**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 1 – Pop Quiz 1**

1. Psychology is defined as the discipline concerned with:

1. the study of all physical stimuli that affect human sensations and perceptions.
2. behavior and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism’s physical state, mental state, and external environment.
3. the study of humankind and the importance of culture in explaining the diversity in human behavior.
4. maladaptive human behaviors and cognitions that are incorporated into a person’s self-worth during childhood.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Rationale: Psychology (the science you’re learning about in this course), as opposed to pop psychology, is strongly based on empirical evidence.

2. Critical thinking requires:

1. creativity for creating alternative explanations.
2. treating all theories as equally valid.
3. low tolerance for uncertainty.
4. emotional reasoning.

Answer: a.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively About Psychology

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Rationale: Defining terms is one of the eight important critical thinking guidelines. Vague or poorly defined terms in a question can lead to misleading or incomplete answers, or cause terrible misunderstandings.

3. Unlike modern psychologists, great thinkers of the past:

1. relied primarily on observations based on anecdotes and descriptions of individual cases.
2. wanted to describe, predict, understand, and modify behavior.
3. relied heavily on empirical evidence.
4. wanted to know what motivated people’s actions.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Great thinkers of the past tended to rely on anecdotes and descriptions of individual cases rather than empirical evidence, but they were similar to modern psychologists in wanting to describe, predict, understand, and modify behavior and wanting to know what motivated behavior.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established the first psychological laboratory in 1879.

1. Sigmund Freud
2. John Locke
3. William James
4. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt is referred to as the father of modern, scientific psychology because he established the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig in 1879. (Page 15**–**16, Factual, Easy, LO 1.2.B)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the purpose of behavior as opposed to its analysis and description.

1. Structuralism
2. Functionalism
3. Humanism
4. Behaviorism

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Functionalism emphasized the purpose of behavior, whereas structuralism examined the basic elements of the mind.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded the field of psychoanalysis.

1. Sigmund Freud
2. William James
3. Wilhelm Wundt
4. E. B. Titchener

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Sigmund Freud was the founder of the field of psychoanalysis. Wilhelm Wundt is referred to as the father of modern, scientific psychology.

7. Which modern psychological perspective focuses on how people reason, remember, understand language, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and solve problems?

1. The learning perspective
2. The cognitive perspective
3. The sociocultural perspective
4. The psychodynamic perspective

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty level: Moderate

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective focuses on understanding the processes the mind uses to know and understand the world.

8. People are often more aggressive in a crowd (e.g. at a football game) than they would be on their own. Which of the following psychological perspectives does this represent?

1. Behaviorist perspective
2. Learning perspective
3. Sociocultural perspective
4. Biological perspective

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty level: Moderate

Skill level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: The sociocultural perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual, forces that shape every aspect of behavior, from how we kiss to what and where we eat. Within this perspective, social psychology studies the social rules and roles of groups and relationships.

9. Jacob studies how people change and grow over time physically, mentally, and socially. He is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

1. industrial**/**organizational
2. developmental
3. educational
4. psychometric

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time physically, mentally, and socially.

10. In almost all states, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is required to obtain a license to practice clinical psychology.

1. doctorate
2. master’s degree
3. medical degree
4. certificate from a psychoanalytic institute

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Most U.S. states require a doctoral degree to be licensed as a psychologist.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 1 – Pop Quiz 2**

1. Compared to “pop psychology,” psychology:

1. is based on research evidence.
2. is less complex.
3. addresses only human behavior.
4. is narrower in the issues it addresses.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychology (the science you’re learning about in this course), as opposed to pop psychology, is strongly based on empirical evidence.

2. Which of the following is one of the critical-thinking guidelines described in the textbook?

1. Don’t overthink; go with your gut reaction
2. Define your terms
3. Accept all opinions as equally valid
4. Simplify as much as possible

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Defining terms is one of the eight important critical thinking guidelines. Vague or poorly defined terms in a question can lead to misleading or incomplete answers, or cause terrible misunderstandings.

3. Which of the following was a classic pseudoscientific theory that related bumps on the head to personality traits, and did not disappear until well into the twentieth century?

1. Introspection
2. Functionalism
3. Phrenology
4. Behaviorism

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Phrenology is a pseudoscientific theory that relates bumps on the head to personality traits. Enthusiasm for phrenology did not disappear until the twentieth century. (Page 15, Factual, Easy, LO 1.2.B)

4. The first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science was:

1. William James.
2. Joseph Gall.
3. John Locke.
4. Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt, in 1873, was the first person to publicly state his intention to make psychology a science.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involved the analysis of the basic elements or building blocks of the mind.

1. Functionalism
2. Structuralism
3. Humanism
4. Behaviorism

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Structuralism focused on describing the basic elements that composed the mind and functionalism emphasized the purpose of behavior.

6. The founder of functionalism was:

1. Sigmund Freud.
2. William James.
3. Wilhelm Wundt.
4. E. B. Titchener.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: William James was the leader and main proponent of the functionalist school of thought in psychology.

7. Which of the following approaches was popular during the early days of modern psychology?

1. the structuralist perspective
2. the cognitive-biological perspective
3. the feminist perspective
4. the sociocultural perspective

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The structuralist perspective is of historical interest and is not a modern perspective in psychology. The other perspectives listed developed later.

8. Which of the following is true about the professional activities of psychologists?

a. All psychologists see patients.

b. Some psychologists serve as consultants to governments or businesses.

c. Psychology researchers are not allowed to do work in nonacademic settings.

d. Psychology researchers are not allowed to provide counseling services in a mental health setting.

Answer: b

Learning Objective:

LO 1.5.C Give examples of three ways in which psychologists contribute to their communities.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty level: Moderate

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Some psychologists conduct research or apply its findings in nonacademic settings such as business, sports, government, law, and the military. A university professor might teach, do research, and serve as a consultant.

9. There are differences between basic research and applied research. Which of the following would be an *applied research* question?

1. “What are the basic stages of childhood development?”
2. “How do people respond to a crisis when there are many other people around?”
3. “What are the psychological principals that explain different types of learning?”
4. “Which method is most effective for a person with anxiety to use to stay calm in a stressful situation?”

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty level: Moderate

Skill level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Basic research focuses on the acquisition of knowledge, whereas applied research attempts to use that basic knowledge to solve human problems.

10. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats mental disorders and takes a more biological approach than other psychotherapists.

1. psychiatrist
2. psychoanalyst
3. LCSW
4. MFCC

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty level: Easy

Skill level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: A psychiatrist is a medical doctor who has done a three-year residency in psychiatry to learn how to diagnose and treat mental disorders.

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology addresses the full spectrum of human behavior, both the commonplace and the exceptional:

1. Popular
2. Scientific
3. Medical
4. Maladaptive

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Scientific psychology addresses a far broader range of issues than does popular psychology. Psychologists want to know how ordinary human beings (and other animals as well) learn, remember, solve problems, perceive, feel, and get along or fail to get along with others. They are therefore as likely to study commonplace experiences as exceptional ones.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequently confirms our existing beliefs and prejudices, rather than challenging them.

1. Scientific psychology
2. Pseudoscience
3. Common sense
4. Empirical research

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Pseudoscience gives people a sense of control and predictability in a confusing world; it also confirms our existing beliefs and prejudices, whereas scientific psychology often challenges them.

3. Which of the following is true of scientific psychological findings?

1. They are always in opposition to popular psychology.
2. They are always in opposition to conventional thinking and “common sense.”
3. Experiments must be conducted in a laboratory.
4. They can confirm or expand existing beliefs and knowledge.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Psychological findings need not be surprising or counterintuitive, however, to be important. Sometimes they validate common beliefs and then explain or extend them.

4. What type of evidence is considered valid in psychological research?

1. Theoretical
2. Psychic
3. Hypothetical
4. Empirical

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Empirical means relying on or derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

5. Real psychology differs from popular psychology and its pseudoscientific relatives in that it is based on:

1. popular opinion.
2. the ideas of prominent psychoanalysts.
3. empirical evidence.
4. the latest theories.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Empirical means relying on or derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

6. Empirical findings are those that:

1. rely on observation, experimentation, or measurement.
2. characterize an entire set of research data.
3. are conducted in a field setting outside of a laboratory.
4. compare subjects of different ages at a given time.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Empirical means relying on or derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

7. Which of the following would give the most accurate view of psychology?

1. Hearing a radio call-in show facilitated by a therapist
2. Searching the Internet to see what the popular opinion is on when to begin toilet training an infant
3. Reading a self-help book about how to get over a breakup
4. Reading a newspaper article on the causes of bullying, which describes some of the current research evidence

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Real psychology bears little relation to popular psychology and its pseudoscientific relatives found on the Internet, on television, and in thousands of self-help books. It is based on scientific research and empirical evidence.

8. Which of the following helps explain why so many people go to psychics?

1. There is empirical evidence that some psychic predictions are accurate.
2. Seeing a psychic is cheaper than seeing a therapist.
3. Belief in psychic abilities gives people a sense of control and predictability.
4. Psychics use subliminal messaging to manipulate people’s beliefs.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Although there is no evidence that psychic abilities exist, belief in psychic powers persists. One reason may be that “psychics” give people a sense of control and predictability in a confusing world.

9. The ability to make judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons rather than emotion or anecdote is called:

1. applied psychology.
2. critical thinking.
3. functionalism.
4. introspection.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence rather than emotion or anecdote. Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments and to resist claims that have no support.

10. Critical thinking involves:

1. looking for other people’s flaws or weaknesses.
2. using one’s intuition to assess claims made by researchers.
3. using evidence to make objective judgments.
4. detecting emotional cues to find hidden agendas in research.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence rather than emotion or anecdote. Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments and to resist claims that have no support.

11. Critical thinking shows us that on matters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all ideas are not created equal.

1. fact
2. opinion
3. personal preference
4. feeling

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Many scientists have observed that it’s good to be open-minded, but open-mindedness does not mean that all opinions are created equal and that everybody’s beliefs are as good as anyone else’s. An opinion that ignores reality is *not* equal to any other.

12. Francine is doing a Google search on a topic before writing a paper. Her critical thinking skills are not as good as some of her classmates, so she is likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. question the sources of all material she finds.
2. need to conduct her own experiments.
3. rely on the material that appears at the top of the search results.
4. find the best answers at the top of the search results.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: A team of researchers found that most college students are easily tricked by Internet results. They tend to rely on the material that comes up at the top of the results list, without assessing its credibility.

13. The first guideline in critical thinking is to be curious and ask questions. Once you’ve raised a general question, the next step is to:

1. examine the evidence
2. define your terms
3. avoid emotional reasoning
4. consider other interpretations

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Defining terms is the second step of the eight important critical thinking guidelines. Vague or poorly defined terms in a question can lead to misleading or incomplete answers, or cause terrible misunderstandings.

14. Examining the evidence is an important part of critical thinking, but we can’t always conduct the necessary research on our own to prove or disprove a claim. That’s when we need to rely on:

1. accept generalizations
2. common sense
3. reliable sources
4. gut instinct

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Reliable sources exercise critical thinking themselves. They have education or experience in the field in which they claim expertise. They do not pressure people to agree with them. They are trusted by other experts in the field. They share their evidence openly.

15. To avoid bias, critical thinkers try to identify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on which claims and arguments rest.

1. creative questions
2. questions
3. unspoken assumptions
4. uncertainty

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One of the eight critical thinking guidelines is to analyze assumptions and biases. Critical thinkers try to identify and evaluate the unspoken assumptions on which claims and arguments may rest.

16. Beliefs that are taken for granted are called:

1. assumptions.
2. traits.
3. reinforcers.
4. archetypes.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: An assumption is a belief that is taken for granted.

17. Critical thinkers analyze their assumptions and those of others. Which of the following statements best demonstrates this skill?

1. “My boss won’t let me work from home, but her decision is based on the belief that employees are more productive at the office.”
2. “I think my girlfriend is cheating on me, but I’m too angry right now to think logically.”
3. “It’s OK to admit that I don’t know the answer when my son asks me a question.”
4. “There’s probably no single reason why people commit crimes.”

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: All of the statements reflect good critical thinking skills, but only the statement about working from home involves analyzing an assumption. Specifically, the employee has concluded that the boss’s decision is based on a specific assumption that may or may not be correct.

18. “I really want to believe my vague recollection of an incident that occurred at Disneyland as a preschooler is true, but that doesn’t mean that it is true.” Which of the following critical thinking guidelines does this example illustrate?

1. Examine the evidence
2. Define your terms
3. Don’t oversimplify
4. Avoid emotional reasoning

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Wanting to believe something is an emotional factor. The speaker is trying to avoid emotional reasoning. There is no clear evidence here that can be examined.

19. Which of the following would be an example of “argument by anecdote”?

1. “My gut feeling is that it isn’t the right time to get married.”
2. “I know that marriage doesn’t work out, because both of my uncles ended up divorced and alone.”
3. “That is my opinion and nothing is going to change my mind.”
4. “What evidence is there to support your claim?”

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Generalizing from a personal experience or from a few examples to everyone is a type of oversimplification known as “argument by anecdote.”

20. Critical thinkers should approach psychology textbooks as:

1. being almost entirely correct.
2. an opportunity to generate alternative explanations.
3. being almost entirely incorrect.
4. a way to reduce uncertainties.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Critical thinkers do not assume that theories or facts are either correct or incorrect. Instead, they consider other interpretations before deciding on the most likely one. Critical thinking also requires tolerating uncertainty.

21. “My memory of getting knocked down by a wave at Newport Beach could be based on what my parents told me later, not on my own recollection.” Which of the following critical thinking guidelines does this example illustrate?

1. Define your terms
2. Avoid emotional reasoning
3. Consider other interpretations
4. Don’t oversimplify

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Critical thinkers consider other possible interpretations by creatively generating as many reasonable explanations of the topic at hand as possible before settling on the most likely one.

22. Randy meets a Californian who grows his own vegetables and refuses to eat nonorganic food. Randy concludes that Californians are overzealous about nutrition. Which critical thinking guideline did Randy overlook?

1. Don’t oversimplify
2. Tolerate uncertainty
3. Avoid emotional reasoning
4. Examine the evidence

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: This is an example of argument by anecdote or generalizing from a personal experience, a common form of oversimplification. Randy bases his statement on only one anecdote.

23. “I may never know for sure whether some of my childhood memories are real or accurate.” Which of the following critical thinking guidelines does this example illustrate?

1. Avoid emotional reasoning
2. Don’t oversimplify
3. Tolerate uncertainty
4. Ask questions and be willing to wonder

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Critical thinkers are willing to accept a state of uncertainty when there is little or no evidence, the evidence permits only tentative conclusions, or the evidence seems strong only until new evidence throws beliefs into disarray.

24. In their research studies, contemporary psychologists rely heavily upon:

1. empirical evidence.
2. anecdotes from personal experience.
3. individual case descriptions.
4. phrenology.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Modern psychologists rely heavily on empirical evidence, which means evidence that is derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

25. In contrast to modern psychologists, ancient scholars explored human nature primarily through:

1. empirical evidence.
2. experimentation.
3. trained introspection.
4. insights inferred from anecdotes.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike modern psychologists, scholars of the past did not rely heavily on empirical evidence. Often their observations were based simply on anecdotes or descriptions of individual cases.

26. Which 16th century philosopher argued that the mind works by associating ideas arising from experience, an idea that continues to influence many psychologists today.

1. Hippocrates
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Sigmund Freud
4. John Locke

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The forerunners of modern psychology often had insights and made observations that were verified by later work. In the 16th century, English philosopher John Locke (1643–1704) argued that the mind works by associating ideas arising from experience, and this notion continues to influence many psychologists today.

27. Who in the ancient world asserted that people do not become angry, sad, or anxious because of actual events but because of their explanations of those events?

1. Hippocrates
2. The Stoics
3. Socrates
4. The Pythagoreans

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In the first century A.D., the Stoic philosophers observed that people do not become angry, sad, or anxious because of actual events but because of their explanations of those events.

28. A manuscript on human nature is discovered and scientists confirm that it is the work of an ancient scholar. In this manuscript, human nature is most likely explored through:

1. empirical evidence.
2. experimentation.
3. trained introspection.
4. insights inferred from anecdotes.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Unlike modern psychologists, scholars of the past did not rely heavily on empirical evidence. Often their observations were based simply on anecdotes or descriptions of individual cases.

29. Many great thinkers from history were interested in questions that today would be called “psychological.” What did these pre-psychologists have in common with modern psychologists?

1. To offer classes or self-study programs for people who want to overcome their deficiencies
2. To compare anecdotal evidence to first-hand observation of individual cases
3. To use empirical evidence to determine fundamental truths about the human condition
4. The desire to describe, predict, understand, and modify human behavior to increase human knowledge and happiness

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Many of the great thinkers of history, from Aristotle to Zoroaster, raised questions that today would be called psychological. Like today’s psychologists, they wanted to describe, predict, understand, and modify behavior in order to add to human knowledge and increase human happiness.

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had inferred that the brain is the ultimate source of all pleasures and sorrows long before it was verified, and he is now known as the father of modern medicine.

1. Hippocrates
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Sigmund Freud
4. John Locke

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Hippocrates, known as the founder of modern medicine, observed patients with head injuries and inferred that the brain must be the ultimate source of our pleasures as well as sorrows.

31. The forerunners of psychology developed the theory of phrenology, which in Greek means:

1. a map of thoughts.
2. a map of behavior.
3. study of the mind.
4. study of mental diseases.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Phrenology is a Greek word meaning “the study of the mind.” Phrenologists argued that different brain areas accounted for specific character and personality traits, such as “stinginess” and “religiosity.”

32. Phrenology:

1. is a modern perspective in psychology.
2. is the study of the thought processes and behaviors of criminals.
3. is a theory arguing that the mind works by associating ideas arising from experiences.
4. is a pseudoscience relating the bumps on one’s head to personality traits.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Phrenology is a discredited theory that relates bumps on the head to personality traits.

33. Andie claims that phrenology is a pseudoscience and not a true science. Which of the following statements supports her claim?

1. When phrenologists found large “stealing” bumps on the head of a person who was *not* a thief, they concluded that other positive bumps held this characteristic in check.
2. Most of the phrenologists received inadequate training in the analysis of head bumps and so there were variations in their predictions.
3. Phrenologists relied heavily on the theories of Charles Darwin, and yet they could not link the bumps to evolutionary adaptation.
4. When “bumps” did not accurately explain a person’s characteristics, the phrenologists explained the contradiction by hypothesizing traumatic childhood experiences.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Phrenologists explained inconsistencies by claiming the existence of other traits that counteracted the inconsistency. This suggests that the phrenologists did not challenge their beliefs when the empirical evidence conflicted with them.

34. Which of the following was a classic pseudoscientific theory that related bumps on the head to personality traits and did not disappear until well into the twentieth century?

1. Introspection
2. Functionalism
3. Phrenology
4. Behaviorism

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Phrenology is a discredited theory that relates bumps on the head to personality traits.

35. Sam, a business-owner, sought the help of a friend to find out which employees were likely to be loyal and honest if hired. The friend examined the bumps on the heads of all applicants and gave Sam a list of the employees he should hire. Sam’s friend is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. sociologist
2. alchemist
3. psychiatrist
4. phrenologist

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Phrenology is a discredited theory that relates bumps on the head to personality traits.

36. Who established the first psychological laboratory in 1879?

1. Sigmund Freud
2. John Locke
3. William James
4. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt is referred to as the father of modern, scientific psychology because he established the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig in 1879.

37. The first psychological laboratory was officially established by Wilhelm Wundt in:

1. America.
2. Holland.
3. Germany.
4. Russia.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In 1879, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany, by Wilhelm Wundt.

38. The first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science was:

1. William James.
2. Joseph Gall.
3. John Locke.
4. Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt, in 1873, was the first person to publicly state his intention to make psychology a science.

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is revered by psychologists because he was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science.

1. Wilhelm Wundt
2. William James
3. Sigmund Freud
4. Joseph Gall

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychologists especially revere Wilhelm Wundt because he was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science and because his laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

40. Wilhelm Wundt is known for:

1. initiating the movement to make psychology a science.
2. developing eight guidelines for critical thinking.
3. establishing phrenology as a science.
4. training doctors to treat mental illness.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science. His laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is revered by psychologists because his laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

1. René Descartes
2. Aristotle
3. Sigmund Freud
4. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science. His laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

42. Researchers in Wilhelm Wundt’s laboratory studied:

1. phrenology.
2. psychology.
3. sociology.
4. chemistry.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The Leipzig laboratory set up by Wilhelm Wundt became the go-to place for anyone who wanted to become a psychologist.

43. Your textbook discusses a famous laboratory set up in Leipzig, Germany in 1879. The goal of this laboratory was the study of:

1. psychology.
2. phrenology.
3. sociology.
4. chemistry.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The Leipzig laboratory set up by Wilhelm Wundt became the go-to place for anyone who wanted to become a psychologist.

44. The research method used by Wilhelm Wundt in which volunteers were taught to carefully observe, analyze, and describe their own sensations, mental images, and emotional reactions is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. critical thinking
2. trained introspection
3. experimentation
4. conceptual proliferation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Trained introspection was the research method popularly used by Wilhelm Wundt in which volunteers were taught to carefully observe, analyze, and describe their own sensations, mental images, and emotional reactions. The goal of trained introspection was to break down behavior into its most basic elements, much as a chemist might break down water into hydrogen plus oxygen.

45. The goal of trained introspection, a research method in psychology popularized by Wilhelm Wundt, was to:

1. break down behaviors into their most basic elements.
2. determine the strongest character trait in an individual.
3. learn by listening intently to individuals with psychological disorders.
4. feel bumps on a person’s head and accurately determine character traits.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Trained introspection was the research method popularly used by Wilhelm Wundt in which volunteers were taught to carefully observe, analyze, and describe their own sensations, mental images, and emotional reactions. The goal of trained introspection was to break down behavior into its most basic elements, much as a chemist might break down water into hydrogen plus oxygen.

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research method popularized by Wilhelm Wundt in which trained volunteers take as long as 20 minutes to report their inner experiences during a 1.5-second experiment.

1. Conceptual proliferation
2. Critical thinking
3. Experimentation
4. Trained introspection

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Once trained, volunteers might take as long as 20 minutes to report their inner experiences during a 1.5-second experiment in the case of trained introspection.

47. Most psychologists eventually rejected the method of trained introspection in psychological research as being too:

1. objective.
2. subjective.
3. expensive.
4. time-consuming.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Most psychologists eventually rejected trained introspection as being too subjective, but Wundt is still usually credited with formally initiating the movement to make psychology a science.

48. In America, Wilhelm Wundt’s ideas were popularized by one of his students, E. B. Titchener, who gave Wundt’s approach the name:

1. structuralism.
2. psychoanalysis.
3. functionalism.
4. behaviorism.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In the United States, Wundt’s ideas were popularized in somewhat modified form by one of his students, E. B. Titchener (1867–1927), who gave Wundt’s approach the name structuralism.

49. In America, Wilhelm Wundt’s ideas were popularized by one of his students, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who gave Wundt’s approach the name “structuralism.”

1. Sigmund Freud
2. John Watson
3. William James
4. E. B. Titchener

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In the United States, Wundt’s ideas were popularized in somewhat modified form by one of his students, E. B. Titchener (1867–1927), who gave Wundt’s approach the name structuralism.

50. Like Wundt, structuralists hoped to analyze \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into basic elements.

1. sensations, images, and feelings
2. cognitive processes such as language and computation
3. the purpose of different behaviors
4. sociocultural beliefs

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Like Wundt, structuralists hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements.

51. Which school of thought in psychology used the method of trained introspection in research studies?

1. Phrenology
2. Structuralism
3. Functionalism
4. Psychoanalysis

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One of Wundt’s favorite research methods was called trained introspection—training volunteers to carefully observe, analyze, and describe their own sensations, mental images, and emotional reactions. In the United States, Wundt’s ideas were popularized in somewhat modified form by one of his students, E. B. Titchener (1867–1927), who gave Wundt’s approach the name structuralism.

52. Which school of thought in psychology hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements?

1. Phrenology
2. Structuralism
3. Functionalism
4. Psychoanalysis

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: E. B. Titchener popularized Wundt’s methods in America and gave Wundt’s approach the name structuralism. The goal of structuralism was to identify the basic elements of the mind.

53. A person is asked to break down all the different components of taste when biting into an orange. Which of the following schools of psychology is this research most likely a part of?

1. Psychoanalysis
2. Functionalism
3. Behaviorism
4. Structuralism

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Structuralists hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements.

54. A person is asked to look at an apple and then describe the various elements that make up her perception (e.g., color, shape, size, etc.). Which of the following schools of psychology is this research most likely a part of?

1. Psychoanalysis
2. Functionalism
3. Behaviorism
4. Structuralism

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Breaking down the different components of a perception such as taste was the goal of structuralism. In this example, the subject is asked to break down his or her visual perception of an apple into its elemental components.

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involved the analysis of the basic elements or building blocks of the mind.

1. Functionalism
2. Structuralism
3. Humanism
4. Behaviorism

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Structuralism focused on describing the basic elements that composed the mind and functionalism emphasized the purpose of behavior.

56. Reliance on introspection got structuralists into trouble because:

1. despite their training, introspectors often produced conflicting reports.
2. they failed to generate an intensive program of research.
3. they emphasized the purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.
4. trained introspection was rejected as being too objective.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One reason for the demise of structuralism is that introspection often produced conflicting reports.

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the purpose of behavior as opposed to its analysis and description.

1. Structuralism
2. Functionalism
3. Psychoanalysis
4. Behaviorism

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Functionalism emphasized the purpose of behavior, whereas structuralism examined the basic elements of the mind.

58. Which of the following was the famous functionalist who said that attempting to grasp the nature of the mind through introspection was “like seizing a spinning top to catch its motion”?

1. William James
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Sigmund Freud
4. E. B. Titchener

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Attempting to grasp the nature of the mind through introspection, wrote William James, is “like seizing a spinning top to catch its motion, or trying to turn up the gas quickly enough to see how the darkness looks.”

59. One of the founders of functionalism was:

1. Sigmund Freud.
2. William James.
3. Wilhelm Wundt.
4. E. B. Titchener.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One of functionalism’s leaders was William James (1842–1910), an American philosopher, physician, and psychologist who argued that searching for building blocks of experience, as Wundt and Titchener tried to do, was a waste of time because the brain and the mind are constantly changing.

60. Several middle-school girls watch their classmates, Jon and Jason, engage in a rough-and-tumble wrestling match. The attention of the girls seems to intensify the boys’ play. A psychologist trained in the functionalist school would wonder:

1. What are the most basic elements of the boys’ behavior?
2. Do these boys have smaller head bumps devoted to “cautiousness” than most boys?
3. What is the purpose of rough-and-tumble play in the adaptive changes of early adolescence?
4. Did these boys experience childhood traumas that unconsciously cause aggression?

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Functionalism emphasized the function or purpose of a specific behavior, in this case, rough-and-tumble play.

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the opinion that searching for building blocks of experience was a waste of time because the brain and the mind are constantly changing.

1. William James
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Sigmund Freud
4. E. B. Titchener

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One of functionalism’s leaders was William James (1842–1910), an American philosopher, physician, and psychologist who argued that searching for building blocks of experience, as Wundt and Titchener tried to do, was a waste of time because the brain and the mind are constantly changing.

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that searching for building blocks of experience was a waste of time because the brain and the mind are constantly changing.

1. Functionalists
2. Structuralists
3. Psychoanalysts
4. Fundamentalists

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One of functionalism’s leaders was William James (1842–1910), an American philosopher, physician, and psychologist who argued that searching for building blocks of experience, as Wundt and Titchener tried to do, was a waste of time because the brain and the mind are constantly changing.

63. Which of the following questions is a structuralist most likely to ask?

1. What happens when an organism sleeps?
2. How does an organism sleep?
3. Why does an organism sleep?
4. When does an organism sleep?

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Where the structuralists asked what happens when an organism does something, the functionalists asked how and why.

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wanted to know how specific behaviors and mental processes help a person or animal adapt to the environment, so they looked for the underlying causes and practical consequences of these behaviors and processes.

1. Rationalists
2. Structuralists
3. Fundamentalists
4. Functionalists

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Functionalism emphasized the function or purpose of behavior and was inspired by Darwin’s theory of how species adapt to their environment.

65. Which of the following schools of psychological thought was influenced by the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin?

1. phrenology
2. structuralism
3. functionalism
4. psychoanalysis

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Functionalism emphasized the function or purpose of behavior and was inspired by Darwin’s theory of how species adapt to their environment.

66. Which school of thought in psychology tried to explain how specific behaviors and mental processes help a person adapt to the environment?

1. Phrenology
2. Structuralism
3. Functionalism
4. Psychiatry

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Functionalism focused on explaining the purpose of behavior and the way various behaviors allow an organism to adapt to the environment.

67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first broadened the field of psychology to include the study of children, animals, religious experiences, and the “stream of consciousness.”

1. Rationalists
2. Functionalists
3. Fundamentalists
4. Structuralists

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Functionalists felt free to pick and choose among many methods, and they broadened the field of psychology to include the study of children, animals, religious experiences, and what William James called the “stream of consciousness.”

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set the course of psychological science by emphasizing the causes and consequences of behavior.

1. Functionalists
2. Rationalists
3. Fundamentalists
4. Structuralists

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Functionalists wanted to know how specific behaviors and mental processes help a person or animal adapt to the environment, so they looked for the underlying causes and practical consequences of these behaviors and processes. This approach outlived functionalism, and continues to be important.

69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded the field of psychoanalysis.

1. Sigmund Freud
2. William James
3. Wilhelm Wundt
4. E. B. Titchener

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Sigmund Freud was the founder of the field of psychoanalysis. Wilhelm Wundt is referred to as the father of modern, scientific psychology.

70. Which school of thought in psychology emphasized the importance of the unconscious mind?

1. phrenology
2. structuralism
3. functionalism
4. psychoanalysis

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychoanalysis is a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy, originally formulated by Sigmund Freud that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts.

71. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the forerunner of modern cognitive therapies and made efforts to correct the false ideas that were said to make people anxious, depressed, and unhappy.

1. learning revolution
2. sociocultural revolution
3. Mind Cure movement
4. functional movement

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The Mind Cure movement was the forerunner of modern cognitive therapies and made efforts to correct the false ideas that were said to make people anxious, depressed, and unhappy.

72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concluded that his patients’ distress was due to conflicts and emotional traumas that had occurred in their early childhood and that were too threatening to be remembered consciously.

1. Wilhelm Wundt
2. William James
3. Sigmund Freud
4. E. B. Titchener

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Sigmund Freud became convinced that many of his patients’ symptoms had mental, not physical, causes. He attributed the symptoms to unconscious memories, motives, and conflicts.

73. Which of the following statements is true about Sigmund Freud?

1. *The Mind Cure Movement* is Sigmund Freud’s first book.
2. Sigmund Freud argued that many of his patients had symptoms due to physical, rather than mental, causes.
3. Sigmund Freud’s concepts had a profound influence on the philosophy, literature, and art of the twentieth century.
4. Sigmund Freud’s concepts were widely accepted by the scientific community, especially by empirically oriented psychologists.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Freud had a profound influence on philosophy, literature, and art, even though his concepts were not readily accepted by the scientific community. According to Sigmund Freud, his patients’ distress was due to conflicts and emotional traumas that had occurred in their early childhood and that were too threatening to be remembered consciously.

74. The ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed the basis for psychoanalysis, an important school of psychological thought.

1. Wilhelm Wundt
2. William James
3. Sigmund Freud
4. Joseph Gall

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The ideas of Sigmund Freud evolved into a broad theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy, both of which became known as psychoanalysis.

75. Which of the following is a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing unconscious motives and conflicts?

1. functionalism
2. phrenology
3. structuralism
4. psychoanalysis

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behavior.

76. Psychoanalysis is:

1. a theory of personality that emphasizes the awareness of one’s own cognitive processes.
2. a theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts.
3. a method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behavior without interfering with the behavior.
4. a method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviors are learned through imitations of others and through cognitive expectations.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behavior.

77. Which school of thought in psychology evolved into an elaborate theory of personality that emphasized unconscious motives and conflicts?

1. Phrenology
2. Structuralism
3. Functionalism
4. Psychoanalysis

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behavior.

78. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective is a psychological approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

1. biological
2. learning
3. cognitive
4. sociocultural

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts. Biological psychologists study how these physical events interact with events in the external environment to produce perceptions, memories, and behavior.

79. Which modern psychological perspective focuses on bodily events and their effects on behavior, feelings, and thoughts?

1. The biological perspective
2. The cognitive perspective
3. The evolutionary perspective
4. The psychodynamic perspective

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts. Biological psychologists study how these physical events interact with events in the external environment to produce perceptions, memories, and behavior.

80. Which modern psychological specialty most resembles functionalism?

1. Social psychology
2. Social-cognitive learning theory
3. Evolutionary psychology
4. Behavioral learning theory

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One popular specialty within the biological perspective is evolutionary psychology, which follows in the footsteps of functionalism by focusing on how genetically influenced behavior that was functional or adaptive during our evolutionary past may be reflected in many of our present behaviors, mental processes, and traits.

81. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist studies how genetically-influenced behavior that was functional or adaptive during our species’ past may be reflected in the present behaviors, mental processes, and traits of modern humans.

1. cognitive
2. behavioral
3. sociocultural
4. evolutionary

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Evolutionary psychology is a field of psychology emphasizing evolutionary mechanisms that may help explain human commonalities in cognition, development, emotion, social practices, and other areas of behavior.

82. Tom is a psychologist investigating the contributions of genes in the development of abilities and personality traits in human beings. Tom is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. biological psychologist
2. learning theorist
3. cognitive researcher
4. cultural psychologist

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Researchers in the biological perspective study how biology affects learning and performance, perceptions of reality, the experience of emotion, and vulnerability to emotional disorder. They study how the mind and body interact in illness and health. They investigate the contributions of genes in the development of abilities and personality traits.

83. Older adults with low levels of the chemical acetylcholine in their brains may develop memory loss. Which of the following psychological perspectives does this best relate to?

1. Biological
2. Cognitive
3. Sociocultural
4. Learning

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Biological psychologists study the influences of the nervous system, hormones, brain chemistry, heredity, and evolutionary influences on humans. Because the statement emphasizes the role of a brain chemical in memory loss, this is the best answer.

84. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective of psychology focuses on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

1. cognitive
2. learning
3. sociocultural
4. psychodynamic

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals). Within this perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

85. Which modern psychological perspective is behaviorism a part of?

1. Biological
2. Cognitive
3. Sociocultural
4. Learning

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Within the learning perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

86. Dr. Mannisto is a behaviorist who is studying the causes of excessive violence among some hockey players. She is likely to consider whether:

1. the more aggressive players have experienced brain injuries.
2. players who engage in excessive violence are rewarded in some way.
3. the more aggressive players experienced emotional abuse in childhood.
4. cultural change has shaped hockey players to become more violent than in the past.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Within the learning perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

87. With which of the following psychological perspectives is the term “behaviorist” most closely associated?

1. Biological
2. Cognitive
3. Sociocultural
4. Learning

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Within the learning perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

88. Professor King approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes the rewards and punishments that maintain certain specific behaviors. He does not invoke the mind to explain behavior but sticks to what he can observe and measure directly. It is most likely that he accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

1. Sociocultural
2. Learning
3. Cognitive
4. Psychodynamic

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Within the learning perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combine elements of behaviorism with research on thoughts, values, expectations, and intentions and believe that people learn not only by adapting their behavior to the environment, but also by observing and imitating others.

1. Cognitive researchers
2. Sociocultural psychologists
3. Biological psychologists
4. Social-cognitive learning theorists

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Social-cognitive learning theorists (part of the learning perspective) combine elements of behaviorism with research on thoughts and intentions. They believe that people learn by adapting their behavior to the environment and observing and imitating others.

90. Which of the following modern psychological perspectives has strongly encouraged precision and objectivity in psychology by focusing on observable and measurable events?

1. The learning perspective
2. The cognitive perspective
3. The sociocultural perspective
4. The biological perspective

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Behaviorism, a key part of the learning perspective, emphasizes the study of things that can be observed and measured directly. Historically, the behaviorists’ insistence on precision and objectivity has done much to advance psychology as a science, and learning research in general has given psychology some of its most reliable finding

91. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a psychological approach that emphasizes mental processes in perception, memory, language, problem solving, and other areas of behavior.

1. biological perspective
2. learning perspective
3. cognitive perspective
4. sociocultural perspective

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective focuses on mental processes in perception, memory, language, problem solving, and other areas of behavior.

92. Which modern psychological perspective focuses on how people reason, remember, understand language, and solve problems?

1. The learning perspective
2. The cognitive perspective
3. The sociocultural perspective
4. The psychodynamic perspective

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective focuses on mental processes in perception, memory, language, problem solving, and other areas of behavior.

93. One of the most important contributions of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective of psychology has been to show how people’s thoughts and explanations affect their actions, feelings, and choices.

1. sociocultural
2. learning
3. biological
4. cognitive

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective focuses on mental processes in perception, memory, language, problem solving, and other areas of behavior. One of its most important contributions has been to show how people’s thoughts and explanations affect their actions, feelings, and choices.

94. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might study what goes on in the mind of an infant or study different types of intelligence.

1. cultural psychologist
2. learning theorist
3. cognitive researcher
4. biological psychologist

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective is a psychological approach that emphasizes mental processes in perception, memory, language, problem solving, and other areas of behavior. Infant cognition and intelligence are two areas that a cognitive psychologist is likely to be interested in. Learning theorists tend to be more interested in how external factors affect our behavior.

95. A psychologist who embraces the cognitive perspective would be most interested in:

1. how punishments and rewards affect behavior.
2. different cultural environments.
3. unconscious conflicts.
4. how people think.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads (i.e., how people think).

96. One finding of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective is that people who tend to be violent also tend to perceive provocation and insult more quickly than others.

1. behaviorist
2. learning
3. cognitive
4. biological

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: The cognitive perspective emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads (i.e., how people think).

97. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focus on how groups affect attitudes and behavior, why people obey authority, and how each of us is affected by other people—spouses, lovers, friends, bosses, parents, and strangers.

1. Social psychologists
2. Learning theorists
3. Cognitive researchers
4. Biological psychologists

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Social psychologists focus on social rules and roles, how groups affect attitudes and behavior, why people obey authority, and how each of us is affected by other people—spouses, lovers, friends, bosses, parents, and strangers.

98. Which modern psychological perspective focuses on how our behavior is influenced by the other people in our environment and the communities we belong to?

1. Sociocultural
2. Learning
3. Cognitive
4. Biological

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The sociocultural perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual, forces that shape every aspect of behavior, from how we kiss to what and where we eat.

99. Dr. Lyons studies the impact of societal norms and values on human decision-making behavior. It is most likely that she endorses which of the following psychological approaches?

1. Sociocultural
2. Learning
3. Cognitive
4. Biological

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: The sociocultural perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual, forces that shape every aspect of behavior, from how we kiss to what and where we eat.

100. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology spurred the growth of research on topics that had long been ignored in psychology, including motherhood, rape, domestic violence, gender roles, and sexist attitudes.

1. Applied
2. Basic
3. Feminist
4. Behavioral

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.B Describe how feminism influenced psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Feminist psychology is a psychological approach that analyzes the influence of social inequities on gender relations and on the behavior of the two sexes.

101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a psychological approach that analyzes the influence of social inequities on gender relations and on the behavior of the two sexes.

1. Applied psychology
2. Basic psychology
3. Behavioral psychology
4. Feminist psychology

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.B Describe how feminism influenced psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Feminist psychology is a psychological approach that analyzes the influence of social inequities on gender relations and on the behavior of the two sexes.

102. The feminist movement in psychology was important because it:

1. refocused psychology on the study of the mind and mental processes.
2. allowed women to become therapists.
3. forced graduate schools in psychology to open their doors to women.
4. critically examined the male bias in psychological research and theories.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.B Describe how feminism influenced psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: As women began to enter psychology in greater numbers in the 1970s, they documented evidence of a pervasive bias in the research methods used and in the very questions that researchers had been asking. Feminist psychologists worked to correct this imbalance.

103. Some psychologists work in basic psychology, doing research, while others work in applied psychology. The two approaches are:

a. diametrically opposed.

b. complementary.

c. based in very different perspectives.

d. identified by the amount of education the psychologist has.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: The two approaches are complementary: Applied psychology has direct relevance to human problems, but without basic psychology, there would be little knowledge to apply,

104. One reason why people in the general public are often confused about what psychologists do is that:

1. psychologists themselves are often confused about what it means to be a psychologist.
2. psychology has never been established as a real academic field.
3. there is widespread disagreement among psychologists about the proper role for psychologists.
4. there is a wide variety of psychology specialties and roles psychologists can play in the community.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Ludy Benjamin said that the public “has minimal understanding of psychology as a science and even less appreciation for what psychological scientists do” or how psychological research contributes to human welfare.

105. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for its practical application.

1. Basic psychology
2. Clinical psychology
3. Applied psychology
4. Educational psychology

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for its practical application.

106. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of psychological issues that have direct practical significance.

1. Basic psychology
2. Clinical psychology
3. Applied psychology
4. Educational psychology

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale:Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues that have direct practical significance and the application of psychological findings.

107. A major point of difference between basic research and applied research is that:

1. basic research involves experimentation and applied research involves psychiatry.
2. basic research studies physical processes and applied research studies mental processes.
3. basic research studies only humans, whereas applied research studies both animals and human beings.
4. basic research is done to acquire knowledge and applied research is done to solve practical problems.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Basic research focuses on the acquisition of knowledge, whereas applied research attempts to use that basic knowledge to solve human problems.

108. According to your textbook, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the aspect of psychology that is least recognized and understood by the public.

1. research psychology
2. clinical psychology
3. applied psychology
4. educational psychology

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Research psychology is the aspect of psychology that is least recognized and understood by the public.

109. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists conduct laboratory studies of learning, motivation, emotion, sensation and perception, physiology, and cognition.

1. Industrial**/**organizational
2. Psychometric
3. Educational
4. Experimental

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Experimental psychologists conduct laboratory studies of learning, motivation, emotion, sensation and perception, physiology, and cognition. Do not be misled by the term experimental, though; other psychologists also do experiments.

110. Jacob studies how people change and grow over time physically, mentally, and socially. He is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

1. industrial**/**organizational
2. developmental
3. educational
4. psychometric

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time physically, mentally, and socially. Some specialize in childhood issues; others study adolescence, young adulthood, the middle years, or old age.

111. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists are concerned with group decision making, employee morale, work motivation, productivity, job stress, and many such organizational issues.

1. Educational
2. Developmental
3. Industrial**/**organizational
4. Experimental

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Industrial/organizational psychologists study behavior in the workplace. They are concerned with group decision making, employee morale, work motivation, productivity, job stress, personnel selection, marketing strategies, equipment design, and many other issues.

112. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

1. Educational
2. Developmental
3. Experimental
4. Psychometric

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality. Nearly all of us have had firsthand experience with one or more of these tests in school, at work, or in the military.

113. Linda is a clinical psychologist. The clinical program she attended to start her professional practice required her to complete a literature review instead of a dissertation. Linda’s advanced degree is most likely a(n):

1. PhD.
2. PsyD.
3. MD.
4. EdD.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: The PsyD degree focuses on professional practice and typically requires the student to complete an extensive study, theoretical paper, or literature review instead of a dissertation. Clinical programs leading to a PhD or EdD require completion of a dissertation.

114. In the United States, which of the following professionals must have a doctoral degree in psychology?

1. Clinical psychologists
2. Psychoanalysts
3. Psychiatrists
4. Psychotherapists

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Clinical psychologists in the United States must have a doctoral degree in psychology. Psychoanalysts and psychotherapists may or may not have a doctoral degree and psychiatrists have an MD.

115. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats mental disorders and takes a more biological approach than other psychotherapists.

1. psychiatrist
2. psychoanalyst
3. LCSW
4. MFCC

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: A psychiatrist is a medical doctor who has done a three-year residency in psychiatry to learn how to diagnose and treat mental disorders.

116. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is unregulated, and so, a practitioner may have an advanced professional degree or no degree at all.

1. clinical psychologist
2. psychiatrist
3. psychoanalyst
4. psychotherapist

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: A psychotherapist is simply anyone who does any kind of psychotherapy. The term is not legally regulated; in fact, in most states, anyone can say that he or she is a “therapist” of one sort or another without having any training at all.

117. Dr. Braun has been treating a child with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. She decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Braun is a:

1. psychiatrist.
2. psychoanalyst.
3. clinical psychologist.
4. school psychologist.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Unlike psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and other therapists cannot write prescriptions in most states.

118. A psychiatrist is a therapist:

1. with a PsyD.
2. trained in psychoanalysis.
3. who is more likely than other types of therapists to take a biological approach to treatment.
4. who is not legally required to have any degree at all.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Rationale: Because psychiatrists are MDs, they typically take a biological approach to treatment.

119. The increase in freestanding professional schools of psychology has resulted in:

1. an increased number of qualified psychologists.
2. concerns about an increasing number of poorly-trained psychologists.
3. a change in legislation which allows clinical psychologists to prescribe medications.
4. changes in licensing requirements for psychologists.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Many therapists have been trained in freestanding professional schools that are unconnected to university psychology departments. Some of these schools offer a quality education, but others are designed to produce mental health professionals who may or may not know much about psychological research or its importance to sound clinical practice. These poorer quality programs are turning out increasing numbers of ill-prepared graduates.

120. In almost all states, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is required to obtain a license to practice clinical psychology.

1. doctoral degree
2. master’s degree
3. medical degree
4. certificate from a psychoanalytic institute

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In almost all states, a license to practice clinical psychology requires a doctorate. Most clinical psychologists have a PhD, some have an EdD, and some have a PsyD.

121. Which of the following was the major reason for the formation of the Association for Psychological Science (APS)?

1. Psychotherapists were losing their “human touch” by relying too much on psychology’s empirical findings.
2. Academic-research psychologists were unschooled in current therapeutic methods of psychology.
3. There were many differences in training and attitudes between scientists and many therapists.
4. Clinical psychologists wanted to be able to prescribe drugs.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: There are differences in training and attitudes between scientists and many therapists in regard to the need for psychotherapists to be trained in research methods. These differences contributed to the formation of the Association for Psychological Science (APS).

122. Which of the following is true about psychologists’ roles in the general community?

1. Psychologists are prohibited by law from working for, or with, government agencies.
2. Clinical psychologists frequently contribute to their communities, but there are few opportunities for research psychologists to do the same.
3. Research psychologists frequently contribute to their communities, but there are few opportunities for clinical psychologists to do the same.
4. All types of psychologists can contribute to their communities by helping to solve problems and answer important questions.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.C Give examples of three ways in which psychologists contribute to their communities.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Today, psychologists contribute to their communities in about as many areas as you can think of.

123. There is a growing trend among psychologists to have interests and beliefs that:

1. include aspects of two or more traditional approaches.
2. are related to the environmental effects on behavior.
3. were once considered pseudoscience.
4. cannot be studied using empirical methods.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.C Give examples of three ways in which psychologists contribute to their communities.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Not all psychologists, however, feel they must swear allegiance to one approach or another. Indeed, many are crossing the borders that have traditionally divided one specialty from another.

**True-False Questions**

1. Empirical evidence is the evidence gathered by careful observation and experimentation.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Empirical research relies on or is derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

2. Empirical evidence is the evidence gathered by a careful reflection on one’s personal experiences.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Empirical research relies on or is derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

3. Scientific psychology differs from popular psychology in that it is based on the opinions of learned scientists.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike pop psychology, scientific psychology is based on research and empirical evidence, which is gathered by careful observation, experimentation, and measurement. It is therefore more complex, more informative, and far more helpful in its explanations than is popular psychology.

4. Psychobabble refers to how infants as young as seven months can derive simple linguistic rules from a string of sounds.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychology’s methods and reliance on empirical evidence distinguish it from pseudoscience and “psychobabble.” Psychobabble is appealing because it confirms our beliefs and prejudices; in contrast, psychology often challenges them.

5. Pseudoscience promises easy fixes to life’s problems and challenges.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In recent decades, the public’s appetite for psychological and medical information has created a huge market for outlandish advice and products: pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of scientific-sounding language.

6. Belief in the paranormal is uncommon in scientifically advanced countries.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Belief in these unscientific approaches is widespread, even in scientifically advanced countries.

7. The key to whether or not a psychological finding is important is whether or not the finding is surprising.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychological findings need not be surprising or counterintuitive, however, to be important. Sometimes they validate common beliefs and then explain or extend them.

8. Critical thinking is defined as the ability to assess claims and make judgments on the basis of well- supported reasons and evidence.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence rather than emotion or anecdote. Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments and to resist claims that have no support.

9. Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence rather than emotion or anecdote. Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments and to resist claims that have no support.

10. Critical thinking is also referred to as negative thinking.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Critical thinking, however, is not merely negative thinking. It includes the ability to be creative and constructive—the ability to come up with alternative explanations for events, think of implications of research findings, and apply new knowledge to social and personal problems.

11. Critical thinkers realize that all opinions should be respected as equally valid.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Many scientists have observed that it’s good to be open-minded, but open-mindedness does not mean that all opinions are created equal and that everybody’s beliefs are as good as anyone else’s.

12. Critical thinkers realize that everybody’s beliefs are as good as everybody else’s.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Many scientists have observed that it’s good to be open-minded, but open-mindedness does not mean that all opinions are created equal and that everybody’s beliefs are as good as anyone else’s.

13. Open-mindedness implies that all opinions are created equal.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Many scientists have observed that it’s good to be open-minded, but open-mindedness does not mean that all opinions are created equal and that everybody’s beliefs are as good as anyone else’s.

14. Critical thinkers are willing to accept “received wisdom.”

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Critical thinkers are willing to question received wisdom—“We do it this way because this is the way we have always done things around here”—and ask, in essence, “Oh, yeah? Why?”

15. Assumptions are beliefs that are taken for granted.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Assumptions are beliefs that are taken for granted. Critical thinkers try to identify and evaluate the unspoken assumptions on which claims and arguments may rest—in the books they read, the political speeches they hear, and the ads that bombard them daily.

16. Critical thinkers do not make assumptions about how the world works.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Everyone, of course, makes assumptions about how the world works; we could not function otherwise. But if we do not recognize our own assumptions and those of other people, our ability to judge an argument’s merits may be impaired.

17. Biases are assumptions that keep us from considering evidence fairly.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concept

Rationale: When an assumption or belief keeps us from considering the evidence fairly, it becomes a bias.

18. Guiding our behaviors on “gut feelings” is an important aspect of critical thinking.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concept

Rationale: Emotion has a place in critical thinking. Passionate commitment to a belief motivates people to think boldly, defend unpopular ideas, and seek evidence for creative new theories. But when gut feelings replace clear thinking, the results can be dangerous.

19. An argument by anecdote occurs when a person generalizes from a personal experience.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: A common form of oversimplification is argument by anecdote—generalizing from a personal experience or from a few examples to everyone: One crime committed by a paroled ex-convict means that parole should be abolished; one friend who hates her school means that everybody who goes there hates it.

20. Critical thinkers are able to come up with alternative implications of research findings.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concept

Rationale: Critical thinking, however, is not merely negative thinking. It includes the ability to be creative and constructive—the ability to come up with alternative explanations for events, think of implications of research findings, and apply new knowledge to social and personal problems.

21. Critical thinkers generate as many reasonable explanations of the topic at hand as possible before settling on the most likely one.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concept

Rationale: Critical thinkers creatively generate as many reasonable explanations of the topic at hand as possible before settling on the most likely one.

22. Critical thinkers prefer explanations that account for the most evidence while making the fewest assumptions.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concept

Rationale: After several explanations of a phenomenon have been generated, a critical thinker chooses the one that accounts for the most evidence while making the fewest unverified assumptions. This principle is known as Occam’s razor, after the 14th-century philosopher who first formulated it.

23. Once a person learns to think critically, he or she will never fall for emotional reasoning and wishful thinking again.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Critical thinking is a process, not a once-and-for-all accomplishment. No one ever becomes a perfect critical thinker, entirely unaffected by emotional reasoning and wishful thinking.

24. Psychology has been a science for more than 1,000 years.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: William Wundt, in the 19th century, was the first to declare that psychology should be a science.

25. Psychology became a formal discipline in the sixteenth century.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Until the 19th century, psychology was not a formal discipline.

26. The forerunners of modern psychology depended heavily on observation.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike modern psychologists, scholars of the past did not rely heavily on empirical evidence. Often their observations were based simply on anecdotes or descriptions of individual cases.

27. The forerunners of modern psychology depended heavily on empirical research.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike modern psychologists, scholars of the past did not rely heavily on empirical evidence. Often their observations were based simply on anecdotes or descriptions of individual cases.

28. Scholars of the past relied too heavily on empirical evidence to understand human behavior.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike modern psychologists, scholars of the past did not rely heavily on empirical evidence. Often their observations were based simply on anecdotes or descriptions of individual cases.

29. Scholars of the past who wanted to understand human behavior relied on anecdotes and descriptions of individual cases.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike modern psychologists, scholars of the past did not rely heavily on empirical evidence. Often their observations were based simply on anecdotes or descriptions of individual cases.

30. Because they relied on anecdotes rather than experiments, the forerunners of modern psychology were always wrong in their description of human behavior.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The forerunners of modern psychology were not always wrong. On the contrary, they often had insights and made observations that were verified by later work.

31. Phrenologists suggested that specific character and personality traits could be read from bumps on a person’s head.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Phrenology is the now-discredited theory that different brain areas account for specific character and personality traits, which can be “read” from bumps on the skull.

32. Hippocrates argued that the brain is the ultimate source of human pleasures and pains.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Hippocrates, the Greek physician known as the founder of modern medicine, observed patients with head injuries and inferred that the brain must be the ultimate source of “our pleasures, joys, laughter, and jests as well as our sorrows, pains, griefs, and tears.” And so it is.

33. Hippocrates argued that the heart is the ultimate source of human pleasures and pains.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Hippocrates, the Greek physician known as the founder of modern medicine, observed patients with head injuries and inferred that the brain must be the ultimate source of “our pleasures, joys, laughter, and jests as well as our sorrows, pains, griefs, and tears.” And so it is.

34. Wilhelm Wundt suggested that specific character and personality traits could be read from bumps on the head.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt was determined to approach psychology as a science. Phrenology (reading bumps on the head) was a pseudoscience.

35. The theory of phrenology was verified by later psychological research.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Phrenology is the now-discredited theory that different brain areas account for specific character and personality traits, which can be “read” from bumps on the skull. This is pseudoscience.

36. The theory of phrenology is a classic pseudoscience.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Phrenology is the now-discredited theory that different brain areas account for specific character and personality traits, which can be “read” from bumps on the skull. This is pseudoscience.

37. The first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In 1879, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany, by Wilhelm Wundt.

38. The first psychological laboratory was officially established in 1879.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In 1879, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany, by Wilhelm Wundt.

39. The first psychological laboratory was established by the Austrian physician, Sigmund Freud.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In 1879, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany, by Wilhelm Wundt.

40. The first psychological laboratory was established by Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In 1879, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany, by Wilhelm Wundt.

41. Credit for the founding of modern psychology is generally given to William James.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: That honor goes to Wilhelm Wundt. In 1879, he established the first psychological laboratory, in Leipzig, Germany. Psychologists especially revere him because he was the first person to announce (in 1873) that he intended to make psychology a science and because his laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

42. Credit for founding modern psychology is generally given to Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychological laboratory, in Leipzig, Germany in 1879. Psychologists especially revere him because he was the first person to announce (in 1873) that he intended to make psychology a science and because his laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

43. Wilhelm Wundt’s trained introspectors had to make between 10 and 50 practice observations before they were allowed to participate in an actual study.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wundt’s volunteers had to make 10,000 practice observations before they were allowed to participate in an actual study.

44. Wilhelm Wundt’s trained introspectors had to make 10,000 practice observations before they were allowed to participate in an actual study.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wundt’s volunteers had to make 10,000 practice observations before they were allowed to participate in an actual study.

45. In Wilhelm Wundt’s trained introspection, volunteers were trained to break down behavior into its most basic elements.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Once trained, these volunteers might take as long as 20 minutes to report their inner experiences during a 1.5-second experiment. The goal was to break down behavior into its most basic elements, much as a chemist might break down water into hydrogen plus oxygen.

46. E. B. Titchener gave Wilhelm Wundt’s approach the name “structuralism.”

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In the United States, Wundt’s ideas were popularized in somewhat modified form by one of his students, E. B. Titchener (1867–1927), who gave Wundt’s approach the name structuralism.

47. Structuralism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behavior and consciousness.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Like Wundt, structuralists hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements. Another early approach to scientific psychology, called functionalism, emphasized the function or purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.

48. Structuralism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the analysis of an immediate experience into basic elements.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Like Wundt, structuralists hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements.

49. Early psychologists who emphasized how behavior helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as structuralists.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: The functionalists wanted to know how specific behaviors and mental processes help a person or animal adapt to the environment, so they looked for underlying causes and practical consequences of these behaviors and processes.

50. One of the common research methods used by structuralists was phrenology.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt, whose approached was later called “structuralism,” was determined to approach psychology as a science. Phrenology (reading bumps on the head) was a pseudoscience.

51. Functionalism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behavior and consciousness.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: An early approach to scientific psychology, called functionalism, emphasized the function or purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.

52. Functionalism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the analysis of an immediate experience into basic elements.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Structuralists hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements. Functionalism emphasized the function or purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.

53. William James, a functionalist, argued that searching for building blocks of experience was a waste of time.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: One of functionalism’s leaders was William James (1842–1910), an American philosopher, physician, and psychologist who argued that searching for building blocks of experience, as Wundt and Titchener tried to do, was a waste of time because the brain and the mind are constantly changing.

54. Wilhelm Wundt, an American psychologist, was a popular functionalist.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Wilhelm Wundt, whose approached was later called “structuralism,” was determined to approach psychology as a science. Structuralists hoped to analyze sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements. Functionalism emphasized the function or purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.

55. “How” and “why” an organism does something were the concerns of functionalists.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Where the structuralists asked what happens when an organism does something, the functionalists asked how and why.

56. Early psychologists who emphasized how behavior helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as functionalists.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Functionalists were inspired in part by the evolutionary theories of British naturalist Charles Darwin. Darwin had argued that a biologist’s job is not merely to describe, say, the puffed-out chest of a pigeon or the drab markings of a lizard, but also to figure out how these attributes enhance survival.

57. The phrase “stream of consciousness” is closely associated with Sigmund Freud.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike the structuralists, functionalists felt free to pick and choose among many methods, and they broadened the field of psychology to include the study of children, animals, religious experiences, and what William James called the “stream of consciousness”—a term still used because it so beautifully describes the way thoughts flow like a river, tumbling over each other in waves, sometimes placid, sometimes turbulent.

58. The phrase “stream of consciousness” is closely associated with William James.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike the structuralists, functionalists felt free to pick and choose among many methods, and they broadened the field of psychology to include the study of children, animals, religious experiences, and what William James called the “stream of consciousness”—a term still used because it so beautifully describes the way thoughts flow like a river, tumbling over each other in waves, sometimes placid, sometimes turbulent.

59. Sigmund Freud argued that many of his patients’ symptoms had mental, not physical, causes.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Freud became convinced that many of his patients’ symptoms had mental, not physical, causes. Their distress, he concluded, was due to conflicts and emotional traumas that had occurred in early childhood and that were too threatening to be remembered consciously, such as forbidden sexual feelings for a parent.

60. Sigmund Freud argued that many of his patients’ symptoms had undiagnosed physical causes rather than mental causes.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Freud became convinced that many of his patients’ symptoms had mental, not physical, causes. Their distress, he concluded, was due to conflicts and emotional traumas that had occurred in early childhood and that were too threatening to be remembered consciously, such as forbidden sexual feelings for a parent.

61. Sigmund Freud’s first book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, was an overnight sensation.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Freud’s ideas were not exactly an overnight sensation; his first book, *The Interpretation of Dreams* (first published in 1900), managed to sell only 600 copies in the eight years following its publication.

62. Sigmund Freud’s ideas evolved into a method of psychotherapy that came to be known as psychoanalysis.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Freud’s ideas evolved into a broad theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy, both of which became known as psychoanalysis.

63. Freudian concepts were, and still are, rejected by most empirically-oriented psychologists.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Most Freudian concepts were, and still are, rejected by a majority of empirically oriented psychologists, but they had a profound influence on the philosophy, literature, and art of the twentieth century, and Freud’s name is now as much a household word as Einstein’s.

64. Freudian concepts are still popular among empirically-oriented psychologists.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Most Freudian concepts were, and still are, rejected by a majority of empirically oriented psychologists, but they had a profound influence on the philosophy, literature, and art of the twentieth century, and Freud’s name is now as much a household word as Einstein’s.

65. The biological perspective of psychology emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts.

66. The cognitive perspective of psychology focuses on the social and cultural forces outside an individual.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals).The cognitive perspective emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads—how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs.

67. Theorizing that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires is consistent with the biological perspective.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts. Freud believed that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

68. Theorizing that anxiety can be caused by a chemical imbalance in the body is consistent with the biological perspective.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts.

69. The learning perspective of psychology is an approach that emphasizes how the environment and experiences affect a person’s actions.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals). Within this perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

70. The learning perspective of psychology emphasizes the dynamics of unconscious motives and conflicts.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals). Within this perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

71. Learning theorists would view violence as the result of unconscious conflicts involving aggression and sexuality.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals). Within this perspective, behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.

72. The theory that violence can be the result of having violent role models is consistent with the learning perspective.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals). Within this perspective, the social-cognitive theorists assert that violent role models can influence some children to behave aggressively..

73. Behaviorists would agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Behaviorists do not invoke the mind or mental states to explain behavior. They prefer to stick to what they can observe and measure directly: acts and events taking place in the environment. Freud believed that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

74. Learning theorists would agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: This would be consistent with the cognitive perspective, which emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads—how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs. One of its most important contributions has been to show how people’s thoughts and explanations affect their actions, feelings, and choices.

75. The cognitive perspective of psychology emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: This would be consistent with the biological perspective, which focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts.

76. The cognitive perspective of psychology emphasizes how the environment and experiences affect a person’s actions.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: This would be consistent with the learning perspective, which is concerned with how the environment and experience affect the behavior of human beings (and other animals).

77. The cognitive perspective of psychology emphasizes mental processes in certain areas of behavior including language and problem solving.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: This would be consistent with the cognitive perspective, which emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads—how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs. One of its most important contributions has been to show how people’s thoughts and explanations affect their actions, feelings, and choices.

78. Cognitive researchers have been able to study the kind of “thinking” that goes on without awareness.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Using clever methods to infer mental processes from observable behavior, cognitive researchers have been able to study phenomena that were previously only the stuff of speculation, such as emotions, motivations, insight, and the kind of “thinking” that goes on without awareness.

79. Theorizing that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways is consistent with the cognitive perspective.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: This would be consistent with the cognitive perspective, which emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads—how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs. One of its most important contributions has been to show how people’s thoughts and explanations affect their actions, feelings, and choices.

80. The sociocultural perspective emphasizes the dynamics of the social and cultural forces that shape every aspect of human behavior.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: The sociocultural perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual, forces that shape every aspect of behavior, from how we kiss to what and where we eat.

81. Social psychologists focus on how groups affect attitudes and behavior.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Within the sociocultural perspective, social psychologists focus on social rules and roles, how groups affect attitudes and behavior, why people obey authority, and how each of us is affected by other people—spouses, lovers, friends, bosses, parents, and strangers.

82. Cultural psychologists examine how customs and traditions affect people’s development.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Within the sociocultural perspective, cultural psychologists examine how cultural rules and values, both explicit and unspoken, affect people’s development, behavior, and feelings.

83. Theorizing that competition between group members promotes anxiety about failure is consistent with the sociocultural perspective.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Rationale: Within the sociocultural perspective, cultural psychologists examine how cultural rules and values, both explicit and unspoken, affect people’s development, behavior, and feelings.

84. Feminist psychology is an approach that analyzes the influence of social inequities on the behavior of the two sexes.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Feminist psychology is a psychological approach that analyzes the influence of social inequities on gender relations and on the behavior of the two sexes.

85. Feminist psychology critically examines the male bias in psychotherapy.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: As women began to enter psychology in greater numbers in the 1970s, they documented evidence of a pervasive bias in the research methods used and in the very questions that researchers had been asking. They critically examined the male bias in psychotherapy, starting with Freud’s own case studies.

86. Feminist psychology has influenced the study of men.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Feminist psychology has influenced the study of men. In recent years, the field of men’s studies and the psychology of men have been gaining prominence, focusing on such diverse topics as men’s health, emotions, and the ways that culture shapes notions of “masculinity.”

87. Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for practical application.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for its practical application.

88. Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for practical application.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for its practical application.

,89. Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues that have direct practical significance.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues that have direct practical significance, as well as the application of psychological findings.

90. Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues that have direct practical significance.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues for the sake of knowledge rather than for its practical application.

91. Not all psychologists do clinical work.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Not all psychologists do clinical work. Many do research, teach, work in business, or consult.

92. Academic psychologists specialize in areas of research such as psychometrics or sensation and perception.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Academic (or research) psychologists tend to specialize in areas of pure or applied research, including both psychometrics and sensation/perception, as well as many other areas.

93. Educational psychologists primarily study how people change and grow over time.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Educational psychologists study psychological principles that explain learning and search for ways to improve educational systems. Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time physically, mentally, and socially.

94. Educational psychologists primarily design and evaluate tests of mental abilities and aptitude.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Educational psychologists study psychological principles that explain learning and search for ways to improve educational systems. Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

95. Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time physically, mentally, and socially. Some specialize in childhood issues; others study adolescence, young adulthood, the middle years, or old age.

96. Industrial/organizational psychologists are concerned with behavior in the workplace and work motivation.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Industrial/organizational psychologists study behavior in the workplace. They are concerned with group decision making, employee morale, work motivation, productivity, job stress, personnel selection, marketing strategies, equipment design, and many other issues.

97. Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities and aptitude.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

98. Counseling psychologists are trained to do psychotherapy with severely disturbed people.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Clinical psychologists are trained to do psychotherapy with severely disturbed people, as well as with those who are simply troubled or unhappy or who want to learn to handle their problems better. Counseling psychologists generally help people deal with problems of everyday life, such as test anxiety, family conflicts, or low job motivation.

99. In almost all states in the United States, a license to practice clinical psychology requires a doctorate.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: In almost all states, a license to practice clinical psychology requires a doctorate. Most clinical psychologists have a PhD, some have an EdD, and some have a PsyD.

100. Clinical programs leading to a PhD require a student to complete an extensive literature review instead of a research dissertation.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Clinical programs leading to a PhD or EdD are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner; they require completion of a dissertation, a research project that contributes to knowledge in the field. Programs leading to a PsyD do not usually require a dissertation, although they typically require the student to complete an extensive study, theoretical paper, or literature review.

101. Programs leading to a PsyD usually require a student to complete an extensive theoretical paper or literature review instead of a research dissertation.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Clinical programs leading to a PhD or EdD are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner; they require completion of a dissertation, a research project that contributes to knowledge in the field. Programs leading to a PsyD do not usually require a dissertation, although they typically require the student to complete an extensive study, theoretical paper, or literature review.

102. Clinical programs leading to a PhD are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Clinical programs leading to a PhD or EdD are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner; they require completion of a dissertation, a research project that contributes to knowledge in the field.

103. Clinical programs leading to a PsyD focus on professional practice and do not usually require a research dissertation.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Programs leading to a PsyD do not usually require a dissertation, although they typically require the student to complete an extensive study, theoretical paper, or literature review.

104. A person who has received specialized training from a psychoanalytic institute is called a psychiatrist.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: A psychoanalyst is a person who practices one particular form of therapy: psychoanalysis. To call yourself a psychoanalyst, you must have specialized training from a psychoanalytic institute and undergo extensive psychoanalysis yourself. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor.

105. Clinical social workers typically treat general problems in adjustment and family conflicts.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: licensed clinical social workers (LCSWs) and marriage, family, and child counselors (MFCCs) ordinarily treat general problems in adjustment and family conflicts rather than severe mental disturbance, although their work may also bring them into contact with people who have serious problems—violent delinquents, people with drug addictions, sex offenders, individuals involved in domestic violence or child abuse.

106. Psychiatrists are more likely to focus on the possible biological causes of mental disorders.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Because of their medical training, psychiatrists are more likely to focus on possible biological causes of mental disorders and to treat these problems with medication.

107. Only psychiatrists and clinical psychologists can write medical prescriptions in all 50 states at present.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Rationale: Unlike psychiatrists, most clinical psychologists cannot write prescriptions at present. (In the United States, New Mexico and Louisiana have given prescription privileges to psychologists who receive special training.)

**Short Answer Questions**

1. When people think of psychology, they usually think of mental disorders, emotional disorders, abnormal acts, personal problems, and psychotherapy. Describe two other topics that are of great interest to psychologists.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Psychologists study the entire spectrum of human and animal behavior.
* Psychologists study how people learn, remember, solve problems, perceive, feel, and get along with others.
* They study commonplace as well as uncommon behaviors, normal as well as abnormal.
* Some specific examples of non-clinical topics should be provided.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.A Define psychology, and describe how it addresses topics from a scientific perspective.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

2. Describe the differences between pseudoscience and scientific psychology.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Pseudoscience also confirms our existing beliefs and prejudices, whereas scientific psychology often challenges them.
* Unlike pop psychology, scientific psychology is based on research and empirical evidence, which is gathered by careful observation, experimentation, and measurement. It is therefore more complex, more informative, and far more helpful in its explanations than is popular psychology.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

3. Juanita is studying in her dorm room when her roommate says, “Why did you sign up for a psychology class? Everyone knows that psychology is the same as plain, old common sense.” How should Juanita explain the differences between psychology and common sense?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Psychology is based on empirical evidence.
* Common sense and popular beliefs have often been refuted by empirical evidence.
* Many common sense beliefs are contradictory because they are not based on empirical evidence.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

4. Shelley wants her grandma to keep in touch through e-mail but her grandma says, “Oh, Shelley, you know that you can’t teach an old dog new tricks!” If Shelley has been studying the problems with popular beliefs about psychological phenomena, how should she respond?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Popular beliefs and sayings have often been refuted by scientific research.
* Before accepting a popular proverb as true, it would be important to look at empirical evidence.
* Many popular proverbs contradict each other because they are not based on empirical evidence.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

5. A fortune teller reads Haifa’s palm and tells Haifa that she will fall in love during spring break when she travels to Cancun. As a critical thinker enrolled in a General Psychology class, how would Haifa react to this news? What critical thinking guidelines would be important for her to consider?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Fortune telling is pseudoscience, not based on empirical evidence.
* Important critical thinking guidelines to consider are “Examine the evidence,” “Analyze assumptions and biases,” and “Avoid emotional reasoning.”

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

6. Describe what it means to be a critical thinker.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence rather than emotion or anecdote.
* Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments and to resist claims that have no support.
* They realize that criticizing an argument is not the same as criticizing the person making it.
* Critical thinking includes the ability to be creative and constructive—the ability to come up with alternative explanations for events, think of implications of research findings, and apply new knowledge to social and personal problems.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits, and also why it should guide everyday judgments and decision making.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. List eight guidelines for critical thinking.

Answer: The eight guidelines for critical thinking are:

* Ask questions and be willing to wonder.
* Define your terms.
* Examine the evidence.
* Analyze assumptions and biases.
* Avoid emotional reasoning.
* Don’t oversimplify.
* Consider other interpretations.
* Tolerate uncertainty.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

8. One common form of oversimplification is “argument by anecdote.” Explain the meaning of this statement and provide an example.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

* Argument by anecdote means generalizing from a personal experience or from a few examples to everyone.
* Anecdotes are often the source of stereotyping.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. Hank demands that his psychology professor give him a yes-or-no answer to the question, “Do violent movies cause adolescents to become more aggressive?” When the professor explains the complicated evidence, Hank says, “You are evading the issue!” What critical thinking guideline does Hank need to take into consideration? Support your choice with information from the textbook.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key point.

* The important critical thinking guideline here is “Tolerate uncertainty.”
* Sometimes there is little or no evidence available to examine.
* Sometimes the evidence permits only tentative conclusions.
* Sometimes the evidence seems strong enough to permit conclusions until, exasperatingly, new evidence throws our beliefs into disarray.

Critical thinkers are willing to accept this state of uncertainty.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What Your Know

10. Explain why the textbook authors call the theory of phrenology a classic pseudoscience. Provide examples that support this assessment.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Phrenology was not based on empirical evidence.
* When a prediction based on bumps on the head predicted a behavior (such as stealing) that did not fit an individual, it was explained away by arguing that other positive traits held the behavior in check.
* Phrenology became extremely popular because it offered quick analyses of behavior and even programs for overcoming deficiencies.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.A Discuss some of the pre-psychological approaches to explaining psychological topics, from ancient times through the early 1800s.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concept

11. Why is Wilhelm Wundt especially revered by psychologists?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Wilhelm Wundt founded the first formal psychology laboratory.
* He was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science.
* His laboratory was the first to publish psychology research results in a scholarly journal.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.B Explain Wilhelm Wundt’s contributions to the birth of modern psychology.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. During the early decades of psychology’s existence as a formal discipline, three schools of psychological thought became popular. What were these three schools of thought and what became of each of them over time?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Structuralism was the analysis of sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements based on Wundt’s method of introspection. Structuralism died out in the early years of psychology.
* Functionalism, founded by William James, emphasized the purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description. Functionalism also died out as a separate school of psychology, but its emphasis on the causes and consequences of behavior continued to influence the development of psychology as a science.
* Psychoanalysis was both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy that stressed the role of the unconscious mind and its hidden conflicts and wishes in influencing our behavior. Psychoanalysis is not accepted by most empirically-oriented psychologists, but remains an active, though highly controversial, school of psychology today.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

13. The structuralists had an intensive program of research in Germany and the United States. What became of this school of psychology? What challenges did the structuralists encounter?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Structuralism died out in the early years of psychology.
* A major challenge faced by structuralism was the fact that individual introspectors often produced conflicting reports.
* Another problem was that after something has been described, there does not appear to be much left to do.
* Critics pointed out that Wundt's technique of trained introspection was too subjective for a reliable methodology.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

14. Why did William James argue that the structuralist approach was a waste of time? What school of psychology did he promote?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* James argued that searching for the building blocks of the mind was a waste of time because the brain and mind are constantly changing.
* James was a leader in the functionalist school of psychology.
* Functionalism emphasized the purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

15. How was Darwin’s theory of evolution inspirational to the functionalists?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Darwin had argued that a biologist’s job is not merely to describe, say, the puffed-out chest of a pigeon or the drab markings of a lizard, but also to figure out how these attributes enhance survival.
* Similarly, the functionalists wanted to know how specific behaviors and mental processes help a person or animal adapt to the environment, so they looked for underlying causes and practical consequences of these behaviors and processes.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

16. List and define the four major perspectives in modern psychology.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behavior, feelings, and thoughts.
* The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect a person’s (or a nonhuman animal’s) actions.
* The cognitive perspective emphasizes what goes on in people’s heads—how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs.
* The sociocultural perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual, forces that shape every aspect of behavior.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. The learning perspective is adhered to by two different types of psychologists: behaviorists and social-cognitive learning theorists. Compare these two types of learning theory advocates.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Behaviorists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviors.
* Behaviorists do not invoke mind or mental states to explain behavior. They study only observable behavior.
* Social-cognitive learning theorists combine elements of behaviorism with research on thoughts, values, expectations, and intentions.
* Social-cognitive learning theorists believe that people learn not only by adapting their behavior to the environment, but also by imitating others and by thinking about the events happening around them.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

18. Sociocultural psychologists use an interesting metaphor in regard to humans and culture. They describe people as similar to fish! Fish are unaware that they live in water, so obvious is water in their lives. Explain why sociocultural psychologists use this metaphor.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Our social and cultural environment is the “water” in which we “swim” every day.
* We are largely unaware of the tremendous influence of our social and cultural environment on our behavior, just as a fish is unaware of the water in which it swims.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

19. As women began to enter psychology in greater numbers in the early 1970s, they began to document evidence of a pervasive bias in the research methods that were being used. Describe the biases that these feminist psychologists documented.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Many studies used only men as subjects.
* Topics such as menstruation, motherhood, the dynamics of power and sexuality in relationships, definitions of masculinity and femininity, gender roles, and sexist attitudes had largely been ignored.
* They showed how research has often been used to justify the lower status of women and other disadvantaged groups.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.B Describe how feminism influenced psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

20. The professional activities of psychologists fall into three broad categories. Describe and give examples of each of these three types of professional activities.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Psychologists teach and do research in a variety of pure and applied areas in colleges and universities.
* Psychologists provide mental health services (e.g., clinical and counseling psychologists) in settings such as private practice, mental-health clinics, and hospitals.
* Psychologists conduct research and apply the findings of psychology in nonacademic settings such as business, sports, government, law, and the military.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21. What is the difference between basic research and applied research?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Basic research involves seeking knowledge for its own sake.
* Applied research involves finding practical uses of basic psychological knowledge.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

22. Alexandra and Holly both plan to become clinical psychologists, although Alexandra is applying to graduate schools to pursue a PhD and Holly plans to earn a PsyD. What different experiences and requirements are each likely to encounter in earning their graduate degrees?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Alexandra will undergo training both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner. She will have to complete a dissertation.
* Holly’s training will emphasize professional practice. She will probably not be required to complete a dissertation, though she may have to complete a major study.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

24. Clinical psychologists and psychiatrists do similar work, but their training differs and they tend to focus on different causes of mental disorders. Contrast the training and approach to therapy between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Clinical psychologists usually complete 4–5 years of graduate work in psychology and an internship, earning a PhD, PsyD, or EdD degree.
* Clinical psychologists focus on the diagnosis, treatment, and study of mental and emotional problems. They primarily use some form of psychotherapy in treating people with psychological disorders.
* Psychiatrists are trained as MDs and complete a three-year residency in psychiatry. They focus on the treatment of emotional disorders, especially the most severe disorders.
* Psychiatrists are more likely to focus on possible biological causes of mental disorders and treat these problems with medication.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.A Distinguish basic psychology and applied psychology, and summarize the kinds of research that various psychologists might conduct.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

25. The authors point out that people may be a little “fuzzy” about psychological careers because psychologists contribute to their communities in so many different ways. Describe three ways that psychologists make these contributions.

Answer: A good answer will include at least three of the following key points.

* Psychologists consult with companies to improve worker satisfaction and productivity.
* They establish programs to improve race relations and reduce ethnic tensions.
* They advise commissions on how pollution and noise affect mental health.
* They do rehabilitation training for people who are physically or mentally disabled.
* They educate judges and juries about eyewitness testimony.
* They assist the police in emergencies involving hostages or disturbed persons.
* They conduct public-opinion surveys.
* They run suicide-prevention hotlines.
* They help coaches improve the athletic performance of their teams.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.C Give examples of three ways in which psychologists contribute to their communities.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level:

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**Essay Questions**

1. Shane is eager to buy an Electro-Neural Stimulator so that he can get both halves of his brain working at peak efficiency by exam time. Based on what you have read about similar products, how should you respond to his plans?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key point.

* Its marketing uses a veneer of psychological and scientific-sounding terminology.
* It promises a quick fix.
* It is important to look for the empirical evidence for such a device before wasting your money on it.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

2. In recent decades, the public’s appetite for pseudoscience has grown. Describe two examples of this “pop psychology” and then analyze the differences between psychology and pseudoscience.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points. Specific examples may vary.

* Possible Example 1: Many self-help books are available in bookstores that purport to help you find personal growth and success in life.
* Possible Example 2: Playing on the modern consumer’s love of technology, a variety of electrical gizmos have been marketed with the promise that they will get both halves of your brain working at their peak.
* Pseudoscience is based on popular opinion and promises easy fixes to life's problems.
* Scientific psychology is based on empirical evidence.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B Provide examples of pseudoscience, psychobabble, popular opinion, and “plain old common sense” related to psychological topics, and describe how scientific psychology would address such claims.

Topic: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

3. One of the guidelines of critical thinking is “Don’t Oversimplify.” What does this mean? Create your own example of an argument by anecdote.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

* Critical thinkers look beyond the obvious, resist easy generalizations, and reject either–or thinking.
* Argument by anecdote involves generalizing from a personal experience or a few examples.
* An example should be given that shows how a person might generalize from a personal experience to all people.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

4. Many people don’t realize that just as the body needs exercise to stay in shape, clear thinking requires effort and practice. Name and give an example of each of the eight guidelines to critical thinking.

Answer: A good answer will provide an example for each of the eight guidelines for critical thinking:

* Ask questions and be willing to wonder.
* Define your terms.
* Examine the evidence.
* Analyze assumptions and biases.
* Avoid emotional reasoning.
* Don’t oversimplify.
* Consider other interpretations.
* Tolerate uncertainty

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.B List eight important critical-thinking guidelines, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.

Topic: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. Describe the three schools of psychological thought that became popular when psychology emerged as a discipline, including the major theorists associated with each school as well as the goal of each of these perspectives.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Structuralism was the analysis of sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements based on Wundt’s method of introspection.
* Wilhelm Wundt and E. B. Titchener were leaders in the structuralist school of psychology.
* Structuralism died out in the early years of psychology.
* Functionalism, founded by William James, emphasized the purpose of behavior, as opposed to its analysis and description.
* Functionalism also died out as a separate school of psychology, but its emphasis on the causes and consequences of behavior continued to influence the development of psychology as a science.
* Psychoanalysis was both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy that stressed the role of the unconscious mind and its hidden conflicts and wishes in influencing our behavior.
* Psychoanalysis was founded by Sigmund Freud.
* Psychoanalysis is not accepted by most empirically-oriented psychologists, but remains an active, though highly controversial, school of psychology today.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3.C Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.

Topic: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. Describe social-cognitive learning theory and the sociocultural perspective of psychology. What is the difference between the two approaches?

Answer: A good answer will include:

* Social-cognitive learning theory is part of the Learning Perspective.
* Social-cognitive learning theorists combine elements of behaviorism with research on thoughts, values, expectations, and intentions.
* Social-cognitive learning theorists believe that people learn not only by adapting their behavior to the environment, but also by observing and imitating others and by thinking about the events happening around them.
* The Sociocultural Perspective is one of the four major perspectives in psychology.
* The Sociocultural Perspective is a psychological approach that emphasizes social and cultural influences on behavior.
* The Sociocultural Perspective includes social psychologists and cultural psychologists.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4.A List and describe the four major perspectives in psychology.

Topic: The Major Perspectives in Psychology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

7. To most people, the word psychologist conjures up an image of a therapist listening intently to a client. But not all psychologists do clinical work. Describe the different professional activities of psychologists with doctorates. Include examples of work in each of the three general categories.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

* Clinical psychologist: Diagnoses, treats, and/or studies mental and emotional problems, both mild and severe; has a PhD, an EdD, or a PsyD.
* Psychoanalyst: Practices psychoanalysis; has specific training in this approach after an advanced degree (usually, but not
* always, an MD or a PhD); may treat any kind of emotional disorder or pathology.
* Psychiatrist: Does work similar to that of a clinical psychologist, but is likely to take a more biological approach; can prescribe medicine; has a medical degree (MD) with a specialty in psychiatry.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5.B Compare the training and work settings of different psychological practitioners, such as counselors, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists.

Topic: What Psychologists Do

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**Integrative Essay Questions: Linking the Chapters**

1. Tara cannot believe what she reads about anger: “… depending on the circumstances, sometimes it is helpful to express your feelings, but sometimes venting your anger makes everything worse.” Tara finds this difficult to accept because she has been told over and over that it is healthy to “ventilate” her anger. Based on your reading of Chapter 1 and Chapter 2, design a research study that Tara could conduct in order to examine this issue.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* All subjects in the study would be exposed to a situation that makes them angry and would rate their anger.
* Subjects would be randomly assigned to an experimental or a control group.
* Subjects in the control group would not be allowed to vent their anger.
* Subjects in the experimental group would be allowed to express their anger to another person.
* Afterwards, all subjects would rate their feelings of anger and well-being.
* Results for the control group and experimental group would be compared.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1.B.B: List eight important critical thinking guidelines and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology. LO 2.4.A: Contrast an independent variable from a dependent variable and give an example of each concept in a psychology experiment.

Topic: Chapter 1: Thinking Critically and Creatively About Psychology; Chapter 2: Experiments: Hunting for Causes

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

2. In the description of biological psychology, researchers note that evolutionary psychology follows in the tradition of functionalism. Integrate your knowledge of Chapters 1 and 3, providing supportive evidence for this statement.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Evolutionary psychology is based on Darwin’s ideas of survival of the fittest.
* New characteristics that are adaptive (that is, characteristics that allow an organism to live and reproduce successfully in a particular environment) will be passed on to future generations.
* The emphasis is on determining the function of various physical and behavioral characteristics.
* Functionalism is also interested in determining how the mind functions and, in particular, how it helps us to adapt to a particular environment.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2.A.C: Compare the three early psychologies of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalysis, and identify the major thinkers who promoted each of these schools of thought.; LO 3.2.A Explain how natural selection contributes to changes in gene frequencies in a population.

Topic: Chapter 1: Psychology’s Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory; Chapter 3: The Genetics of Similarity

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts