

# ch01

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. When referring to the essence of life, Aristotle used the term \_\_\_\_\_ translated from the Greek, meaning mind.
  - A. ludus
  - B. psyche
  - C. venus
  - D. cheiras
2. The writings of Aristotle are important to psychology's origins because they were concerned with the nature of
  - A. light.
  - B. life.
  - C. evolution.
  - D. energy.
3. Aristotle is important to psychology, because he believed that to achieve full understanding of anything we must
  - A. use Plato's philosophical methods.
  - B. use introspective techniques.
  - C. think and observe.
  - D. disregard outward behavior.
4. The term "psyche" when translated from the Greek is most closely associated with the term
  - A. habit.
  - B. life.
  - C. study.
  - D. mind.
5. Why is psychology a science?
  - A. It attempts to separate the elements of the mind.
  - B. It uses rigorous methods of observation.
  - C. It has more than one research method.
  - D. It uses thought to achieve understanding.
6. Which of the following is a key term in the definition of psychology?
  - A. Behavior
  - B. Habit
  - C. Introspection
  - D. Induction
7. Strictly speaking, overt behaviors are actions that
  - A. are usually considered illegal.
  - B. happen when no one else is around.
  - C. you can directly observe.
  - D. you can infer from careful observation.
8. What does psychology have in common with all other sciences?
  - A. It is based on Plato's methods.
  - B. It offers proof of theoretical truths.
  - C. It uses rigorous methods of observation.
  - D. It directly measures thought processes.

9. Which goal of psychology are clinical psychologists attempting when giving recommendations to parole boards about which prisoners to release early?
- Prediction
  - Description
  - Influencing
  - Understanding
10. Behaviors refer to actions that are \_\_\_\_\_, and mental processes refer to events that are \_\_\_\_\_.
- public; private
  - legal; illegal
  - private; public
  - illegal; legal
11. Industrial psychologists who design tests to screen new job candidates for various companies in order to hire workers who should perform best are attempting which goal?
- Prediction
  - Description
  - Influencing
  - Understanding
12. Workers are surveyed about their years of experience and level of job satisfaction. The goal of psychology best illustrated by this survey is
- description.
  - prediction.
  - understanding.
  - influencing.
13. In psychology, the words *describe*, *predict*, *understand*, and *influence* relate to
- descriptive methods.
  - correlational methods.
  - areas of psychology.
  - the goals of psychology.
14. Which of the following is a goal of psychology?
- Translate
  - Manipulate
  - Interpolate
  - Understand
15. Which of the following best describes truth and theory?
- It takes at least three consistent truths to comprise a theory.
  - Theories that are upheld for at least 20 years are considered truths.
  - Truths are tentative conclusions at best.
  - Theories are not absolute and may be revised over time.
16. A psychologist is developing a theoretical explanation about a behavior. To which goal of psychology are theoretical explanations important?
- Control
  - Prediction
  - Understanding
  - Description
17. To say that a theory is tentative means that it
- has the support of animal research but not human research.
  - has been proven in study after study.
  - is what we believe right now, but it could change.
  - has the support of human research but not animal research.

18. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist's attempt to predict behavior?
- Conducting an experiment to test a theory about teenage sexual behavior
  - Determining whether a job applicant is likely to perform well on the job
  - Implementing a curriculum shown to reduce high school dropout rates
  - Surveying college students about their drinking habits
19. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist's attempt to understand behavior?
- Conducting an experiment to test a theory about teenage sexual behavior
  - Determining whether a job applicant is likely to perform well on the job
  - Implementing a curriculum shown to reduce high school dropout rates
  - Surveying college students about their drinking habits
20. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a tentative explanation of the facts, findings, and relationship in any of the sciences.
- edict
  - theory
  - law
  - declaration
21. In which time period did psychology become a recognized field of study?
- When introduced by Aristotle about 2,000 years ago
  - When introduced in Greece around the year 384 BC.
  - When the first laboratory was established in the late 1800s
  - Soon after sciences emerged from philosophy
22. The beginning of psychology as a science began in the discipline of
- philosophy.
  - physics.
  - chemistry.
  - biology.
23. The launching of psychology as a separate field is usually credited to have occurred during the
- 1500s.
  - 1800s.
  - 1900s.
  - 1700s.
24. Which question were structuralists primarily interested in investigating?
- What are the purposes of mental activity?
  - What influences people to do the things they do?
  - What are the individual components of the mind?
  - What is the basis of forgetting?
25. What was the goal of introspection?
- To predict which individuals would develop either normal or abnormal personality traits
  - To understand the interplay between the components of the id, ego, and superego
  - To observe the contents of the mind as accurately and unemotionally as possible
  - To determine the fundamental differences between classical conditioning and operant conditioning
26. If you were a psychologist who was labeled a structuralist, you would be interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mind, using \_\_\_\_\_ as your primary research method.
- function; experimentation
  - structure; experimentation
  - function; introspection
  - structure; introspection

27. With which school of psychology are Wilhelm Wundt and his student, Edward Titchener, associated?
- A. Functionalism
  - B. Structuralism
  - C. Introspection
  - D. Behaviorism
28. In which school of thought did researchers ask participants to report sensations they were experiencing?
- A. Behaviorism
  - B. Functionalism
  - C. Structuralism
  - D. Cognitive
29. J. Henry Alston was notable as an African-American psychologist and for his studies of the sensations of heat and cold. J. Henry Alston was an early
- A. humanist.
  - B. behaviorist.
  - C. structuralist.
  - D. functionalist.
30. Which school of psychology focused its studies on perception?
- A. Structuralism
  - B. Functionalism
  - C. Psychoanalysis
  - D. Gestalt psychology
31. Which structuralist is best known for the study of heat and cold?
- A. J. Henry Alston
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt
  - C. Edward Titchener
  - D. Raymond Cattell
32. Which school of psychology used the phi phenomenon to demonstrate its belief about human consciousness?
- A. Gestalt psychology
  - B. Cognitive psychology
  - C. Functionalism
  - D. Psychoanalysis
33. Which approach to psychology would be apt to say "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts"?
- A. Structuralist
  - B. Gestalt
  - C. Functionalist
  - D. Behaviorist
34. The phi phenomenon was used by psychologists to argue that
- A. the rate of decay of items from short-term memory is unrelated to encoding strategy.
  - B. basic elements of human consciousness can be discovered through the process of introspection.
  - C. perception has meaning only when it is seen as a whole, rather than as a collection of elements.
  - D. isolating the elements of experience can give a true understanding of behavior.
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists preferred to study behavior as a collection of elements, while the \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists preferred to study behavior as a whole, in its entire context.
- A. behaviorist; Gestalt
  - B. structural; functional
  - C. Gestalt; structural
  - D. functional; behaviorist

36. In psychology, William James was highly influential in developing the school of thought known as
- psychoanalysis.
  - Gestalt psychology.
  - structuralism.
  - functionalism.
37. If an early psychologist believed that the study of psychology should focus on the purpose of the mind and not on its raw elements, that psychologist would most likely adhere to the school of thought known as
- behaviorism.
  - psychoanalysis.
  - functionalism.
  - structuralism.
38. If you are interested in the functionalist approach to psychology, you would be most interested in
- how early childhood experiences helped to shape adult behavior.
  - the contingencies and relationships between stimuli and responses.
  - the parts of human consciousness and how they are organized.
  - how human consciousness works to help us exist and survive.
39. Using William James' analogy, the study of a flowing stream is like \_\_\_\_\_ as the study of individual water molecules is like \_\_\_\_\_.
- functionalism; structuralism
  - structuralism; behaviorism
  - behaviorism; Gestalt psychology
  - Gestalt psychology; functionalism
40. What was the main contribution of Hermann Ebbinghaus to psychology?
- He demonstrated that mental elements were more important than the concept of Gestalt.
  - He established the first scientific laboratory for the study of conscious processes.
  - He emphasized that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - He demonstrated that carefully controlled experimentation can be conducted.
41. Who was the early pioneer in memory research that used himself as his only research subject?
- Max Wertheimer
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Alfred Binet
  - Hermann Ebbinghaus
42. You have learned a list of 20 nonsense syllables. You are tested at 20 minutes, 1 hour, 10 hours, and 24 hours. If you fit Hermann Ebbinghaus' forgetting curve you will
- remember approximately the same number of syllables at 10 hours and 24 hours.
  - have perfect recall only when tested at 20 minutes and 1 hour.
  - forget the largest number of syllables between 1 hour and 10 hours.
  - not remember any of the syllables after 24 hours.
43. Who participated in Hermann Ebbinghaus' studies of memory?
- College students
  - Only himself
  - Faculty members
  - Community leaders
44. Why did Hermann Ebbinghaus make up nonsense syllables for his memory studies?
- By using nonsense syllables comprised of the initials of his friends, he thought his memory performance would be improved.
  - He really didn't have a specific reason for using nonsense syllables, but he thought it was a good idea.
  - Because if he used real words, his prior experience with those words might influence his memory.
  - Because he did not have copyright permission to use words in actual use, so he had to make up his own nonwords.

45. Which early researcher studied memory by having his/her participants pair a number and a color together?
- A. Mary Whiton Calkins
  - B. Hermann Ebbinghaus
  - C. William James
  - D. Edward Titchener
46. The modern version of functionalism is known as
- A. cognitive psychology.
  - B. neo-behaviorism.
  - C. neuropsychology.
  - D. applied genetics.
47. In a memory study, you present a color that is presented alongside a number. These items are presented together, at the same time. Later you present the color, and ask the participant to recall (remember) the number. This is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ task.
- A. motor memory
  - B. paired associate
  - C. limen of consciousness
  - D. introspection
48. The broad term that encompasses procedures such as perceiving, believing, thinking, remembering, knowing, and making decisions is called
- A. consciousness.
  - B. introspection.
  - C. cognition.
  - D. motivation.
49. A researcher counts the number of times a rat stands on its hind legs after being placed in a new environment. Given what you know about the schools of psychology, which viewpoint best suits her research technique?
- A. Functionalism
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Gestalt psychology
  - D. Psychoanalysis
50. Which contemporary viewpoint combines aspects of behaviorism with aspects from the cognitive perspective?
- A. Skinner's behaviorism
  - B. Psychoanalysis
  - C. Humanistic psychology
  - D. Social learning theory
51. Followers of Albert Bandura's viewpoint would best be described as
- A. contemporary psychoanalysts.
  - B. social learning theorists.
  - C. Gestalt psychologists.
  - D. neofunctionalists.
52. Important aspects of behavior and mental processes are learned from others. Which psychologist most likely made a statement similar to this?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. B. F. Skinner
  - C. J. B. Watson
  - D. Max Wertheimer

53. Who won a Nobel Prize for his work on digestion?
- A. Ivan Pavlov
  - B. Sigmund Freud
  - C. Albert Bandura
  - D. William James
54. The term "conditioning" as used by Ivan Pavlov is another term for
- A. instinct.
  - B. learning.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. maturation.
55. Who is most closely associated with social learning theory?
- A. Ivan Pavlov
  - B. Margaret Floy Washburn
  - C. John B. Watson
  - D. Albert Bandura
56. Which of the following is a basic belief of social learning theory?
- A. We learn the most important aspects of our behavior from each other.
  - B. At birth, our behavioral patterns and preferences are established by genetics.
  - C. Our experiences from ages 0-5 continually shape the decisions we make as adults.
  - D. It is more important to understand the function of the mind rather than its structure.
57. Which school of psychology was founded and developed by Sigmund Freud?
- A. Behaviorism
  - B. Humanism
  - C. Psychoanalysis
  - D. Gestalt psychology
58. What differentiated Sigmund Freud from most of the other influential founders of psychology?
- A. Freud was the only founder from a European country.
  - B. Freud was trained as a philosopher and teacher.
  - C. Freud was interested in the unconscious mind.
  - D. Freud was a physician and treated psychological problems.
59. You have a friend who appears to be having frequent anxiety attacks. From what you know about the psychoanalytic school, what would a psychoanalyst say was at the heart of your friend's problem?
- A. Unconscious motives
  - B. Conscious conflicts
  - C. Freudian slips
  - D. Classical conditioning
60. Which of the following statements is true regarding Sigmund Freud's theory of behavior?
- A. Environmental factors influence our behavior much more than hereditary factors.
  - B. Unconscious sexual and aggressive motives greatly influence our behavior.
  - C. The best way to raise our children is to treat them like little adults.
  - D. Behavior can best be analyzed by breaking the mind into its structural elements.
61. Which theorist would most likely accuse you of accidentally wrecking your dad's car because (though you were not aware of this) you wanted to hurt your dad?
- A. B. F. Skinner
  - B. Sigmund Freud
  - C. William James
  - D. Mary Whiton Calkins

62. How does contemporary psychoanalysis differ from the original form of psychoanalysis?
- A. Contemporary psychoanalysts are no longer concerned with unconscious motives.
  - B. Contemporary psychoanalysts place greater importance on motives other than sexual or aggressive.
  - C. Contemporary psychoanalysis is a much more dominant force in psychology than the original form.
  - D. Contemporary psychoanalysis does not differ significantly from Sigmund Freud's approach.
63. What do psychoanalytic and humanistic views have in common?
- A. They believe self-concept is the most important human aspect.
  - B. They believe conscious processes are unimportant.
  - C. They view the unconscious mind as a source of human problems.
  - D. They have nothing but psychology in common.
64. Which person is most closely associated with the study of human behavior as it pertains to the unconscious mind?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Sigmund Freud
  - C. Margaret Floy Washburn
  - D. Ivan Pavlov
65. According to Sigmund Freud, where do motives reside?
- A. At the synaptic gap
  - B. In the conditioned reflex
  - C. In the unconscious mind
  - D. At the corpus callosum
66. Humanists believe that conscious processes are
- A. important.
  - B. nonexistent.
  - C. unimportant.
  - D. negative.
67. Self-concept refers to the idea of
- A. how we came into the world.
  - B. our view of what we are like.
  - C. how we conceptualize other people.
  - D. the relationship we have with our parents.
68. The most important aspect of study to a humanist is
- A. social learning.
  - B. conditioning.
  - C. self-concept
  - D. neuron functioning.
69. Which psychologist founded France's first psychology laboratory and was a pioneer in intelligence testing?
- A. René Descartes
  - B. Alfred Binet
  - C. Edward Titchener
  - D. Inez Prosser
70. The first intelligence test was developed to
- A. provide France with a college entrance examination.
  - B. determine educational pathways for children.
  - C. test the memory abilities of U.S. workers.
  - D. diagnose mentally retarded criminals.



71. If you are studying psychometrics, you are studying the
- A. measurement of mental functions.
  - B. development of mental functions.
  - C. measurement of physical characteristics.
  - D. development of physical characteristics.
72. Alfred Binet's work originated in \_\_\_\_\_ but has been translated for use in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Germany; Russia
  - B. Russia; France
  - C. France; the United States
  - D. the United States; Germany
73. Psychologists who study the role of the brain in psychological processes use the
- A. neuroscience perspective.
  - B. psychoanalytic approach.
  - C. humanistic viewpoint.
  - D. sociocultural viewpoint.
74. Which of the following topics would be studied by a neuroscientist?
- A. Correlations between behavior and weather patterns
  - B. Comparisons of scores on test of psychometrics
  - C. The role of hormones in the regulation of behavior
  - D. How the formation of gender identity differs between cultures
75. Who was the first to publish a description of the cells of the brain, now called neurons?
- A. Charles Darwin
  - B. Santiago Ramón y Cajal
  - C. Albert Bandura
  - D. Margaret Floy Washburn
76. If you are interested in understanding the structures of the brain that influence emotion, reasoning, speech, and other psychological processes, then you are interested in studying psychology from the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. cognitive
  - B. evolutionary
  - C. neuroscience
  - D. sociocultural
77. You are told that Dr. Doe researches the behavior patterns of a group of French descendants who live near the mouth of the Mississippi River. Dr. Doe is most likely a
- A. humanistic psychologist.
  - B. biological psychologist.
  - C. cognitive psychologist.
  - D. sociocultural psychologist.
78. A person can only be understood by studying the beliefs and the values of the community in which the person has lived. This statement best exemplifies the
- A. behavioral approach.
  - B. sociocultural approach.
  - C. humanistic approach.
  - D. social learning approach.
79. One of the values promoted by sociocultural psychologists is the belief that
- A. genetics is more powerful than we think.
  - B. social roles help people know how to relate to each other more effectively.
  - C. might makes right.
  - D. different is OK.

80. The basic foundation of the sociocultural approach is that our personalities, beliefs, attitudes, and skills are
- A. imprinted at birth.
  - B. preprogrammed at conception.
  - C. innate from birth.
  - D. learned from others.
81. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective had its greatest influences from social anthropology.
- A. sociocultural
  - B. neo-behavioristic
  - C. psychoanalytic
  - D. neuroscience
82. Sociocultural psychologists suggest that differences between cultural groups
- A. need to be reduced so we can have better understanding of the individual.
  - B. are smaller than differences between individuals within a given group.
  - C. arise from biological differences associated with racial genetics.
  - D. are much greater than differences between individuals within the group.
83. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective suggests that to understand someone, we must understand both their beliefs, attitudes, and skills learned from others as well as we must understand their culture, ethnic identity, and gender identity.
- A. evolutionary
  - B. neuroscience
  - C. psychoanalytical
  - D. sociocultural
84. Cultural relativity suggests that we should view other cultures as \_\_\_\_\_ to our culture.
- A. inferior
  - B. unrelated
  - C. superior
  - D. different
85. Why did women participate less in the development of psychology than men?
- A. Sexual discrimination prevented women from contributing to psychology.
  - B. Women were not allowed to attend universities at the time psychology was founded.
  - C. Psychology did not intend to address women's issues, so women were not included.
  - D. Because politicians at the time would not let women study any of the sciences.
86. What is the current enrollment pattern for men and women interested in graduate education in psychology?
- A. Men outnumber women.
  - B. Women outnumber men.
  - C. Women and men are of equal number.
  - D. No one knows graduate education enrollments.
87. Why does the sociocultural perspective promote cultural relativity?
- A. To promote ethnic identity
  - B. To promote ethnic cleansing
  - C. To discourage passing judgment on other cultures
  - D. To discourage the recognition of ethnic differences
88. Persons born into different cultures
- A. have very similar values as children.
  - B. are taught very different values from birth.
  - C. are quite different from other persons in their own culture in terms of habits and beliefs.
  - D. cannot and should not be thought of as having different worldviews.

89. One reason that men greatly outnumbered women in the early history of psychology was that
- the early topics in psychology were of interest only to men.
  - women could work only when they had supplemental income.
  - most women in psychology went into teaching.
  - institutions discriminated against women.
90. What did Christine Ladd-Franklin and Mary Calkins have in common?
- They completed a doctoral program in psychology, but never received a doctoral degree.
  - They challenged the assumption that mental events cannot be scientifically investigated.
  - They developed psychoanalytic theories that led to major changes in the treatment of mental illness.
  - They were the first two women to receive doctorate degrees in American psychology.
91. As psychology developed as a science in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the culture of this time
- had no effect on its leadership.
  - played only a minor role in the scientific studies.
  - played a large role in the selection of white males as important theorists and researchers.
  - prevented the contributions of European research from being given influence in the field.
92. Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century psychology
- was free of racism/sexism because it was a science.
  - became a science because it was free of cultural influences.
  - was dominated by conflicting minority opinions of women.
  - was dominated by white-male thinking and cultural conditioning.
93. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, women who had successful careers in psychology
- were not married.
  - did not do research.
  - worked alone.
  - were therapists.
94. Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth Clark were African-American psychologists who conducted research that
- influenced a decision by the Supreme Court.
  - supported the ideas of the structuralists.
  - discouraged the use of hypnosis.
  - led to the discovery of the neuron.
95. Who was the first African American to be elected president of the American Psychological Association?
- Mary Whiton Calkins
  - Kenneth Clark
  - Gilbert Jones
  - George Sanchez
96. Choose the researchers who provided scientific evidence used by the U. S. Supreme Court to decide the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling.
- Clark and Clark
  - Sanchez and Cajal
  - Calkins and Ebbinghaus
  - Prosser and Brown
97. In the U. S. Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education*, segregated school systems could no longer be considered
- supported by vouchers.
  - separate but equal.
  - a work in progress.
  - good enough for all.

98. Contemporary psychologists can be roughly divided into two groups:
- A. cognitive and developmental.
  - B. basic and applied.
  - C. sociocultural and evolutionary.
  - D. structuralists and functionalists.
99. A \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist is interested in changes that take place during the life span.
- A. health
  - B. social
  - C. developmental
  - D. cognitive
100. Although related, school psychologists \_\_\_\_\_ and educational psychologists \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. study the ways children learn; teach future teachers
  - B. teach future teachers; consult about behavioral problems and test
  - C. select which students will attend which school; teach future teachers.
  - D. consult about behavioral problems and test; study the ways children learn
101. There is a specialty in the basic experimental area of psychology that emphasizes reasoning, thinking, and the mental processes associated with perception, language, and problem solving. What is this area called?
- A. Sociocultural psychology
  - B. Neuroscience
  - C. Cognitive psychology
  - D. Social learning theory
102. Studying the nervous system as a basis for understanding behavior is characteristic of
- A. the structuralists.
  - B. humanistic psychology.
  - C. biological psychology.
  - D. cognitive psychology.
103. Psychological research that focuses on uncovering new information without regard to the possible applications is called
- A. basic research.
  - B. spurious research.
  - C. clinical research.
  - D. unethical research.
104. Of the total number of psychologists, about one-fourth work in
- A. basic areas.
  - B. applied areas.
  - C. clinical areas.
  - D. counseling areas.
105. All of the following represent applied psychology EXCEPT
- A. industrial/organizational psychology.
  - B. health psychology.
  - C. developmental psychology.
  - D. clinical and counseling psychology.
106. Psychologists who are trained to test school children's abilities and consult with teachers would best fit into the category of
- A. health psychology.
  - B. basic research.
  - C. developmental psychology.
  - D. applied psychology.

107. Psychologists who do their work in industrial settings, medical centers, and school systems often use psychological information obtained from
- basic research.
  - introspection.
  - counseling sessions.
  - philosophers.
108. Therapists and psychological consultants are considered
- applied psychologists.
  - basic psychologists.
  - research psychologists.
  - experimental psychologists.
109. Job dissatisfaction would be a problem best dealt with by \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- applied
  - developmental
  - personality
  - sociocultural
110. Which is the correct order of completion for a psychiatrist, from first to last?
- Complete medical school, internship in general medicine, residency in psychiatry
  - Internship in general medicine, residency in psychiatry, complete medical school
  - Residency in psychiatry, complete medical school, internship in general medicine
  - Internship in general medicine, complete medical school, residency in psychiatry
111. Why can a psychiatrist prescribe drugs but a clinical psychologist cannot?
- Because the psychiatrist was in school longer
  - Because the psychiatrist has received medical training
  - Because the clinical psychologist has not studied human behavior broadly enough
  - Because insurance companies will not let clinical psychologists prescribe drugs
112. Which is the correct order of completion for a clinical psychologist, from first to last?
- Completed an internship, attended graduate school, obtained doctorate
  - Completed an internship, obtained doctorate, attended graduate school
  - Attended graduate school, obtained doctorate, completed an internship
  - Obtained doctorate, completed an internship, attended graduate school
113. In general, a clinical psychologist would hold a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ degree.
- M.D.
  - Ph.D.
  - B.A.
  - M.S.
114. What is the major difference between psychologists and psychiatrists?
- Psychologists treat more severe mental problems.
  - Psychiatrists are medical doctors.
  - Psychologists have a terminal degree.
  - Psychiatrists do not use drug treatments.
115. Dr. Ramirez often prescribes drugs to help relieve clients' depression. Choose the credentials Dr. Ramirez must have to legally treat patients.
- A psychiatrist with an M.D.
  - A clinician with a Psy.D.
  - A therapist with an M.S.
  - A clinician with a Ph.D.

116. The practice of psychiatry is most like the psychological specialty of
- A. experimental psychology.
  - B. developmental psychology.
  - C. biological psychology.
  - D. clinical psychology.
117. The Psy.D. degree stands for
- A. doctor of philosophy.
  - B. doctor of psychiatry.
  - C. doctor of psychology.
  - D. clinical psychologist.
118. What do we know to be true about human behavior?
- A. Humans are social animals.
  - B. People do not have free will.
  - C. It can only be understood by psychologists.
  - D. Most human traits are innate.
119. Because humans work to feed, shelter, and clothe themselves, we know that human behavior is
- A. motivated.
  - B. maladaptive.
  - C. selfish.
  - D. simplistic.
120. Most psychologists agree that biology
- A. is the only influence of human behavior.
  - B. influences everyone equally.
  - C. influences human behavior.
  - D. does not influence human behavior.
121. Most psychologists agree that people can only be understood by
- A. recognizing sociocultural influences.
  - B. looking at brain differences.
  - C. comparing human behavior to animal behavior.
  - D. using formal experimentation.
122. "We passively let experiences teach us about the world and we let experiences mold our personalities." Which of the following is true regarding this statement?
- A. The statement was made by a humanistic psychologist.
  - B. The statement was made by a social learning theorist.
  - C. The statement was made by a Gestalt psychologist.
  - D. Most psychologists would reject this statement.
123. Plato, a student of Aristotle, believed that to understand we need to observe.  
True False
124. Psychology is a science because the government classifies it as a science.  
True False
125. The ultimate goal of psychology is influence.  
True False
126. All psychologists use the scientific method to study behavior.  
True False
127. Theories are scientific truths.  
True False
128. Understanding is one of the goals of psychology.  
True False

129. Structuralism is an influential viewpoint in contemporary psychology.  
True False
130. William James believed that introspection was the key to understanding the basic elements of consciousness.  
True False
131. Gestalt psychologists did not believe human consciousness could be meaningfully broken down into raw elements.  
True False
132. The work of William James and John B. Watson is sometimes known as "mental chemistry."  
True False
133. Psychometrics is considered an important and practical viewpoint in modern psychology.  
True False
134. Hermann Ebbinghaus developed a memory testing strategy that involved nonsense syllables.  
True False
135. Alfred Binet's work in psychometrics was initiated by a request from the London Ministry of Education.  
True False
136. In contemporary psychology, behaviorism is no longer considered a distinct school of thought.  
True False
137. As a viewpoint, social learning theory has been replaced by the cognitive perspective.  
True False
138. Social learning theory suggests that behaviors are learned from others in society.  
True False
139. Neuroscientists are coming very close to understanding the connection between brain and behavior.  
True False
140. Santiago Ramón y Cajal is credited with the first published description of neurons.  
True False
141. Humanists believe that people cannot change their own fate through conscious decisions.  
True False
142. Sigmund Freud believed that conscious mental processes were of trivial importance.  
True False
143. The sociocultural perspective is a relatively new viewpoint in psychology.  
True False
144. Christine Ladd-Franklin was the first woman to be granted a Ph.D. in psychology.  
True False
145. The sociocultural perspective in psychology emerged from another discipline, criminal justice.  
True False
146. Applied psychologists conduct research in the basic areas of psychology, such as emotion, thinking, and learning.  
True False
147. Psychiatrists must complete medical school  
True False

148. Human lives are a continuous process of change.

True False



## ch01 Key

1. (p. 2) B
2. (p. 2) B
3. (p. 2) C
4. (p. 2) D
5. (p. 2) B
6. (p. 2) A
7. (p. 2) C
8. (p. 2) C
9. (p. 3) A
10. (p. 3) A
11. (p. 3) A
12. (p. 3) A
13. (p. 3) D
14. (p. 3) D
15. (p. 3) D
16. (p. 3) C
17. (p. 3) C
18. (p. 3) B
19. (p. 3) A
20. (p. 3) B
21. (p. 4) C
22. (p. 4) A
23. (p. 4-5) B
24. (p. 5) C
25. (p. 5) C
26. (p. 5) D
27. (p. 5) B
28. (p. 5) C
29. (p. 5-6) C
30. (p. 6) D
31. (p. 5-6) A
32. (p. 6) A
33. (p. 6) B
34. (p. 6) C
35. (p. 6) C
36. (p. 6) D

37. (p. 6-7) C
38. (p. 6-7) D
39. (p. 6-7) A
40. (p. 7) D
41. (p. 7) D
42. (p. 7) A
43. (p. 7) B
44. (p. 7) C
45. (p. 8) A
46. (p. 8) A
47. (p. 8) B
48. (p. 8) C
49. (p. 8) B
50. (p. 9) D
51. (p. 9) B
52. (p. 9) A
53. (p. 8-9) A
54. (p. 8) B
55. (p. 9) D
56. (p. 9) A
57. (p. 9) C
58. (p. 9) C
59. (p. 9) A
60. (p. 9) B
61. (p. 9) B
62. (p. 9) B
63. (p. 9) C
64. (p. 9) B
65. (p. 9) C
66. (p. 10) A
67. (p. 10) B
68. (p. 10) C
69. (p. 10) B
70. (p. 10) B
71. (p. 10) A
72. (p. 10) C
73. (p. 10-11) A
74. (p. 11) C

75. (p. 10-11) B
76. (p. 10-11) C
77. (p. 13-14) D
78. (p. 14) B
79. (p. 14) D
80. (p. 14) D
81. (p. 14) A
82. (p. 14-15) B
83. (p. 14) D
84. (p. 15) D
85. (p. 15) A
86. (p. 16) B
87. (p. 15) C
88. (p. 15) B
89. (p. 16) D
90. (p. 15-16) A
91. (p. 16) C
92. (p. 16) D
93. (p. 16) A
94. (p. 16) A
95. (p. 16) B
96. (p. 16) A
97. (p. 16) B
98. (p. 17) B
99. (p. 17) C
100. (p. 18) D
101. (p. 17) C
102. (p. 17) C
103. (p. 17) A
104. (p. 17) A
105. (p. 18) C
106. (p. 18) D
107. (p. 18) A
108. (p. 18) A
109. (p. 18) A
110. (p. 18) A
111. (p. 18) B
112. (p. 18-19) C

113. (p. 18) B
114. (p. 18) B
115. (p. 18) A
116. (p. 18-19) D
117. (p. 18-19) C
118. (p. 21) A
119. (p. 21) A
120. (p. 20) C
121. (p. 21) A
122. (p. 21) D
123. (p. 2) FALSE
124. (p. 2) FALSE
125. (p. 3) TRUE
126. (p. 3) TRUE
127. (p. 3) FALSE
128. (p. 3) TRUE
129. (p. 5) FALSE
130. (p. 6) FALSE
131. (p. 6) TRUE
132. (p. 6-9) FALSE
133. (p. 10) TRUE
134. (p. 7) TRUE
135. (p. 10) FALSE
136. (p. 8-9) FALSE
137. (p. 7-8) FALSE
138. (p. 8) TRUE
139. (p. 10-11) FALSE
140. (p. 10) TRUE
141. (p. 10) FALSE
142. (p. 9) TRUE
143. (p. 14) TRUE
144. (p. 16) FALSE
145. (p. 14) FALSE
146. (p. 18) FALSE
147. (p. 18) TRUE
148. (p. 21) TRUE

## ch01 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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