our attention on the environmental and biological levels of analysis.
 - C. focus most of our attention on the psychological level of analysis.
 - D. pick any one of the three levels of analysis and apply it rigorously and thoroughly.
137. Two people experience a violent earthquake. One person is mildly fazed by this event and copes well with it. The other person, who has a biological predisposition to anxiety, becomes very stressed after the event, has difficulty coping with it, and eventually gets ill. Because the effect of the earthquake differed, depending on whether the person had the predisposition of anxiety or not, this would be an example of:
- A. introspection.
 - B. an interaction.
 - C. insight.
 - D. the biological level of analysis.
138. Which of the following factors associated with depression would NOT be classified at the biological level of analysis?
- A. Depressed people are more likely than non-depressed people to have relatives who are also depressed.
 - B. Drugs that effectively treat depression appear to operate by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters.
 - C. The biological rhythms associated with sleep tend to be disrupted in depressed individuals.
 - D. Depressed people are more likely to have negative views of themselves and the world.
139. A researcher who focuses on the negative thinking that often accompanies depression would be interpreting depression from which level of analysis?
- A. biological
 - B. psychological
 - C. environmental
 - D. biological and environmental
140. Research on the psychological causes of depression has found that clinically depressed people:
- A. tend to take personal responsibility for the good things that happen to them, whereas they tend to dismiss bad things that happen.
 - B. typically have a hopeless attitude toward the world, the future, and themselves.
 - C. still believe they can manage themselves and their environments during stressful events.
 - D. all tend to suffer from a very specific abnormality in a particular part of the brain.
141. A person associated with the behavioral perspective would be most likely to mention which of the following when attempting to explain the causes of depression?
- A. the role of negative or pessimistic patterns of thinking.
 - B. the role of depressive personalities.
 - C. the role of non-rewarding environments.
 - D. the role of chemical imbalances in neurotransmitters.
142. A psychologist who studies nonhuman species would be considered which of the following types of psychologist?
- A. counseling psychologist
 - B. educational psychologist
 - C. comparative psychologist
 - D. forensic psychologist
143. Dr. Shoda studies psychological processes that have applications to the criminal justice system. Dr. Shoda most likely belongs to which specialty area of psychology?
- A. educational
 - B. forensic
 - C. experimental
 - D. developmental

144. A researcher who is concerned specifically with the management and analysis of data and the development of mathematical models of behavior would most likely be in which specialty area of psychology?
- A. quantitative
 - B. clinical
 - C. industrial
 - D. physiological
145. The largest individual psychological association in the world is:
- A. the International Union of Psychological Science.
 - B. the American Psychological Society.
 - C. the American Psychological Union.
 - D. the American Psychological Association.
146. Which of the following is a relatively new psychological organization that consists primarily of psychological researchers?
- A. the American Psychological Association
 - B. the American Psychological Society
 - C. the American Psychological Union
 - D. the American Psychological Guild
147. Which of the following statements regarding psychologists and psychiatrists is TRUE?
- A. Psychologists and psychiatrists both go to medical school.
 - B. Psychologists and psychiatrists both go to graduate school in psychology.
 - C. Psychologists go to graduate school in psychology, whereas psychiatrists go to medical school.
 - D. Psychologists go to medical school, whereas psychiatrists go to graduate school in psychology.
148. Psychologists help shape public policy through:
- A. evidence-based public policies.
 - B. special interest groups.
 - C. getting members of APA elected into Congress.
 - D. contributions paid by the APA to liberal politicians.
149. Which of the following is not an example of effective time management?
- A. develop a written schedule
 - B. prioritize your tasks
 - C. break large tasks into smaller parts
 - D. mass practice instead of distributed practice
150. The goal of basic research is simply to learn more about something, whereas applied research is typically done to solve some real-world problem.
True False
151. The dualism perspective assumes that the mind and body are one, whereas the monism position asserts that the mind is separate from the body.
True False
152. The field of psychology tends to favor the use of direct observation over reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.
True False
153. William James is generally considered to be one of the founders of the school of psychological thought called *functionalism*.
True False
154. Although he first used free association, Sigmund Freud later shifted to the use of hypnosis in treating his patients.
True False

155. One of the strengths of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is that his concepts are relatively easy to assess and measure.
True False
156. The behavioral psychological perspective is rooted in the work of structuralist Wilhelm Wundt.
True False
157. The humanistic psychological perspective emphasizes free will and innate human tendencies toward growth.
True False
158. The positive psychology movement discussed in the text has its roots in the cognitive-behavioral perspective.
True False
159. The cognitive psychological perspective views human beings as information processors who think, plan, and problem solve.
True False
160. Structuralists were concerned with breaking human consciousness down into its essential components, whereas Gestalt psychologists were interested in how the elements of experience are organized into wholes.
True False
161. Cognitive neuroscience uses sophisticated electrical recording and brain imaging techniques to examine brain activity while people engage in cognitive tasks.
True False
162. Collectivistic cultures place a strong emphasis on personal goals and accomplishments.
True False
163. A criticism of the evolutionary approach is that it places too much emphasis on cultural factors.
True False
164. A psychologist who emphasizes the importance of early childhood experiences and unconscious factors would likely be associated with the cognitive-behavioral psychological perspective.
True False
165. The behavioral psychological perspective typically operates at the environmental level of analysis.
True False
166. An interaction is when the presence or strength of one factor can influence the effect of another factor.
True False
167. Regarding research on depression, it is generally assumed that the biological level of analysis is the most useful in terms of shedding light on the disorder.
True False
168. The three important guidelines for effective time management are using written schedules, prioritizing, and breaking large tasks into smaller ones.
True False
169. Psychology is the scientific study of _____ and _____.

170. The study of human physical, psychological, and social development across the life span is known as _____.

171. The four goals of psychology are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

172. The three levels of analysis for describing behavior are _____, _____, and _____.

173. The fact that psychology is considered an empirical science means that _____ is favored over intuition or reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.

174. The _____ school of psychological thought made use of the technique called introspection to gather knowledge.

175. According to Freud, psychological techniques that are used to help people cope with unconscious anxiety and trauma are called _____.

176. The _____ perspective emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes and conflicts, early childhood experiences, and personality and owes its roots to Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

177. Sigmund Freud's particular psychodynamic theory was called _____.

178. The origins of the behavioral perspective can be found in the 17th-century school of philosophy known as _____.

179. Thorndike's _____ asserts that behaviors followed by satisfying consequences will be more likely to occur in the future, whereas behaviors followed by unsatisfying consequences will be less likely to occur.

180. The _____ approach to psychology sets the rather significant restriction that only observable behaviors and stimuli are suitable for study.

181. The humanistic theorists assert that everyone has an innate drive to grow and achieve what is called _____, which refers to reaching one's individual potential.

182. Humanistic theorist _____ was among the first to scientifically study the process of psychotherapy.

183. _____ refers to the enduring values, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and passed from one generation to the next.

184. _____ are the rules that a culture uses to specify what is and is not acceptable behavior.

185. Japan is generally considered to be a(n) _____ culture, whereas the United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture.

186. The field of _____ specifically focuses on the role of evolution in the development of human behavior.

187. _____ attempts to study how behavioral tendencies are affected by genes.

188. Of the six major psychological perspectives, the sociocultural perspective and the _____ perspective are similar in that they both emphasize the importance of environmental factors.

189. A psychologist who examines the brain processes associated with depression is operating at the _____ level of analysis.

190. People with the psychological disorder _____ typically take no credit for the good things that happen in their lives, whereas they blame themselves for the things that go wrong.

191. Breaking larger tasks into smaller ones and prioritizing your tasks were both mentioned as examples of _____ skills.

1 Key

1. According to the text, psychology is defined as the:
(p. 2)
A. study of people's subjective mental lives.
B. examination of unconscious factors.
C. scientific study of behavior and the mind.
D. study of personality.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #1
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

2. Which of the following examples is most consistent with your textbook authors' definition of the term *behavior*?
(p. 2)
A. A developmental psychologist counts the number of times a child verbally taunts another student on the playground to measure aggression.
B. A cognitive psychologist uses a reaction time experiment to assess prejudicial beliefs.
C. A biological psychologist watches the activity of a particular brain area in order to infer an animal's emotional state.
D. A clinical psychologist asks a client to describe how she thinks when she gets depressed.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #2
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

3. The field of psychology is concerned with the scientific study of:
(p. 2)
A. directly observable behaviors but not internal states and processes.
B. internal states and processes but not directly observable behaviors.
C. personality and abnormal behavior.
D. directly observable behaviors and internal states and processes.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #3
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

4. Compared to other ways of trying to understand the world, critical thinking is unique in that it emphasizes:
(p. 6)
A. learning how to personally conduct actual research experiments.
B. taking an active role when attempting to understand something.
C. relying on experts to tell us what is accurate and true.
D. understanding the meaning of particular statistics.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #4
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

5. During dinner one evening, Ariel mentions that she just read in a popular magazine that a particular herbal substance improves memory. She's very excited about trying this supplement in hopes that it might improve her grades. Sitting across the table from her, Juan is skeptical. He begins to ask her about such things as the nature of the evidence regarding the herb's effectiveness and how big the memory improvement effect is supposed to be. Juan's behavior is most consistent with which of the following concepts discussed in the text?
- (p. 6)
- A. Gestalt psychology
 - B. functionalism
 - C. British empiricism
 - D. critical thinking**

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #5
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

6. All of the following were specifically mentioned as questions to consider asking when engaged in critical thinking about a claim, EXCEPT:
- (p. 6)
- A. are there other possible explanations?
 - B. what is the evidence?
 - C. what do other people think about this?**
 - D. what is the most reasonable conclusion?

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #6
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

7. Which of the following statements about basic and applied research is TRUE?
- (p. 9)
- A. Basic research is usually less complex and less sophisticated than applied research.
 - B. Basic research is conducted simply to increase knowledge, whereas applied research is conducted to solve practical problems.**
 - C. Basic research is conducted to solve practical problems, whereas applied research is conducted simply to increase knowledge.
 - D. Despite their different names, basic research and applied research have the exact same primary goals.

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #7
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

8. Dr. Adams is a psychologist who works in the area of animal behavior. She has a particular interest in crows, and her research is primarily aimed at gaining more information about the behaviors of these birds, such as their mating habits, eating rituals, and so on. Dr. Adams's research is best categorized as:
- (p. 9)
- A. basic research.**
 - B. applied research.
 - C. insight research.
 - D. interaction research.

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #8
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

9. Dr. Kohler is a developmental psychologist who is concerned with some problems in the area of youth sport, such as overly critical coaches and children with poor self-esteem. He conducts research in which coaches are observed during games and children are interviewed about their attitudes toward their sport and their coaches. The results from these observations are then used to create an education program designed to change coaching behavior and to help increase the self-esteem of the children they coach. Dr. Kohler's research is best characterized as:
- A. basic research.
 - B. dualistic research.
 - C. applied research.**
 - D. functional research.

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #9
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

10. Which of the following activities best represents basic research?
- A. studying methods for reducing depression after the death of a loved one.
 - B. studying changes in brain chemistry that are associated with depression.**
 - C. studying how to help AIDS victims effectively cope with their disease.
 - D. studying the effects of a reading program designed to assist disadvantaged children.

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #10
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

11. Kruger et al.'s (2005) research on the first instinct fallacy is considered to be an example of which type of research?
- A. basic**
 - B. applied
 - C. insight
 - D. interaction

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #11
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

12. You are at a party and have just made a new acquaintance. As you talk to this person, you find that you continue talking to her just because you find her interesting and want to learn more about her. Your motivation is most similar to the primary goals of:
- A. the sociocultural perspective.
 - B. behaviorism.
 - C. applied research.
 - D. basic research.**

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #12
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

13. The results from Kruger et al.'s (2005) research on the first instinct fallacy nicely illustrates that:
- A. a good understanding of empiricism is essential for research to achieve its intended goals.
 - B. carefully structured competition can decrease intergroup hostility and prejudice.
 - C. results from basic research can sometimes have implications for applied settings.**
 - D. basic research and applied research are strictly separate entities that have little or no impact on each other.

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #13
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

14. Which of the following goals of psychology takes the form of hypotheses and theories that specify causes for behavior?
(p. 7)
- A. description.
 - B. explanation.**
 - C. control.
 - D. application.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #14
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

15. The four central goals of psychology are:
(p. 7)
- A. description, explanation, control, application.**
 - B. description, understanding, reduction, influence.
 - C. rationalize, understanding, prediction, application.
 - D. simplify, analyze, influence, rationalize.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #15
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

16. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a central goal of psychology?
(p. 7)
- A. to describe
 - B. to rationalize**
 - C. to explain
 - D. to apply

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #16
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

17. Which of the following examples best illustrates the goal of careful application of psychological knowledge to improve human welfare?
(p. 9)
- A. A psychologist who theorizes about the possible variables which cause anxiety disorders.
 - B. A psychologist who designs a treatment program to treat people diagnosed with anxiety disorders.**
 - C. A psychologist who observes which areas of the brain are active when someone experiences anxiety.
 - D. A psychologist who studies which environmental factors are associated with anxiety disorders.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #17
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

18. Dr. Forman is a school psychologist who has been asked to observe a disruptive student. After her observation, she writes, "Bobby appeared to have a great deal of difficulty attending to the lessons being taught. He had particular difficulty with the math lesson, and began distracting the students who were sitting next to him by pinching and hitting them." Dr. Forman's observations are most consistent with which goal of psychology?
(p. 7)
- A. description**
 - B. application
 - C. prediction
 - D. influence

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #18
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

19. (p. 9) Dr. Katz has a theory that a new type of drug will help alleviate depression. He must design a study wherein half the people receive the experimental drug and the other half receives a sugar pill. Dr. Katz giving half the people a sugar pill to see if the effects on depression are different from the experimental group is most similar to which goal of psychology?
- A. description
 - B. control**
 - C. prediction
 - D. influence

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #19
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

20. (p. 9) Al is upset because he has just been fired from his job. He spends a lot of time thinking about the possible factors that might have caused this bad outcome. After contemplating this issue for a while, he comes to believe that it was most likely his frequent lateness and occasional angry outbursts that contributed to his dismissal. Al's thoughts about his firing are most similar to which of the following goals of psychology?
- A. description
 - B. prediction
 - C. explanation**
 - D. influence

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #20
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

21. (p. 2) Which of the following psychologists study and treat mental disorders?
- A. cognitive psychologists
 - B. clinical psychologists**
 - C. biological psychologist
 - D. developmental psychologist

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #21
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

22. (p. 3) Dr. David is interested in examining how brain cells influence behavior. Which of the following types of psychologist is Dr. David?
- A. cognitive psychologist
 - B. developmental psychologist
 - C. clinical psychologist
 - D. biological psychologist**

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #22
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

23. (p. 3) Dr. Modoc is interested in how people make decisions in everyday life. What kind of psychologist is Dr. Modoc?
- A. clinical psychologist
 - B. cognitive psychologist**
 - C. biological psychologist
 - D. developmental psychologist

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #23
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

24. Dr. McClure is interested in how people behave in groups. Which kind of psychologist is Dr. McClure?
(p. 4)
- A. personality psychologist
 - B. experimental psychologist
 - C. social psychologist**
 - D. cognitive psychologist

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #24
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

25. Dr. Lindberg is interested in examining auditory components of music perception. Which kind of psychologist is Dr. Lindberg?
(p. 3)
- A. developmental psychologist
 - B. industrial/organizational psychologist
 - C. social psychologist
 - D. experimental psychologist**

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #25
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

26. The levels-of-analysis approach considers the _____, _____, and _____ perspectives when explaining a behavior.
(p. 10)
- A. pre-event, event, and post-event
 - B. antecedent, behavioral, consequential
 - C. biological, psychological, environmental**
 - D. developmental, biological, humanistic

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #26
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

27. When considering the mind-body puzzle, ancient philosophers who argued that the mind is NOT separate from the body would belong to which philosophical position?
(p. 11)
- A. dualism
 - B. monism**
 - C. structuralism
 - D. functionalism

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #27
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

28. When considering the mind-body puzzle, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?
(p. 11)
- A. monism
 - B. structuralism
 - C. dualism**
 - D. functionalism

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #28
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

29. One important implication of the dualism position is that it implies that:
(p. 11) A. studying the body won't necessarily tell us anything about the mind.
B. studying the body will enable us to learn more about the mind.
C. the mind should be studied by examining the functions it is capable of.
D. the mind should be studied by examining its basic structural components.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #29
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

30. The statement, "... answers to the great questions of psychology will ultimately be found
(p. 11) in 'physiology.' ... All behavior, all experience, all feeling, indeed all the subject matter of psychology, are nothing more than the outcomes of the activity of the nervous system," is most consistent with which of the following views?
A. dualism
B. monism
C. functionalism
D. structuralism

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #30
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

31. One of the critical implications of the monism position on the mind-body question is that it
(p. 11) assumes:
A. the mind is a completely separate entity from the body.
B. we should base our knowledge on empiricism.
C. we can understand the mind by understanding the brain and how it works.
D. we should study the mind and brain by focusing on their various functions.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #31
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

32. Dr. Dinh is examining the differences in brain activity that occur when people are happy or sad in an
(p. 11) attempt to gain a better understanding of how the mind works. In terms of the mind-body problem, which of the following statements about Dr. Dinh is MOST likely to be true?
A. Dr. Dinh is most likely a monist.
B. Dr. Dinh is most likely a dualist.
C. Dr. Dinh is equally likely to be either a monist or a dualist given the work that she is doing.
D. Dr. Dinh is not likely to be a monist or a dualist since neither of these terms has relevance to her work.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #32
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

33. John Locke is associated with which philosophical perspective?
(p. 11) A. functionalism
B. structuralism
C. British empiricism
D. dualism

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #33
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

34. The school of British empiricism is least compatible with which of the following disciplines?
(p. 11)
- A. chemistry
 - B. biology
 - C. psychology
 - D.** philosophy

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #34
Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

35. British empiricism made the specific claim that our knowledge and understanding should be based upon:
(p. 11)
- A. intuition.
 - B. basic research.
 - C.** observation.
 - D. reason.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #35
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

36. Imagine that you are curious about how people perceive color and how well they can detect small changes in color. You design a slide show in which you slowly manipulate the color of the light people see (by slowly changing the light's frequency) and you ask them if they can detect the change. Your efforts are most similar to the work of people in which of the following fields?
(p. 12)
- A. evolutionary psychology
 - B.** psychophysics
 - C. behavior genetics
 - D. behavioral neuroscience

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #36
Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

37. All the following were mentioned as playing important roles in contributing to the intellectual roots of psychology, EXCEPT:
(p. 12)
- A. Darwin's theory of evolution
 - B. British empiricism
 - C. psychophysics
 - D.** anthropology

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #37
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

38. The claim that human behavior can be better understood by studying the behavior of other animal species is most relevant to which of the following?
(p. 12)
- A. British empiricism
 - B. structuralism
 - C.** Darwin's theory of evolution
 - D. Gestalt psychology

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #38
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

39. The approach known as _____ attempted to analyze the mind in terms of its basic elements.
(p. 12)
A. functionalism
B. structuralism
C. Gestalt psychology
D. insight psychology

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #39
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

40. Who founded the first laboratory of experimental psychology in 1879?
(p. 12)
A. William James
B. Edward Titchener
C. Wilhelm Wundt
D. Wolfgang Köhler

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #40
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

41. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener both believed that the mind could be studied by breaking it down into its essential components. Wundt's and Titchener's approach was known as:
(p. 12)
A. structuralism.
B. insight psychology.
C. functionalism.
D. Gestalt psychology.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #41
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

42. Which of the following individuals is a representative of the early school of psychology known as structuralism?
(p. 12)
A. Charles Darwin
B. John Locke
C. William James
D. Edward Titchener

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #42
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

43. William James was a proponent of the approach to psychology known as:
(p. 12)
A. structuralism.
B. functionalism.
C. dualism.
D. the sociocultural perspective.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #43
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

44. (p. 12) For some strange reason, noses have always fascinated George. He spends hours a day speculating on just why humans have noses and how noses have helped us to adapt and evolve in our environments. George's speculations are most similar to which of the following schools of psychology?
- A. functionalism
 - B. behaviorism
 - C. social constructivism
 - D. structuralism

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #44
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

45. (p. 12) Researchers who adhered to the structuralism school of psychological thought typically studied sensations through which method?
- A. insight
 - B. dream analysis
 - C. introspection
 - D. monitoring brain activity

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #45
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

46. (p. 12) Individuals aligned with the _____ approach used the method known as introspection in order to study _____.
- A. functionalism; the functions of consciousness
 - B. structuralism; human sensations
 - C. Gestalt psychology; how experiences are organized into wholes
 - D. evolutionary psychology; natural selection

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #46
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

47. (p. 12) Which of the following statements regarding introspection is most accurate?
- A The technique of introspection played an important role in the creation of psychology and continues to be an important method for studying the mind and consciousness.
 - B The founders of British empiricism developed the technique of introspection and they strongly advocated using it instead of reason to establish knowledge.
 - C Although the technique of introspection is no longer in use today, it contributed significantly to the creation of psychology by establishing a methodology for the study of the mind.
 - D Gestalt psychologists discovered the technique of introspection by accident, yet they found it very useful in studying how experience is organized into wholes.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #47
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

48. (p. 12) Which psychological perspective stresses the role of unconscious processes and unresolved conflicts from the past?
- A. behavioral
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. sociocultural

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #48
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

49. The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes all of the following causal factors, EXCEPT:

(p. 12)

- A. unconscious processes.
- B. unresolved conflicts.
- C. early childhood experience.
- D. genetics.**

APA Goal: 1.4

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Medium

Passer - Chapter 01 #49

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

50. Sigmund Freud based much of his psychoanalytic theory on his investigation of people suffering from:

(p. 13)

- A. feelings of persistent depression, sadness, and loneliness.
- B. physical symptoms such as paralysis that had no apparent bodily cause.**
- C. insanity and madness.
- D. multiple personalities.

APA Goal: 1.2

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #50

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

51. What technique did Sigmund Freud use to treat his patients?

(p. 13)

- A. free association**
- B. graded exposure
- C. introspection
- D. flooding

APA Goal: 2.2

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #51

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

52. Despite its emphasis on unconscious factors, the psychodynamic perspective is similar to the behavioral perspective in that they both acknowledge the importance of _____ in determining human behavior.

(p. 13)

- A. thoughts
- B. biology and genetics
- C. environmental factors**
- D. free will and personal choice

APA Goal: 1.4

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #52

Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

53. What common childhood factor was consistently reported by Sigmund Freud's patients?

(p. 13)

- A. They reported struggling with elementary school.
- B. They reported painful and previously forgotten sexual experiences.**
- C. They reported suffering from childhood anxiety and depression.
- D. They reported that their mothers were mentally ill.

APA Goal: 1.2

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #53

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

54. Bettina is very angry with her professor about the recent bad grade she received. However, Bettina is very uncomfortable with anger, so much so that she is completely oblivious to her feelings of resentment and has no idea that she actually feels this way. This example best illustrates which of the following?
- A. free association
 - B. mind-body dualism
 - C. collectivism
 - D. repression**

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #54
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

55. The psychological defense mechanism called _____ is thought to protect people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious.
- A. repression**
 - B. psychoanalysis
 - C. free association
 - D. insight

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #55
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

56. Sigmund Freud would be most likely to endorse which of the following statements?
- A. Our behavior is largely the product of the reinforcement and punishment we receive from our environment.
 - B. Our behavior is largely the product of neurological imbalances that are inherent in the average human body.
 - C. Our behavior is largely the result of the continuous conflict between internal impulses and defenses.**
 - D. Our behavior is largely the result of genetics.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #56
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

57. Which of the following would be a major criticism of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis?
- A. It is difficult to test because many of its concepts are difficult to measure.**
 - B. It did little to stimulate additional psychological research.
 - C. It did little to stimulate the development of new psychological theories.
 - D. It was not comprehensive enough.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #57
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

58. Which of the following is one aspect of Freud's theory that has been empirically supported?
- A. Scientists have found a neural correlate for repression.
 - B. Scientists have found that many aspects of information processing occur outside of awareness.**
 - C. Scientists have proven that the unconscious is the root of all our problems and desires.
 - D. Scientists have shown that the psychosexual theories of Freud are true.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #58
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

59. Steve is having problems with unwanted feelings of anger and frustration at work. He consults with a psychologist who asks Steve many detailed questions about his early childhood and interprets Steve's problems as being a result of conflicts between his unconscious aggressive urges and his defense mechanisms. Steve's therapist would most likely identify with which psychological perspective?
- (p. 13)
- A. behavioral
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic**
 - D. sociocultural

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #59
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

60. Modern psychodynamic theory differs from Freud's traditional psychoanalytic theory in that the modern approach:
- (p. 13)
- A. places more emphasis on childhood sexuality.
 - B. de-emphasizes the role of unconscious aggressive and sexual impulses.**
 - C. is more likely to use hypnosis instead of free association in order to get at unconscious material.
 - D. rejects the notion of the unconscious altogether.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #60
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

61. Dr. Nguyen is treating a female psychotherapy client who is experiencing strong feelings of loneliness and depression. Dr. Nguyen suspects that his client's symptoms are the product of damaging early relationships in her family. Because the client is influenced unconsciously by these relationships and currently doesn't realize how they are contributing to her current problems, therapy will attempt to explore these relationships and make the client aware of how they affect her. Which of the following would best describe the theoretical orientation of Dr. Nguyen?
- (p. 13)
- A. cognitive-behavioral
 - B. behavioral
 - C. modern psychodynamic**
 - D. traditional psychoanalytic

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #61
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

62. The _____ psychological perspective strongly emphasizes the role of the external environment in influencing and affecting our actions.
- (p. 13)
- A. humanistic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. biological
 - D. behavioral**

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #62
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

63. According to the _____ psychological perspective, the factors that control behavior are in the external environment, not within the person.
(p. 13)
A. cognitive
B. biological
C. behavioral
D. humanistic

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #63
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

64. The behavioral psychological perspective owes its roots to which philosophical perspective?
(p. 13)
A. British empiricism
B. Gestalt psychology
C. functionalism
D. dualism

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #64
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

65. The notion of "tabula rasa" is most consistent with which of the following statements?
(p. 13)
A. The environment determines most of our behavior.
B. Biology and genetics determine most of our behavior.
C. Unconscious forces determine most of our behavior.
D. Our innate drive to self-actualize determines most of our behavior.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #65
Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

66. A psychologist is being interviewed on a local news program regarding the recent problems with school violence. The psychologist proposes that we need to significantly change the environments in which our children are being raised by more heavily reinforcing the behaviors we would like to see in our kids. This psychologist is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
(p. 13)
A. humanistic
B. psychodynamic
C. cognitive
D. behavioral

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #66
Style: Applied

Topic: Science of Psychology

67. A psychologist who argues that the proper focus of psychology is NOT inner mental events but observable behavior is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
(p. 13)
A. cognitive
B. biological
C. behavioral
D. sociocultural

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #67
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

68. (p. 13) A researcher who is interested in discovering the common principles that govern human and animal learning is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. humanistic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D.** behavioral

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #68
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

69. (p. 14) The statement, "a person does not act upon the world, the world acts upon the person," would most likely have been said by:
- A. Sigmund Freud.
 - B. Carl Rogers.
 - C.** B. F. Skinner.
 - D. Wilhelm Wundt.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #69
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

70. (p. 14) _____ is generally considered to have been the leader or originator of behaviorism.
- A. Carl Rogers
 - B. B. F. Skinner
 - C.** John B. Watson
 - D. William James

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #70
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

71. (p. 14) All of the following individuals have a strong connection with the behavioral perspective, EXCEPT:
- A. Edward Thorndike.
 - B. Ivan Pavlov.
 - C. John B. Watson.
 - D.** Wilhelm Wundt.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #71
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

72. (p. 14) Although all of them have ties to the perspective, which of the following individuals was considered to be one of the leading figures in modern or contemporary behaviorism?
- A. John Locke
 - B.** B. F. Skinner
 - C. John B. Watson
 - D. Edward Titchener

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #72
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

73. Physiologist Ivan Pavlov:

(p. 14)

- A. worked with a few human infants and attempted to create phobias in them by applying behavioral principles.
- B. worked mostly with cats and observed how long it took them to get out of specially prepared boxes.
- C.** worked with dogs and observed how they learned to salivate in response to a tone.
- D. worked mostly with rats and pigeons and observed how rewards and punishments influence behavior.

APA Goal: 1.2

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #73

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

74. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which of the following behavioral concepts?

(p. 14)

- A.** radical behaviorism
- B. British empiricism
- C. the law of effect
- D. tabula rasa

APA Goal: 1.4

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #74

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

75. Juan really loves the cookies his mother makes. He remembers how as a kid on Saturday afternoons, he would often start to salivate the moment he heard the oven timer go off, indicating that the cookies were done baking. Juan's reflexive response would be most easily explained by the work of which of the following individuals?

(p. 14)

- A. John B. Watson
- B.** Ivan Pavlov
- C. Carl Rogers
- D. Abraham Maslow

APA Goal: 3.2

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Medium

Passer - Chapter 01 #75

Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

76. According to the text, who made the rather bold claim that he could take any human infant at birth and make that infant into any kind of person that he might want?

(p. 14)

- A. Carl Rogers
- B. B. F. Skinner
- C. Edward Thorndike
- D.** John B. Watson

APA Goal: 1.2

Book: Passer

Difficulty: Low

Passer - Chapter 01 #76

Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

77. (p. 15) Imagine two students who both get a D on an important exam in a psychology class. One of them decides to study much harder, and on the next test she gets a significantly better grade. The other student concludes that he just isn't smart enough to do well in this class and, not surprisingly, he gets another D on the next exam. Even though both students were exposed to the same occurrence (both got a D on the first exam), their subsequent behaviors were very different as a result of their different thoughts and expectations. This example best illustrates the approach of which of the following?
- A. behaviorism
 - B. cognitive behaviorism**
 - C. evolutionary psychology
 - D. Gestalt psychology

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #77
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

78. (p. 12 - 14) Which of the following statements comparing the behavioral and psychodynamic perspectives is most accurate?
- A. Although they are rather different on the surface, the perspectives are similar in that they both place a strong emphasis on free will and personal choice.
 - B. The behavioral approach emphasizes free will and personal choice, whereas the psychodynamic approach does not.
 - C. The behavioral approach emphasizes internal causes, whereas the psychodynamic approach places more emphasis on external causes.
 - D. The behavioral approach emphasizes external causes, whereas the psychodynamic approach places more emphasis on internal causes.**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #78
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

79. (p. 15) A psychologist who acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal thoughts in determining human behavior would mostly likely be associated with which perspective on psychology?
- A. cognitive-behavioral**
 - B. behavioral
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. evolutionary

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #79
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

80. (p. 15) The _____ perspective arose from philosophical schools that emphasized free will, innate tendencies toward growth, and the attempt to find meaning in personal existence.
- A. sociocultural
 - B. behavioral
 - C. humanistic**
 - D. cognitive

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #80
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

81. Humanistic theorists assume that everyone has an innate tendency toward growth, and achieving one's individual potential called:
(p. 15)
A. self-realization.
B. self-actualization.
C. self-development.
D. self-confidence.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #81
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

82. Jerry is working with a psychologist who pays a great deal of attention to how he finds personal meaning in his life. The psychologist also focuses on the power of choice and free will. This psychologist most likely adheres to which psychological perspective?
(p. 15)
A. behavioral
B. psychodynamic
C. humanistic
D. biological

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #82
Style: Applied

Topic: Science of Psychology

83. The psychodynamic and humanistic perspectives are similar in that both:
(p. 15)
A. emphasize the importance of biological and genetic factors.
B. acknowledge the importance of internal personality processes.
C. owe their philosophical roots to British empiricism.
D. focus exclusively on the impact of culture and society on the individual.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #83
Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

84. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were both associated with which psychological perspective?
(p. 15)
A. psychodynamic
B. cognitive
C. humanistic
D. biological

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #84
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

85. According to humanistic theorists, why isn't everyone self-actualized?
(p. 15)
A. Unsupportive environments frustrate and inhibit this innate tendency towards growth.
B. Although self-actualization is a universal human tendency, some people possess less of this tendency than others.
C. This tendency does not operate properly if a person still has unresolved sexual and aggressive issues in his or her unconscious.
D. In individualistic cultures, this tendency receives little emphasis.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #85
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

86. The recent "positive psychology movement" is most closely associated with which of the following?
(p. 15)

- A. cognitive behaviorism
- B. behaviorism
- C. humanism**
- D. the sociocultural approach

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #86
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

87. In the 1940s and 1950s, _____ was a pioneer in the scientific study of psychotherapy.
(p. 15)

- A. Abraham Maslow
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Wölfgang Kohler
- D. Carl Rogers**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #87
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

88. Dr. Gonzalez is a clinical psychologist who has been working with Mitch. Mitch recently lost the use of both of his legs in a car crash and understandably has been feeling rather angry and depressed since the accident. Although he empathizes with Mitch's current emotions, Dr. Gonzalez also stresses that Mitch has a choice in terms of how he interprets his current situation and that he has personal responsibility for changing his feelings and creating a better life. Dr. Gonzalez is most likely aligned with which of the following perspectives?
(p. 15)

- A. psychodynamic
- B. humanistic**
- C. sociocultural
- D. behavioral

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #88
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

89. A psychologist who assumes that people's thought processes function almost like detailed computer programs would most likely be associated with which psychological perspective?
(p. 15)

- A. psychodynamic
- B. biological
- C. behavioral
- D. cognitive**

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #89
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

90. Gestalt psychology was mentioned as playing an important role in the origin of which psychological perspective?
(p. 15)

- A. sociocultural
- B. cognitive**
- C. humanistic
- D. behavioral

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #90
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

91. Ebbinghaus, who studied memory, was mentioned as a person who had a strong impact on which psychological perspective?
(p. 15)
A. psychodynamic
B. sociocultural
C. behavioral
D. cognitive

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #91
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

92. Which approach to psychology is concerned with how elements of experience are organized into wholes?
(p. 16)
A. structuralism
B. sociobiology
C. functionalism
D. Gestalt psychology

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #92
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

93. The statement, "the whole is greater than, and often very different from, the sum of its parts," is most likely from which school of psychology?
(p. 16)
A. Gestalt psychology
B. functionalism
C. structuralism
D. evolutionary psychology

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #93
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

94. The psychologist Jean Piaget is best known for his research in which area?
(p. 16)
A. artificial intelligence
B. how irrational thought patterns contribute to emotional problems
C. the cognitive development of children
D. evolutionary psychology

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #94
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

95. A particular research lab uses advanced electrical recording and brain imagining tools to monitor brain functioning while people engage in various mental activities. Researchers in this lab are most likely part of which area of modern cognitive science?
(p. 16)
A. behavior modification
B. cognitive neuroscience
C. social constructivism
D. artificial intelligence

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #95
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

96. Which of the following perspectives examines how the social environment and cultural learning influence our behavior, thoughts, and feelings?
(p. 17)
- A. sociocultural perspective.
 - B. evolutionary perspective.
 - C. sociobiological perspective.
 - D. cognitive neuroscience perspective.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #96
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

97. Which of the following refers to how people form impressions of one another, how attitudes form and can be changed, and how our expectations affect our behavior?
(p. 17)
- A. artificial intelligence.
 - B. cognitive neuroscience.
 - C. social cognition.
 - D. behaviorism.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #97
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

98. In the 1950s, there was a particularly violent football game between Dartmouth and Princeton. After the game was over, there was a great deal of disagreement over what had happened in the game. The psychologists Albert Hastorf and Hadley Cantril decided to investigate this by interviewing students from each school and asking them questions about what had happened. The researchers found that despite the fact that they all had seen the exact same game, students from each school had surprisingly different interpretations and recollections of the game. The results from this study had a significant impact on one of the major psychological perspectives discussed in the text. Based on your current knowledge of psychology, which of the perspectives do you suppose it was?
(p. 17)
- A. the behavioral perspective
 - B. the cognitive perspective
 - C. the psychodynamic perspective
 - D. the biological perspective

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #98
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

99. The _____ psychological perspective focuses on how culture is transmitted to its members and on the similarities of and differences between people from diverse cultures.
(p. 17)
- A. sociocultural
 - B. biological
 - C. evolutionary psychology
 - D. humanistic

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #99
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

100. _____ refers to enduring values, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and are passed from one generation to the next.
(p. 17)
- A.** Culture
 - B. Socialization
 - C. Introspection
 - D. Self-actualization

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #100
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

101. According to the sociocultural perspective, the rules that specify what is and is not acceptable behavior for members of a group, such as what men and women should wear or how to act in different social situations, are called:
(p. 17)
- A. cultural standards.
 - B. ideals.
 - C.** norms.
 - D. principles.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #101
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

102. Which one of the concepts listed below has the WEAKEST association with the sociocultural perspective?
(p. 17)
- A. norms
 - B.** cognitive neuroscience
 - C. culture
 - D. socialization

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #102
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

103. _____ specifically refers to the process by which _____ is transmitted to and internalized by new group members.
(p. 17)
- A. Social constructivism; a norm
 - B. Culture; a norm
 - C. A norm; culture
 - D.** Socialization; culture

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #103
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

104. According to the text, one of the most important differences between any two cultures from a psychological perspective is the extent to which they are:
(p. 17)
- A. capitalistic or communistic.
 - B. rural or industrialized.
 - C.** individualistic or collectivistic.
 - D. materially-oriented or achievement-oriented.

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #104
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

105. Most industrialized cultures in North America and Europe emphasize _____, whereas those in Asia, Africa, and South America stress _____.
(p. 18)
- A. individualism; collectivism
 - B. collectivism; individualism
 - C. functionalism; collectivism
 - D. collectivism; functionalism

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #105
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

106. The United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture, whereas Japan is viewed as being more _____ in nature.
(p. 18)
- A. collectivistic; individualistic
 - B. functionalistic; collectivistic
 - C. individualistic; collectivistic
 - D. individualistic; functionalistic

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #106
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

107. Gabriella was raised in a family in which individual achievement and accomplishment were stressed by both of her parents. She was constantly encouraged to set personal goals for herself and to strive to achieve them. The values emphasized by Gabriella's family are most consistent with:
(p. 18)
- A. collectivism.
 - B. structuralism.
 - C. individualism.
 - D. functionalism.

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #107
Style: Applied

Topic: Science of Psychology

108. Kozue was raised in a family where her sense of self was defined relative to the various groups of which she was a member, such as her family and her class at school. Kozue learned that the goals of these groups were more important than any of the individual goals of people in these groups. The values emphasized by Kozue's family are most consistent with:
(p. 18)
- A. collectivism.
 - B. structuralism.
 - C. individualism.
 - D. functionalism.

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #108
Style: Applied

Topic: Science of Psychology

109. Which of the following pieces of information would be most useful in deciding whether or not a particular culture is individualistic or collectivistic?
(p. 18)
- A. the amount of technological advancement in the culture
 - B. the emphasis people in the culture place on personal achievement
 - C. the amount of money the culture's economy produces
 - D. the respective roles of men and women in the culture

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #109
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

110. Even when students are working in a group, American teachers are more likely to direct their comments to individuals. In Japan, teachers are more likely to direct their comments at groups. This difference between educational behaviors in the two countries has the most relevance to which of the following?
- A. the humanistic concept of self-actualization
 - B. the behavioral perspective's emphasis on environmental factors
 - C. the collectivism-individualism distinction**
 - D. the concept of social constructivism

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #110
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

111. The research of Robert Levine and his colleagues on love and marriage was presented as an example of the _____ perspective on psychology.
- A. sociocultural**
 - B. behavioral
 - C. humanistic
 - D. cognitive

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #111
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

112. Which of the following statements best summarizes the cross-cultural research conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues on the topic of love and marriage?
- A. Surprisingly, the results of the study suggest that in many cultures, love has little or no importance when making marriage decisions.
 - B. The results indicated that in some cultures, even though love was important it was not viewed as an essential prerequisite for marriage.**
 - C. The results of the study indicated that with regard to marriage, the differences between men and women within each culture were much larger than the differences observed between cultures.
 - D. Surprisingly, the results of the study revealed that there were strong similarities in beliefs about marriage across the different cultures.

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #112
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

113. In the study conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues, the primary question asked of participants on the questionnaire was:
- A. If someone had all the qualities you desired in a mate, would you marry that person if you were not in love with him/her?**
 - B. If your spouse cheated on you, do you think that this also implies that he/she is no longer in love with you?
 - C. Do you feel that the person you marry will influence how friends, family, and peers view you as an individual?
 - D. Do you seriously consider the opinions of your family when making decisions about whom to marry?

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #113
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

114. The results of the study by Robert Levine and his colleagues indicated that:
(p. 19)
- A. people from individualistic and collectivistic countries placed similar importance on love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
 - B. people from individualistic and economically wealthy countries were less likely to view love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
 - C. people from collectivistic and economically poor countries were more likely to view love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.
 - D. people from collectivistic and economically poor countries were less likely to view love as a necessary prerequisite for marriage.**

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #114
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

115. The field of evolutionary psychology is considered to be a part of which psychological perspective?
(p. 18)
- A. cognitive
 - B. sociocultural
 - C. biological**
 - D. behavioral

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #115
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

116. The work of Donald Hebb was specifically discussed as having a significant impact on the development of the biological approach known as:
(p. 18)
- A. biological constructivism.
 - B. evolutionary psychology.
 - C. behavioral neuroscience.**
 - D. behavior genetics.

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #116
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

117. How did Karl Lashley investigate the brain mechanisms involved in learning?
(p. 19)
- A. He severed the leg of a frog and found that the leg moved when he applied electrical current to it.
 - B. He studied the neurological differences between "smart" and "dumb" mice.
 - C. He measured the EEG activity in trained and untrained animals.
 - D. He damaged specific brain areas of animals and observed how this impacted learning and memory.**

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #117
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

118. Which of the following is specifically concerned with identifying the physiological processes that underlie our behaviors, sensory experiences, thoughts, and feelings?
(p. 18)
- A. evolutionary psychology
 - B. behavior genetics
 - C. behavioral neuroscience**
 - D. behaviorism

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #118
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

119. The research area of cognitive neuroscience represents a combination of which two psychological perspectives?
(p. 20)
- A. behavioral and biological
 - B. behavioral and cognitive
 - C. behavioral and cognitive behavioral
 - D. biological and cognitive**

APA Goal: 1.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #119
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

120. Evolutionary theory assumes that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as:
(p. 20)
- A. natural endurance.
 - B. natural selection.**
 - C. natural extinction.
 - D. natural survival.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #120
Style: Knowledge

Topic: Science of Psychology

121. Which of the following is most consistent with evolutionary psychology?
(p. 20)
- A. An organism's biology directly determines whether it will survive or not.
 - B. An organism's biology determines its behavioral capabilities, and its behavior then determines whether it will survive or not.**
 - C. An organism's biology and behavior are determined completely by the environment.
 - D. An organism's behavior determines its biological capabilities.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #121
Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

122. Occasionally, parents will sacrifice their lives in order to ensure the survival of their children. An evolutionary theorist would be most likely to argue which of the following in order to explain these occurrences?
(p. 20)
- A. They are caused by innate altruistic drives within every human being.
 - B. They occur because genetic survival is more important than individual survival.**
 - C. They are caused by the conflict between unconscious psychological forces and psychological defenses.
 - D. They occur because of the reinforcement of altruistic behavior by culture and society.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #122
Style: Comprehension

Topic: Science of Psychology

123. Behavior geneticists use which of the following methods to address the role of genetic factors in behavior?
(p. 20)
- A. twin studies**
 - B. free association
 - C. introspection
 - D. insight

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #123
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

124. (p. 20) A dog breeder only allows dogs with specific desired characteristics, such as a good disposition, to mate. After several generations of mating, she now finds that she has a large number of dogs with good dispositions. This example of selective breeding is most closely related to which of the following approaches of the biological perspective?
- A. evolutionary psychology
 - B. behavior genetics**
 - C. behavioral neuroscience
 - D. social constructivism

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #124
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

125. (p. 20) The scientific area that is concerned with the influence of genetic factors on behavioral tendencies is called:
- A. evolutionary psychology.
 - B. behavior genetics.**
 - C. sociogenetics.
 - D. sociobiology.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #125
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

126. (p. 20) One way that the evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives are similar is that both:
- A. acknowledge the role of environmental factors in determining behavior.**
 - B. emphasize that behavior is almost entirely the product of genetics.
 - C. focus on the joint impact of cognition and emotion in determining behavior.
 - D. claim that human behavior is determined by largely unconscious forces.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #126
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

127. (p. 21) A sociocultural theorist would most likely criticize the evolutionary perspective for its overemphasis of _____ and its underemphasis of _____.
- A. environmental factors; biology and genetics
 - B. environmental factors; free will and personal responsibility
 - C. biology and genetics; thoughts and cognitive processes
 - D. biology and genetics; social factors**

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #127
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

128. (p. 21) The _____ perspective tends to ignore mental processes because they are not directly observable. In contrast, the _____ perspective acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal mental processes in determining behavior.
- A. cognitive-behavioral; behavioral
 - B. humanistic; cognitive
 - C. behavioral; sociocultural
 - D. behavioral; cognitive-behavioral**

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #128
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

129. Which level of analysis would purport that depression is caused by a neurotransmitter imbalance in the brain?
(p. 21)
- A.** biological
 - B. psychological
 - C. environmental
 - D. sociocultural

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #129
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

130. The sociocultural and behavioral perspectives are similar in that both emphasize:
(p. 22)
- A. the importance of internal mental factors.
 - B.** the role of the environment on the development of behavior.
 - C. the effect of biological factors on behavior.
 - D. the importance of innate human drives to actualize potential.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #130
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

131. With regard to human nature, which psychological perspective listed below takes the most deterministic view of human behavior and assumes that our behaviors are mostly shaped by forces that we can't control?
(p. 21)
- A.** behavioral
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D. structuralism

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #131
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

132. Of the perspectives listed below, which one assumes that people are the LEAST aware of the factors that actually influence their behaviors?
(p. 21)
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D.** psychodynamic

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #132
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

133. Both the psychodynamic and cognitive psychological perspectives are typically thought of as operating at:
(p. 22)
- A. the biological level of analysis.
 - B.** the psychological level of analysis.
 - C. the environmental level of analysis.
 - D. both the biological and environmental levels of analysis.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #133
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

134. Understanding what brain regions are involved in the experiencing of emotions operates at the _____ level of analysis.
(p. 21)

- A.** biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. sociocultural

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #134
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

135. What three levels of analysis allow us to integrate causal factors suggested by each of the six psychological perspectives?
(p. 23)

- A. biological, cognitive, sociocultural
- B.** biological, psychological, environmental
- C. biological, psychodynamic, environmental
- D. psychological, cognitive, behavioral

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #135
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

136. In order to have a full and complete understanding of behavior, we need to be able to:
(p. 23)

- A.** move back and forth between different levels of analysis.
- B. focus most of our attention on the environmental and biological levels of analysis.
- C. focus most of our attention on the psychological level of analysis.
- D. pick any one of the three levels of analysis and apply it rigorously and thoroughly.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #136
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

137. Two people experience a violent earthquake. One person is mildly fazed by this event and copes well with it. The other person, who has a biological predisposition to anxiety, becomes very stressed after the event, has difficulty coping with it, and eventually gets ill. Because the effect of the earthquake differed, depending on whether the person had the predisposition of anxiety or not, this would be an example of:
(p. 23)

- A. introspection.
- B.** an interaction.
- C. insight.
- D. the biological level of analysis.

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: High
Passer - Chapter 01 #137
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

138. Which of the following factors associated with depression would NOT be classified at the biological level of analysis?
(p. 23)

- A. Depressed people are more likely than non-depressed people to have relatives who are also depressed.
- B. Drugs that effectively treat depression appear to operate by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters.
- C. The biological rhythms associated with sleep tend to be disrupted in depressed individuals.
- D.** Depressed people are more likely to have negative views of themselves and the world.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #138
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

139. (p. 23) A researcher who focuses on the negative thinking that often accompanies depression would be interpreting depression from which level of analysis?
- A. biological
 - B. psychological**
 - C. environmental
 - D. biological and environmental

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #139
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

140. (p. 23) Research on the psychological causes of depression has found that clinically depressed people:
- A. tend to take personal responsibility for the good things that happen to them, whereas they tend to dismiss bad things that happen.
 - B. typically have a hopeless attitude toward the world, the future, and themselves.**
 - C. still believe they can manage themselves and their environments during stressful events.
 - D. all tend to suffer from a very specific abnormality in a particular part of the brain.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #140
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

141. (p. 23) A person associated with the behavioral perspective would be most likely to mention which of the following when attempting to explain the causes of depression?
- A. the role of negative or pessimistic patterns of thinking.
 - B. the role of depressive personalities.
 - C. the role of non-rewarding environments.**
 - D. the role of chemical imbalances in neurotransmitters.

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #141
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

142. (p. 24) A psychologist who studies nonhuman species would be considered which of the following types of psychologist?
- A. counseling psychologist
 - B. educational psychologist
 - C. comparative psychologist**
 - D. forensic psychologist

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #142
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

143. (p. 24) Dr. Shoda studies psychological processes that have applications to the criminal justice system. Dr. Shoda most likely belongs to which specialty area of psychology?
- A. educational
 - B. forensic**
 - C. experimental
 - D. developmental

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #143
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

144. (p. 24) A researcher who is concerned specifically with the management and analysis of data and the development of mathematical models of behavior would most likely be in which specialty area of psychology?
- A.** quantitative
 - B. clinical
 - C. industrial
 - D. physiological

APA Goal: 4.4
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #144
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

145. (p. 24) The largest individual psychological association in the world is:
- A. the International Union of Psychological Science.
 - B. the American Psychological Society.
 - C. the American Psychological Union.
 - D.** the American Psychological Association.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #145
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

146. (p. 24) Which of the following is a relatively new psychological organization that consists primarily of psychological researchers?
- A. the American Psychological Association
 - B.** the American Psychological Society
 - C. the American Psychological Union
 - D. the American Psychological Guild

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #146
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

147. (p. 24) Which of the following statements regarding psychologists and psychiatrists is TRUE?
- A. Psychologists and psychiatrists both go to medical school.
 - B. Psychologists and psychiatrists both go to graduate school in psychology.
 - C.** Psychologists go to graduate school in psychology, whereas psychiatrists go to medical school.
 - D. Psychologists go to medical school, whereas psychiatrists go to graduate school in psychology.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #147
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

148. (p. 26) Psychologists help shape public policy through:
- A.** evidence-based public policies.
 - B. special interest groups.
 - C. getting members of APA elected into Congress.
 - D. contributions paid by the APA to liberal politicians.

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #148
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

149. Which of the following is not an example of effective time management?

- (p. 26 - 27) A. develop a written schedule
B. prioritize your tasks
C. break large tasks into smaller parts
D. mass practice instead of distributed practice

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #149
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

150. The goal of basic research is simply to learn more about something, whereas applied research is typically done to solve some real-world problem.

(p. 9) **TRUE**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #150
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

151. The dualism perspective assumes that the mind and body are one, whereas the monism position asserts that the mind is separate from the body.

(p. 11) **FALSE**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #151
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

152. The field of psychology tends to favor the use of direct observation over reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.

(p. 2) **TRUE**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #152
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

153. William James is generally considered to be one of the founders of the school of psychological thought called *functionalism*.

(p. 12) **TRUE**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #153
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

154. Although he first used free association, Sigmund Freud later shifted to the use of hypnosis in treating his patients.

(p. 12) **FALSE**

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #154
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

155. One of the strengths of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is that his concepts are relatively easy to assess and measure.

(p. 13) **FALSE**

APA Goal: 2.5
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #155
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

156. The behavioral psychological perspective is rooted in the work of structuralist Wilhelm Wundt.

(p. 12)

FALSE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #156
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

157. The humanistic psychological perspective emphasizes free will and innate human tendencies toward growth.

(p. 15)

TRUE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #157
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

158. The positive psychology movement discussed in the text has its roots in the cognitive-behavioral perspective.

(p. 16)

FALSE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #158
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

159. The cognitive psychological perspective views human beings as information processors who think, plan, and problem solve.

(p. 16)

TRUE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #159
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

160. Structuralists were concerned with breaking human consciousness down into its essential components, whereas Gestalt psychologists were interested in how the elements of experience are organized into wholes.

(p. 12, 16)

TRUE

APA Goal: 3.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #160
Style: Comprehension
Topic: Science of Psychology

161. Cognitive neuroscience uses sophisticated electrical recording and brain imaging techniques to examine brain activity while people engage in cognitive tasks.

(p. 16)

TRUE

APA Goal: 2.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #161
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

162. Collectivistic cultures place a strong emphasis on personal goals and accomplishments.

(p. 18)

FALSE

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #162
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

163. A criticism of the evolutionary approach is that it places too much emphasis on cultural factors.

(p. 18)

FALSE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #163
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

164. A psychologist who emphasizes the importance of early childhood experiences and unconscious factors would likely be associated with the cognitive-behavioral psychological perspective.

(p. 20)

FALSE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #164
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

165. The behavioral psychological perspective typically operates at the environmental level of analysis.

(p. 20)

TRUE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #165
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

166. An interaction is when the presence or strength of one factor can influence the effect of another factor.

(p. 23)

TRUE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #166
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

167. Regarding research on depression, it is generally assumed that the biological level of analysis is the most useful in terms of shedding light on the disorder.

(p. 23)

FALSE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #167
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

168. The three important guidelines for effective time management are using written schedules, prioritizing, and breaking large tasks into smaller ones.

(p. 26 - 27)

TRUE

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #168
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

169. Psychology is the scientific study of _____ and _____.
behavior; the mind

(p. 2)

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #169
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

170. The study of human physical, psychological, and social development across the live span is known as
(p. 3)

developmental psychology

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #170
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

171. The four goals of psychology are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
(p. 7)

description; explanation; control; application

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #171
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

172. The three levels of analysis for describing behavior are _____, _____, and
(p. 23)

biological; psychological; environmental

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #172
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

173. The fact that psychology is considered an empirical science means that _____ is favored over
(p. 4) intuition or reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.

direct observation

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #173
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

174. The _____ school of psychological thought made use of the technique called
(p. 12) introspection to gather knowledge.

structuralist

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #174
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

175. According to Freud, psychological techniques that are used to help people cope with unconscious
(p. 13) anxiety and trauma are called _____.

defense mechanisms

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #175
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

176. The _____ perspective emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes and conflicts,
(p. 12) early childhood experiences, and personality and owes its roots to Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

psychodynamic

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #176
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

177. Sigmund Freud's particular psychodynamic theory was called _____.
(p. 13) **psychoanalysis**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #177
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

178. The origins of the behavioral perspective can be found in the 17th-century school of philosophy known as _____.
(p. 13) **British empiricism**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #178
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

179. Thorndike's _____ asserts that behaviors followed by satisfying consequences will be more likely to occur in the future, whereas behaviors followed by unsatisfying consequences will be less likely to occur.
(p. 14) **law of effect**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #179
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

180. The _____ approach to psychology sets the rather significant restriction that only observable behaviors and stimuli are suitable for study.
(p. 14) **behavioral**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #180
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

181. The humanistic theorists assert that everyone has an innate drive to grow and achieve what is called _____, which refers to reaching one's individual potential.
(p. 15) **self-actualization**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #181
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

182. Humanistic theorist _____ was among the first to scientifically study the process of psychotherapy.
(p. 15) **Carl Rogers**

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #182
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

183. _____ refers to the enduring values, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and passed from one generation to the next.
(p. 17) **Culture**

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #183
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

184. _____ are the rules that a culture uses to specify what is and is not acceptable behavior.

(p. 17)

Norms

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #184
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

185. Japan is generally considered to be a(n) _____ culture, whereas the United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture.

(p. 18)

collectivistic; individualistic

APA Goal: 8.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #185
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

186. The field of _____ specifically focuses on the role of evolution in the development of human behavior.

(p. 20)

evolutionary psychology

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #186
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

187. _____ attempts to study how behavioral tendencies are affected by genes.

(p. 20)

Behavior genetics

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #187
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

188. Of the six major psychological perspectives, the sociocultural perspective and the _____ perspective are similar in that they both emphasize the importance of environmental factors.

(p. 21)

behavioral

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Medium
Passer - Chapter 01 #188
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

189. A psychologist who examines the brain processes associated with depression is operating at the _____ level of analysis.

(p. 22 - 23)

biological

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #189
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

190. People with the psychological disorder _____ typically take no credit for the good things that happen in their lives, whereas they blame themselves for the things that go wrong.

(p. 22)

depression

APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #190
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology

191. Breaking larger tasks into smaller ones and prioritizing your tasks were both mentioned as examples
(p. 26 - 27) of _____ skills.

time management

*APA Goal: 1.2
Book: Passer
Difficulty: Low
Passer - Chapter 01 #191
Style: Knowledge
Topic: Science of Psychology*

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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Difficulty: Medium	50
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