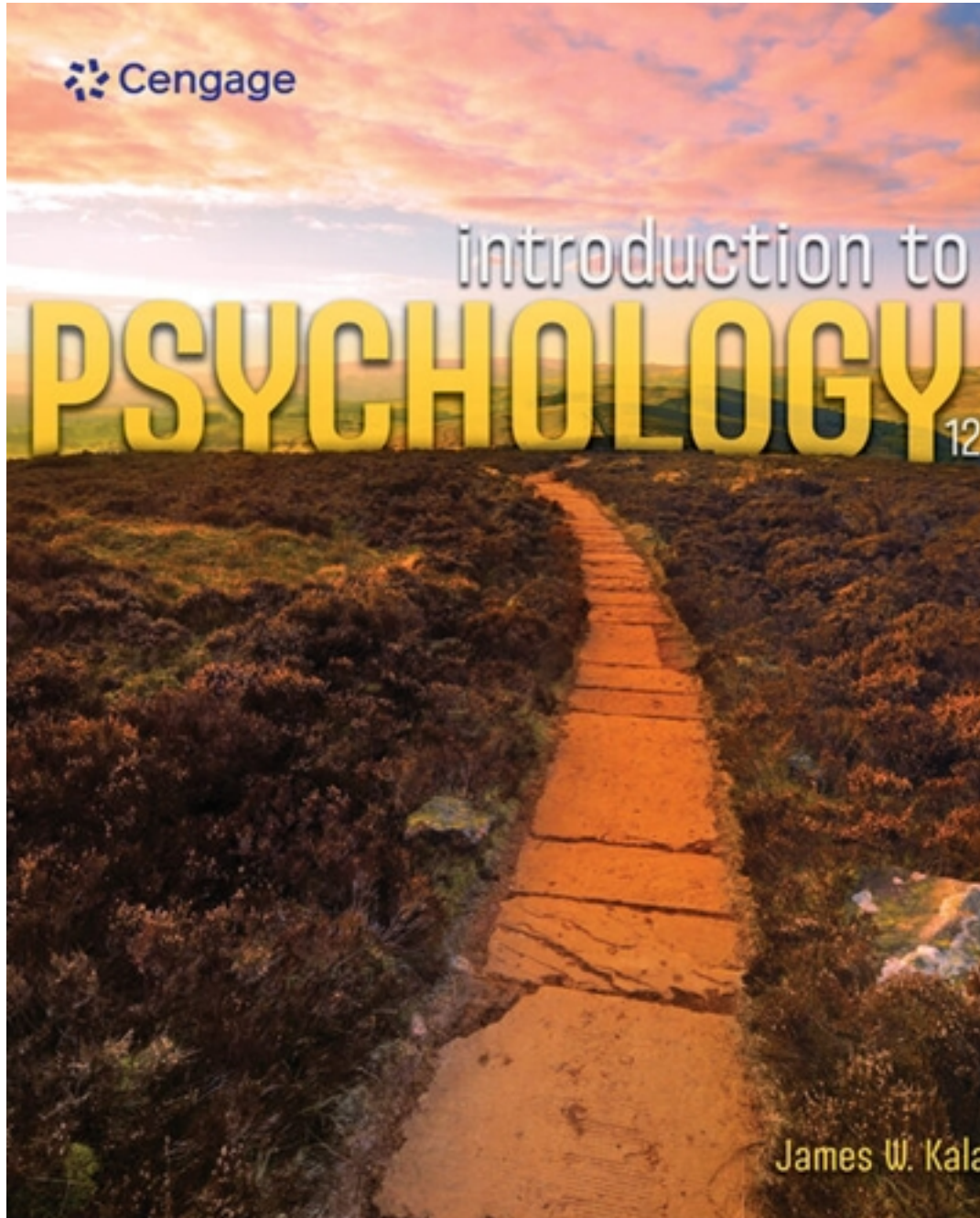


Test Bank for Introduction to Psychology 12th Edition by Kalat

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Test Bank

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Chapter 01: What Is Psychology?

1. The word *psychology* was derived from the Greek words *psyche* and *logos*, which mean
- think and know.
 - behavior and experience.
 - mind and body.
 - mind and word.

ANSWER: d

2. What is the objection to defining psychology as the scientific study of mind?
- Psychology does not want to be a scientific field.
 - Mind is not observable.
 - Bigger research grants are available for studying the brain.
 - The mind is separate from the body.

ANSWER: b

3. Which of the following can you expect to gain from a course in introduction to psychology?
- the ability to analyze dreams
 - the ability to decipher hidden aspects of people's personality
 - knowledge about learning, memory, and attention
 - tricks for manipulating other people's behavior

ANSWER: c

4. Why do so few statements apply to the behavior of all people, all the time?
- The principle of determinism does not apply to humans.
 - Behavior depends on many influences.
 - The mind is separate from the body.
 - So far, nearly all psychological research has dealt with laboratory animals.

ANSWER: b

5. Decades ago, two laboratories consistently got different results in studies about human learning. What was responsible for the difference?
- differences in the chairs
 - differences in the climate
 - differences in the diet
 - differences in the age of participants

ANSWER: a

6. Why has psychological research advanced further for sensation and memory than for personality and emotion?
- differences in availability of research participants
 - differences in psychologists' interests
 - differences in accuracy of measurement
 - differences in availability of research grants

ANSWER: c

7. What is meant by "determinism" in contrast to "free will"?

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- a. All behavioral differences depend at least partly on genetics.
- b. People who try hard can accomplish whatever they want.
- c. Every event has a cause.
- d. Mind and brain are inseparable.

ANSWER: c

8. What does determinism imply for psychology?

- a. We have free will to control our actions.
- b. People who make the greatest efforts will have the greatest success.
- c. All behavioral differences relate to genetics.
- d. Behavior follows rules of cause and effect.

ANSWER: d

9. Someone who believes in “determinism” believes which of the following?

- a. Genetic factors control everything we do.
- b. Research can find explanations for behaviors.
- c. People have free will to determine their actions.
- d. Eventually, humans will evolve greater intelligence.

ANSWER: b

10. The belief that all behaviors have a cause implies which philosophical position?

- a. authoritarianism
- b. determinism
- c. dualism
- d. structuralism

ANSWER: b

11. Which of these views is regarded as the opposite of determinism?

- a. free will
- b. monism
- c. dualism
- d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

12. A belief in free will opposes which of the following assertions?

- a. Introspection is a valid method of understanding thought.
- b. Heredity and environment are equally important.
- c. Scientific research can explain human behavior.
- d. Children advance through several stages of cognitive development.

ANSWER: c

13. Someone who supports the idea of determinism believes which of the following?

- a. Highly motivated people achieve their goals.
- b. Genetic factors control how we behave.

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- c. Scientific research can find explanations of behavior.
- d. Mind and body are separate, but they interact.

ANSWER: c

14. Those who accept determinism and those who believe in free will disagree about what?
- a. Should children be taught to obey or to become independent?
 - b. Are mind and body inseparable or independent of each other?
 - c. Does behavior follow rules of cause and effect?
 - d. Which controls more of behavioral differences, heredity or environment?

ANSWER: c

15. To evaluate the assumptions of determinism, what would someone test?
- a. the predictability of behavior
 - b. the importance of genetic differences
 - c. the differences among cultures
 - d. the effectiveness of motivational speakers

ANSWER: a

16. If someone discovered that certain behaviors are totally unpredictable, that finding would contradict which view?
- a. determinism
 - b. free will
 - c. monism
 - d. dualism

ANSWER: a

17. How do advocates of determinism explain why we cannot completely predict people's behavior?
- a. Researchers have not yet identified all the genes on human chromosomes.
 - b. It is impractical to measure all the influences on behavior.
 - c. People have free will.
 - d. The mind is independent of the body.

ANSWER: b

18. How does determinism apply to human behavior, if at all?
- a. Your behavior is like a ball bouncing down a hill.
 - b. You act as you do because of your heredity and environment.
 - c. You act as you do because of your heredity alone.
 - d. Determinism applies to inanimate objects, not to people.

ANSWER: b

19. What is meant by the mind-brain problem?
- a. Which is more important, the mind or the brain?
 - b. How does experience relate to brain activity?
 - c. Where is the mind during an out of body experience?
 - d. Do genes control development of the brain or the mind?

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ANSWER: b

20. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the “mind–body” problem?

- a. How does brain activity relate to mental activity?
- b. What happens during an out of body experience?
- c. What happens to the mind after the body dies?
- d. Do you mind what I do with your body?

ANSWER: a

21. What is meant by “dualism”?

- a. the belief that two can live as cheaply as one
- b. the belief that plant life and animal life evolved from separate ancestors
- c. the belief that heredity and environment are equally important
- d. the belief that mind is separate from the brain

ANSWER: d

22. What is meant by “monism”?

- a. the belief that heredity controls all aspects of behavior
- b. the belief that behavior follows cause and effect rules
- c. the belief that all animals evolved from a single ancestor
- d. the belief that mental activity is the same as brain activity

ANSWER: d

23. Dualism conflicts with which of the following?

- a. the idea of free will
- b. the theory of evolution by natural selection
- c. the principle of supply and demand
- d. the law of conservation of matter and energy

ANSWER: d

24. Monism and dualism are conflicting views with regard to which issue?

- a. the mind-brain problem
- b. free will vs. determinism
- c. the nature-nurture debate
- d. the evolution of species

ANSWER: a

25. According to monism, what is the relationship between thoughts and brain activity?

- a. Thoughts cause brain activity.
- b. Brain activity causes thoughts.
- c. Thoughts and brain activity are the same thing.
- d. Thoughts and brain activity are unrelated.

ANSWER: c

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26. Which of the following is an example of evidence to support monism?
- a. All mammalian species have some of the same genes.
 - b. Every task activates some part of the brain.
 - c. Certain types of behavior vary from one culture to another.
 - d. Children begin to understand speech before they produce it themselves.

ANSWER: b

27. Studies of the contributions of heredity and environment relate to which question?
- a. the mind-brain problem
 - b. the nature-nurture issue
 - c. free will and determinism
 - d. structuralism and functionalism

ANSWER: b

28. Which of the following relates MOST closely to studying the nature-nurture issue?
- a. analyzing the relationship between people's dreams and their motivations
 - b. watching how people behave differently after sleep deprivation
 - c. examining cellular structures in different parts of the brain
 - d. comparing the genes of people who behave differently

ANSWER: d

29. A study of similarities and differences in the behaviors of twins is MOST related to which of these?
- a. the difference between structuralism and functionalism
 - b. the mind-brain problem
 - c. the question of free will and determinism
 - d. the nature-nurture issue

ANSWER: d

30. Which of these questions is MOST closely related to the nature–nurture issue?
- a. In what ways, if any, do motivations differ from emotions?
 - b. Do alcohol and other substances cause permanent harm to the brain?
 - c. Do people have free will that makes their behavior beyond the reach of science?
 - d. Do children resemble their parents because of experiences or genes?

ANSWER: d

31. Which type of therapist is MOST likely to have a PhD degree?
- a. psychiatrist
 - b. psychoanalyst
 - c. clinical psychologist
 - d. social worker

ANSWER: c

32. A clinical psychologist has which educational degree(s)?
- a. associate degree only

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- b. bachelor's degree only
- c. at least a master's degree
- d. both phd and md

ANSWER: c

33. A psychiatrist has which educational degree(s)?

- a. associate degree only
- b. bachelor's degree only
- c. phd or psyd
- d. md

ANSWER: d

34. Which of these professions requires an MD (medical doctor) degree?

- a. psychiatrist
- b. clinical psychologist
- c. social worker
- d. forensic psychologist

ANSWER: a

35. What is a difference between psychiatrists and most clinical psychologists?

- a. Psychiatrists can prescribe drugs, and most clinical psychologists cannot.
- b. Psychiatrists conduct research, and clinical psychologists do not.
- c. Psychiatrists deal with emotional problems, and most clinical psychologists do not.
- d. Psychiatrists teach in universities, and clinical psychologists do not.

ANSWER: a

36. Psychiatrists and clinical psychologists differ MOST clearly in which way?

- a. their interest in helping disturbed people
- b. their age
- c. their theories of personality
- d. their education

ANSWER: d

37. People with the most severe psychological disorders usually get treatment from which specialist?

- a. a psychiatrist
- b. a clinical psychologist
- c. a counseling psychologist
- d. a phrenologist

ANSWER: a

38. How does a psychoanalyst differ from other therapists?

- a. greater attention to neuroscience
- b. greater emphasis on seeking rapid changes in behavior
- c. greater use of laboratory research

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- d. greater adherence to the ideas of sigmund freud

ANSWER: d

39. Can clinical psychologists prescribe drugs in the United States?

- a. Yes, all of them can.
- b. No, none of them can.
- c. Only some can, but in all states.
- d. Only some can, and only in certain states.

ANSWER: d

40. In what way might a visit to a clinical psychologist be better than to a psychiatrist?

- a. A clinical psychologist has more extensive education and experience.
- b. A clinical psychologist is better prepared to prescribe antidepressants or other drugs.
- c. A clinical psychologist is more likely to listen extensively to the client's troubles.
- d. A clinical psychologist follows different theories of personality.

ANSWER: c

41. Typically, what education does a clinical social worker have?

- a. a bachelor's degree only
- b. a master's degree
- c. PsyD.
- d. PhD

ANSWER: b

42. Which of the following is LEAST likely to deal with people who have serious emotional problems?

- a. a psychiatrist
- b. a psychoanalyst
- c. a counseling psychologist
- d. a clinical psychologist

ANSWER: c

43. What does a counseling psychologist do?

- a. A counseling psychologist conducts, evaluates, and publishes laboratory research.
- b. A counseling psychologist deals with the people with the most severe disorders.
- c. A counseling psychologist checks how well patients adjust to their medications.
- d. A counseling psychologist helps people with decisions and career adjustments.

ANSWER: d

44. A forensic psychologist consults with what type of person?

- a. labor leaders
- b. engineers
- c. lawyers
- d. clergy

ANSWER: c

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45. Which specialist provides advice to lawyers and judges?

- a. a forensic psychologist
- b. a human factors psychologist
- c. a counseling psychologist
- d. a structuralist

ANSWER: a

46. Which of these does an industrial/organizational psychologist MOST often do?

- a. advises students about how to prepare a job application
- b. helps companies hire the right employees
- c. provides counseling to workers with emotional problems
- d. helps engineers revise their machinery to be easier to understand

ANSWER: b

47. Which type of psychologist helps a company choose employees and train them for a job?

- a. psychoanalyst
- b. industrial/organizational psychologist
- c. human factors specialist
- d. biopsychologist

ANSWER: b

48. What kind of psychologist helps increase workers' productivity and satisfaction?

- a. comparative psychologist
- b. structuralist
- c. industrial/organizational psychologist
- d. human factors specialist

ANSWER: c

49. Which of these does an industrial/organizational psychologist do?

- a. helps companies design attractive buildings
- b. helps engineers design equipment that is easy to understand
- c. psychoanalyzes workers who seem to be in distress
- d. helps a company hire and train its workers

ANSWER: d

50. What is the main activity for specialists in human factors (ergonomics)?

- a. helping companies hire and train their workers
- b. designing machines to help people use them easily
- c. facilitating communication between people from different cultures
- d. theory and research related to how evolution affects behavior

ANSWER: b

51. A human factors specialist would MOST likely work in cooperation with what field?

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- a. lawyers
- b. engineers
- c. politicians
- d. physicians

ANSWER: b

52. Engineers who want help designing machines for people to use would consult which of these?

- a. industrial/organizational psychologist
- b. human factors specialist
- c. comparative psychologist
- d. forensic psychologist

ANSWER: b

53. A human factors psychologist helps redesign machines for what purpose?

- a. to make them more attractive
- b. to make them easier to use
- c. to make them less expensive
- d. to make them more energy-efficient

ANSWER: b

54. What do human factors specialists, industrial psychologists, and military psychologists have in common?

- a. They provide advice to organizations.
- b. They help people who cannot afford to pay.
- c. They concentrate on overcoming cultural barriers.
- d. They conduct research on college students.

ANSWER: a

55. How do military psychologists resemble industrial/organizational psychologists?

- a. They redesign machinery to make it easier to use.
- b. They help place people into appropriate jobs.
- c. They counsel people who have emotional problems.
- d. They help to identify people who are likely to become dangerous.

ANSWER: b

56. What education must someone have to practice school psychology in the United States?

- a. a high-school diploma and a recommendation from a school counselor
- b. a two-year degree from a community college
- c. a bachelor's degree plus one year of experience
- d. at least a master's degree

ANSWER: d

57. Which of these is LEAST likely to provide advice or services to an organization?

- a. military psychologist
- b. human factors specialist

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- c. developmental psychologist
- d. industrial/organizational psychologist

ANSWER: c

58. What is distinctive about community psychologists?

- a. They live in the same community where they work.
- b. They contribute a share of their salary back to the community that they study.
- c. They address the problems of a community, not an individual.
- d. They do research comparing communities in several countries.

ANSWER: c

59. Which type of psychologist is MOST likely to work to improve government policies to promote well-being for disadvantaged people?

- a. social psychologists
- b. developmental psychologists
- c. community psychologists
- d. clinical psychologists

ANSWER: c

60. Which type of psychologist studies the effects of age differences?

- a. developmental psychologist
- b. psychoanalyst
- c. cognitive psychologist
- d. human factors specialist

ANSWER: a

61. A developmental psychologist studies differences as a result of what?

- a. age
- b. education
- c. personality
- d. culture

ANSWER: c

62. In comparison to adults, newborns appear to be less sensitive to which taste?

- a. bitter
- b. sweet
- c. salty
- d. sour

ANSWER: c

63. Most children dislike many vegetables, and also resist swallowing many medicines. Why?

- a. Children are more sensitive to bitter tastes than are adults.
- b. Children are more sensitive to salty tastes than are adults.
- c. Children's throats are narrower than adults' throats.

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- d. Children do not yet have a full set of teeth.

ANSWER: a

64. Which of these means thought and knowledge?

- a. cognition
- b. structuralism
- c. neuroscience
- d. forensics

ANSWER: a

65. What does a cognitive psychologist study?

- a. thinking and problem solving
- b. motivation and emotion
- c. cooperation and competition
- d. the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems

ANSWER: a

66. Which type of psychologist studies thought, knowledge, and decision making?

- a. human factors specialist
- b. cognitive psychologist
- c. comparative psychologist
- d. forensic psychologist

ANSWER: b

67. Of the following, who is LEAST likely to enjoy strong tastes?

- a. someone with slower than average action potentials
- b. someone with faster than average action potentials
- c. someone with more than average number of taste buds
- d. someone with fewer than average number of taste buds

ANSWER: c

68. On average, what is true for people with a greater than average number of taste buds?

- a. They tend to eat more slowly than average.
- b. They tend to dislike strong tastes.
- c. They tend to eat a wider than average variety of foods.
- d. They tend to speak more rapidly than average.

ANSWER: b

69. How would damage to the adrenal glands alter taste preferences?

- a. decreased preference for salty tastes
- b. increased preference for salty tastes
- c. decreased preference for sweet tastes
- d. increased preference for sweet tastes

ANSWER: b

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70. Which of the following would increase preference for salty tastes?

- a. increased activity of the pancreas
- b. defective adrenal glands
- c. damage to the occipital cortex of the brain
- d. an infection of the meninges

ANSWER: b

71. Of the following, which is a biopsychologist MOST likely to study?

- a. the differences among cultures in their behavior
- b. the way people interact in social groups
- c. the effects of drugs and hormones
- d. the effects of rewards and punishments

ANSWER: c

72. Which type of psychologist studies the effects of genetics and brain activity?

- a. cognitive psychologist
- b. cross-cultural psychologist
- c. biopsychologist
- d. human factors specialist

ANSWER: c

73. Extensive sweating or bleeding can increase the preference for what taste?

- a. sour taste
- b. salty taste
- c. sweet taste
- d. hot pepper taste

ANSWER: b

74. Which of these explanations would an evolutionary psychologist offer for a behavior?

- a. The behavior will continue to increase and improve in the future.
- b. The behavior was useful to our ancestors.
- c. The behavior develops gradually as a child grows older.
- d. The behavior develops as a result of learning and memory.

ANSWER: b

75. To explain why people like sweet tastes, what type of answer would an evolutionary psychologist favor?

- a. We enjoy doing things that make us feel good.
- b. Our ancestors survived because of their preference for sweet tastes.
- c. Receptors sensitive to sweet tastes send signals to reward areas of the brain.
- d. Children learn some of their taste preferences by copying those of their parents.

ANSWER: b

76. Which kind of psychologist studies how people influence one another?

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- a. biopsychologist
- b. human factors specialist
- c. comparative psychologist
- d. social psychologist

ANSWER: d

77. Which of these would a social psychologist be MOST likely to study?

- a. How do the food preferences of humans compare to those of other primates?
- b. Why do we eat more when in groups than when eating alone?
- c. Why do infants prefer sweets and avoid bitter tastes from the start?
- d. What brain areas control eating and food selection?

ANSWER: b

78. Which of the following is a major concern of cross-cultural psychologists?

- a. Which aspects of behavior change most drastically as children gain experience?
- b. How did human behavior change over the course of evolutionary history?
- c. What is true for nearly all people, and what varies depending on background?
- d. What is the best way to design buildings for workers' comfort and efficiency?

ANSWER: c

79. According to one study, what was MOST likely to make Japanese exchange students feel homesick?

- a. inability to listen to Japanese music
- b. inability to get dates with other Japanese people
- c. inability to practice Japanese religious customs
- d. inability to get Japanese food

ANSWER: d

80. Which type of psychologist studies age differences?

- a. human factors specialists
- b. developmental psychologists
- c. biopsychologists
- d. forensic psychologists

ANSWER: b

81. Which type of psychologist studies thought and knowledge?

- a. industrial/organizational psychologists
- b. cognitive psychologists
- c. developmental psychologists
- d. human factors specialists

ANSWER: b

82. Which type of psychologist studies how people behave in groups?

- a. human factors specialists
- b. social psychologists

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- c. biopsychologists
- d. forensic psychologists

ANSWER: b

83. What jobs in psychology require only a bachelor's degree?

- a. private practice in psychotherapy
- b. personnel work or social services
- c. teaching at a college or university
- d. school psychologist for a school system

ANSWER: b

84. What education is necessary to become a psychologist providing mental health services?

- a. a bachelor's degree with a major in psychology
- b. a bachelor's degree plus one year of supervised practice
- c. at least a master's degree
- d. both a PhD and an MD degree

ANSWER: c

85. What is the main difference between a PhD degree and a PsyD degree?

- a. Getting a PsyD degree requires completing a major research project.
- b. Getting a PhD degree requires completing a major research project.
- c. Getting a PhD degree requires supervised experience at providing mental health services.
- d. Getting a PsyD degree requires supervised experience at providing mental health services.

ANSWER: b

86. What is a requirement for getting a PhD that is usually not required for a PsyD?

- a. a major research project
- b. completing years of course work after the bachelor's degree
- c. supervised practice at providing mental health services
- d. personally being psychoanalyzed

ANSWER: a

87. How did the history of psychology differ from the history of other scientific fields?

- a. Other fields received government research grants from the start .
- b. Other fields welcomed female researchers on an equal basis with males.
- c. Other fields conducted experimental research.
- d. Other fields began with centuries of contributions by amateurs.

ANSWER: d

88. What made teaching easier for early physics and chemistry professors than for psychology professors?

- a. Chemistry and physics developed gradually from the work of amateurs.
- b. Chemistry and physics received government grant money from the start.
- c. Chemistry and physics courses included laboratory sections.
- d. Chemistry and physics professors needed only a master's degree, not a PhD.

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ANSWER: a

89. How did the early history of psychology differ from that of other scientific fields?

- a. Other fields began with many contributions by amateurs.
- b. Other fields relied on correlational research.
- c. Other fields received government research support from the start.
- d. Other fields established rigid rules about how to conduct research.

ANSWER: a

90. Why did the psychology professors of the early 1900s have so little to teach?

- a. Ethics committees at the time forbade research on humans.
- b. There had been no tradition of amateur psychology research.
- c. Textbook publishers refused to publish books on psychology.
- d. Most psychology professors at the time had not been to college themselves.

ANSWER: b

91. When did psychology begin as a scientific field?

- a. in ancient Greece
- b. in ancient Rome
- c. during the late 1800s
- d. during the mid 1900s

ANSWER: c

92. If you had studied psychological science around 1910, what would have been the main emphasis?

- a. child development
- b. dream analysis
- c. emotional disturbances
- d. sensory systems

ANSWER: d

93. Why did psychology professors around 1900 have an “inferiority complex”?

- a. Most of these professors had never been to college themselves.
- b. They were unable to get research grants as large as those in chemistry or physics.
- c. After they had been psychoanalyzed, they were aware of their personal flaws.
- d. Compared to other sciences, they had little to teach.

ANSWER: d

94. Which of these was common among psychologists around the year 1900?

- a. They included as many women as men.
- b. They predicted the coming of the Copernicus or Darwin of the mind.
- c. They spent much of their efforts trying to measure brain activity.
- d. Nearly all of them were clinical psychologists.

ANSWER: b

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95. Who said his own contributions were similar to those of Copernicus and Darwin?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. William James
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. Edward Titchener

ANSWER: a

96. Who founded the first psychological research laboratory?

- a. Edward Titchener in the United States
- b. Wilhelm Wundt in Germany
- c. Alfred Binet in France
- d. Sigmund Freud in Austria

ANSWER: b

97. Which of these was one of Wilhelm Wundt's research goals?

- a. to find empirically validated methods for treating mental illness
- b. to discover elements of experience, analogous to those of chemistry
- c. to test the language-learning abilities of chimpanzees and other animals
- d. to identify genetic differences that contribute to intelligence

ANSWER: b

98. For what is Wilhelm Wundt famous?

- a. He established the world's first mental hospital..
- b. His research was the start of scientific psychology.
- c. He wrote the first psychology textbook in the English language.
- d. He demonstrated the flaws in Sigmund Freud's theories.

ANSWER: b

99. What is introspection?

- a. relating a behavior to brain activity
- b. looking within yourself
- c. cooperating with other people
- d. stimulus-response psychology

ANSWER: b

100. What data would result from a study relying on introspection?

- a. blood samples
- b. a self-report
- c. brain waves
- d. percent correct

ANSWER: b

101. Wilhelm Wundt used which of these methods in his research?

- a. psychoanalysis

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- b. testing of blood samples
- c. introspection
- d. maze learning

ANSWER: c

102. Wilhelm Wundt's research focused largely on which of these questions?

- a. What is the most effective way to treat mental illness?
- b. What happens when a rat learns its way through a maze?
- c. What are the elements of mental experience?
- d. Can chimpanzees learn human languages?

ANSWER: c

103. What did Wilhelm Wundt demonstrate?

- a. the ways in which different brain areas communicate with one another
- b. the importance of studying individual genes and chromosomes
- c. the possibility of scientific research in psychology
- d. the ability of dream analysis to reveal unconscious motivations

ANSWER: c

104. Titchener's research on structuralism sought to understand which of these?

- a. the best explanation of how rats learn mazes
- b. the relationship between heredity and environment
- c. the sensations and images that compose the mind
- d. the childhood experiences that lead to mental illness

ANSWER: c

105. Why did psychologists abandon Titchener's search for the structures of the mind?

- a. They preferred to study unconscious processes.
- b. They thought he had already answered the question.
- c. They decided the question was unanswerable.
- d. They could not afford the equipment that was necessary.

ANSWER: c

106. William James recommended what topic for psychologists to study?

- a. how animal behavior differs from human behavior
- b. how people perform useful behaviors
- c. the sensations and images that compose the mind
- d. the effects of genetic variations on behavior

ANSWER: b

107. Who is considered the founder of American psychology?

- a. William James
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Sigmund Freud

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d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: a

108. Which of these did William James propose as a good topic for psychological research?

- a. Does the mind consist of sensations or images?
- b. Which genetic variations are most important for personality?
- c. Can people attend to more than one thing at a time?
- d. What is the relationship between mind and brain?

ANSWER: c

109. In contrast to functionalists, what was the greater interest for structuralists?

- a. unconscious processes
- b. mental illness
- c. contents of the mind
- d. animal behavior

ANSWER: c

110. When early psychologists stopped waiting for a “great man” to revolutionize psychology, how else did they hope to resemble physics and other sciences?

- a. They tried to discover precise laws of learning.
- b. They tried to locate specific genes that control behavior.
- c. They tried to relate mental illnesses to changes in brain anatomy.
- d. They tried to get universities to require lab sections for psychology courses.

ANSWER: a

111. Why did so many psychologists of the mid-1900s study rats in mazes?

- a. to find which brain cells control spatial orientation
- b. to improve methods of rat extermination
- c. to discover general laws of learning
- d. to identify genetic variations that influence intelligence

ANSWER: c

112. In hopes of discovering general laws of behavior, what did psychologists of the mid-1900s study?

- a. people recovering from a coma
- b. introspection reports
- c. analysis of dreams
- d. rats in mazes

ANSWER: d

113. When psychological researchers of the mid-1900s studied rats in mazes, what was their hope?

- a. to discover general laws of behavior
- b. to understand the differences between humans and other species
- c. to identify the genes responsible for intelligence
- d. to improve methods of rat extermination

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ANSWER: a

114. In certain research studies in the mid-1900s, a researcher would say “mm-hmm” or “good” whenever you said a sentence about yourself. What theory were they testing?

- a. Language influences thought as much as thought influences language.
- b. Increased self-esteem leads to greater productivity and decreased hostility toward others.
- c. The frequency of any behavior depends on reinforcements and punishments.
- d. The way we phrase a sentence determines how we think about something.

ANSWER: c

115. Which of these was a major area of interest for the earliest psychological researchers?

- a. genetics
- b. emotion
- c. abnormal behavior
- d. sensation

ANSWER: d

116. Why did many of the earliest psychological researchers studied sensation?

- a. Ethical restraints at the time prohibited other types of psychological research.
- b. Sensation was a compromise between the interests of structuralists and functionalists.
- c. Government grants were available for sensation research, but not for anything else.
- d. Sensation was easier to measure than many other psychological processes.

ANSWER: d

117. A light that is twice as bright does not appear to be twice as bright. That observation led to which discovery?

- a. mind-body monism
- b. Maslow’s hierarchy
- c. Clark Hull’s theory of learning
- d. the psychophysical function

ANSWER: d

118. If one light is twice as physically intense as a second light, how will it appear?

- a. equally bright
- b. less than twice as bright
- c. twice as bright
- d. more than twice as bright.

ANSWER: b

119. What do comparative psychologists compare?

- a. attitudes
- b. theories of personality
- c. brain areas
- d. animal species

ANSWER: d

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120. Which theory inspired the rise of comparative psychology?

- a. Piaget's theory of development
- b. Hull's theory of learning
- c. Darwin's theory of evolution
- d. Freud's theory of the personality

ANSWER: c

121. Early comparative psychologists' study of animal intelligence led to which conclusion?

- a. Animal intelligence depends on a combination of four genes with major effects.
- b. Animal intelligence closely corresponds to the relative speed of action potentials.
- c. Animal intelligence depends on the quality of vision and hearing.
- d. It is pointless to try to rank-order animals in terms of intelligence.

ANSWER: d

122. What is the motivation for modern-day research on animal learning?

- a. to rank-order the animals from most intelligent to least
- b. to predict the future evolution of intelligence
- c. to understand the mechanisms of behavior
- d. to improve our methods of testing human intelligence

ANSWER: c

123. What evidence did Francis Galton think demonstrated inheritance of intelligence?

- a. Certain genetic mutations are linked to intellectual deficits.
- b. Many of the sons of eminent men became eminent themselves.
- c. Brain measurements correlate strongly with estimates of intelligence.
- d. Most pairs of twins have similar scores on IQ tests.

ANSWER: b

124. Who developed the first useful intelligence test?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. William James
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Alfred Binet

ANSWER: d

125. What was Sigmund Freud's emphasis in psychotherapy?

- a. encouraging his patients to explore the spiritual aspects of life
- b. tracing current behavior problems to early childhood experiences
- c. altering problematic behaviors by rewards and punishments
- d. explaining behavior in terms of brain mechanisms

ANSWER: b

126. Sigmund Freud paid special attention to which aspect of his patients' experience and behavior?

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- a. sudden changes in their facial expressions
- b. their reports of dreams
- c. their eye movements
- d. left-right asymmetry in their posture

ANSWER: b

127. What was Sigmund Freud's emphasis in psychotherapy?

- a. trying to get people to forget their most unpleasant experiences
- b. relating current problems to childhood experiences
- c. encouraging meditation and spiritual exploration
- d. using rewards and punishments to alter behavior

ANSWER: b

128. When did clinical psychology start to become widespread?

- a. after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
- b. after the abolition of slavery
- c. after the development of antidepressant medications
- d. after World War II

ANSWER: d

129. How did psychology change as a result of World War II?

- a. increased research on the components of the mind
- b. increased services by clinical psychologists
- c. sudden emphasis on strict ethics in research
- d. trend toward shorter college textbooks

ANSWER: b

130. Which field of psychology expanded greatly shortly after World War II?

- a. structuralist psychology
- b. clinical psychology
- c. industrial/organizational psychology
- d. forensic psychology

ANSWER: b

131. Why did clinical psychology increase in prominence just after World War II?

- a. Sigmund Freud made his first trip to the United States.
- b. Returning soldiers needed more help than psychiatrists could provide.
- c. American colleges began admitting women on an equal basis with men.
- d. The first antidepressant drugs became available.

ANSWER: b

132. Which of these fields was more prominent in the mid-1900s than it is today?

- a. neuroscience
- b. animal learning

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- c. positive psychology
- d. evolutionary psychology

ANSWER: b

133. In which of these ways has psychology changed since the mid-1900s?

- a. greater emphasis on the theories of sigmund freud
- b. greater influence of cognitive psychology and neuroscience
- c. greater ambition to develop general theories of behavior
- d. greater research on rats in mazes

ANSWER: b

134. In what way is modern cognitive psychology similar to Titchener's structuralism?

- a. It relies on the same research methods.
- b. It considers thought and knowledge, not just behavior.
- c. It relates current problem behaviors to childhood experiences.
- d. It compares human behavior to that of laboratory animals.

ANSWER: b

135. What does positive psychology study?

- a. the influence of childhood traumas on adult personality
- b. experiences that make people happy and successful
- c. mathematical models of the nervous system
- d. causes of violent or antisocial behavior

ANSWER: b

136. Which of these would a health psychologist be MOST likely to study?

- a. genetic influences on behavior
- b. effects of exercise, diet, and alcohol on health
- c. effects of antidepressant drugs on mental health
- d. new and improved ways to deliver psychotherapy

ANSWER: b

137. Why was Mary Calkins important in the history of psychology?

- a. She was one of the first women in psychology.
- b. She was the founder of evolutionary psychology.
- c. She devised the first useful personality test.
- d. She led the movement to apply ethics to psychological research.

ANSWER: a

138. Today, how many of the PhD degrees in psychology in the United States go to women?

- a. less than five percent
- b. ten to twenty percent
- c. about half
- d. more than half

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ANSWER: d