

Chapter 1

1. According to the definition offered in your textbook, psychology is the science of:

- A. the human mind.
- B. human and animal behavior.
- C. thinking, feeling, and motivation.
- D. behavior and the mind.

Answer: D

2. Psychology is the science of *behavior* and the *mind*. Behavior refers to:

- A. the observable actions of a person or animal.
- B. an individual's sensations, perceptions, memories, thoughts, dreams, motives, emotional feelings, and other subjective experiences.
- C. the parts of the brain that serve specific functions in the production of mental experience.
- D. adolescent brain function.

Answer: A

3. Individual's sensations, memories, emotional feelings, motives, dreams, thoughts, and other subjective experiences refer to the:

- A. soul.
- B. body.
- C. spirit.
- D. mind.

Answer: D

4. If psychology can be defined as the science of behavior and the mind, why are the data in psychology always drawn from behavior?

- A. Behavior can be influenced by physiology but the mind cannot.
- B. Behavior can be influenced by the environment but the mind cannot.
- C. Behavior can be observed but the mind cannot.
- D. All of the answers are correct.

Answer: C

5. Psychologists study the mind by observing behavior because:

- A. the mind is observable but cannot be explained.
- B. psychologists are all behaviorists.
- C. behavior can be observed but the mind cannot.
- D. behavior is the result of the environment but the mind is not.

Answer: C

6. The founder of scientific psychology is considered to be _____, in part because he founded the first university-based psychology laboratory.

- A. René Descartes
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Ivan Pavlov
- D. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: D

7. Wilhelm Wundt is credited as the founder of scientific psychology because he:

- A. coined the term "psychology."
- B. was the first to conduct psychological research on reflexes.
- C. published the first textbook that defined psychology as a science and opened the first university-based psychology laboratory.
- D. was the first theorist to consider the role of physiology in psychological processes.

Answer: C

8. The philosophical belief that human beings consist of both a physical body and a nonphysical soul is known as:

- A. reflexology.
- B. nativism.
- C. dualism.
- D. topographical organization.

Answer: C

9. _____ is the philosophical theory that two distinct systems—the material body and the immaterial soul—are involved in the control of behavior.

- A. Dualism
- B. Materialism
- C. Empiricism
- D. Nativism

Answer: A

10. According to the theory of dualism, behavior is controlled by the:

- A. mind and the brain.
- B. heart and the will.
- C. body and the soul.
- D. brain and the muscles.

Answer: C

11. René Descartes was a:

- A. dualist.
- B. fundamentalist.
- C. cognitivist.

- D. monist.

Answer: A

12. In his view of dualism, Descartes believed that any behavior common to both human beings and nonhuman animals must be produced by the _____ and not the _____.

- A. muscles; sense organs
 B. body; soul
 C. sense organs; muscles
 D. soul; body

Answer: B

13. Why did Descartes' version of dualism suggest that it is possible to study behavior scientifically?

- A. Descartes proposed that all human behaviors are produced by the interaction of body and soul.
 B. Descartes proposed that behaviors common to both human beings and animals are produced by the body alone.
 C. Descartes proposed that the soul does not exist outside the body.
 D. Descartes proposed that the body controls movement by physical means and the soul controls thought by nonphysical means.

Answer: B

14. What aspect of Descartes' version of dualism helped pave the way to a scientific psychology?

- A. his belief in a nonphysical soul that influences observable behavior in accordance with natural laws
 B. his belief that human thought could be studied scientifically
 C. his emphasis on the role of the body and its ability to control behavior mechanically
 D. his view that all of human behavior is purely reflexive, carried out by stimulus-response connections in the nervous system

Answer: C

15. Where did Descartes believe the soul was housed?

- A. the pineal body
 B. the prefrontal cortex
 C. the hypothalamus
 D. the heart

Answer: A

16. What limitation makes Descartes' theory of dualism unacceptable to most contemporary psychologists?

- A. The body is described as a physical machine that operates according to natural law.
 B. Thought and thought-related phenomena are not accessible to scientific study.
 C. Many actions are described in terms of reflexes.

- D. The organ in which Descartes claimed the soul resides does not in fact exist.

Answer: B

17. *Materialism* is credited to which philosopher?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
 B. René Descartes
 C. Socrates
 D. Immanuel Kant

Answer: A

18. Thomas Hobbes argued that the spirit and soul are meaningless concepts and nothing exists but matter and energy. This philosophy is known as:

- A. materialism.
 B. behaviorism.
 C. dualism.
 D. empiricism.

Answer: A

19. Thomas Hobbes's philosophy that all human behavior can in theory be understood in terms of physical processes in the body, especially the brain is known as:

- A. empiricism.
 B. nativism.
 C. structuralism.
 D. materialism.

Answer: D

20. Which aspect of Hobbes's philosophy of materialism could be considered a precursor to a science of psychology?

- A. the belief that the soul is a physical entity residing in the brain
 B. the reasoning that if physical effects can be caused only by matter and energy, then the soul, which is nonmaterial, must be pure energy
 C. the belief that thought is a result of physical processes in the brain
 D. the belief that even though the soul is intangible, its influence on the body is tangible and can therefore be studied scientifically

Answer: C

21. Hobbes's materialism proposed that:

- A. the nonphysical soul resides in the brain, where it receives sensory information and produces voluntary choices and actions.
 B. the soul is a meaningless concept and that apparently voluntary choices are the result of mechanistic operations of the body and brain.

- C. the soul has a physical presence within the brain, which we now call the mind, and that voluntary choices and actions are the result of interactions between mind and body.
- D. nothing exists in pure form and that voluntary choices and actions result when conflicting material from body and mind collide.

Answer: B

22. When Bill asked his psychology professor to describe the free will of the soul, the professor responded, "There is no such thing as a soul; all that exists is matter and energy." The professor's response suggests that she believes in the philosophy known as:

- A. dualism.
- B. nativism.
- C. materialism.
- D. reflexology.

Answer: C

23. Proposed in the 19th century, _____ refers to the notion that specific parts of the brain serve specific roles in the control of mental experience and behavior.

- A. localization of function
- B. empiricism
- C. reflexology
- D. materialism

Answer: A

24. Physiological research in the nineteenth century led to the position that people experience vision when one part of the brain is active and hearing when another part is active. This research led to the concept of _____, which refers to the idea that _____.

- A. reflexology; every human action is initiated by stimuli in the environment
- B. empiricism; all human knowledge and thought are derived from the patterning and association of sensory experiences
- C. behaviorism; all behavior can be understood in terms of its relation to observable events in the environment rather than to hypothetical events within the individual
- D. localization of function; specific parts of the brain serve specific functions in the control of mental experience and behavior

Answer: D

25. What physiological concept proposed that different sensory experiences excite different parts of the brain?

- A. localization of function
- B. superego
- C. empiricism
- D. levels of analysis

Answer: A

- 26.** What was the significance of evidence published by the nineteenth-century scientist Paul Broca that loss of the ability to speak is linked to damage in a specific area of the brain?
- A.** It refuted the idea that mental processes interact to produce behavior.
 - B.** It supported the idea that only humans can use language.
 - C.** It suggested the idea that different parts of the brain serve different mental functions.
 - D.** It refuted the concept of localization of function in the brain.

Answer: C

- 27.** Broca's area is an example of:
- A.** localization of function.
 - B.** mental retardation.
 - C.** isolationism.
 - D.** gerontology.

Answer: A

- 28.** Which philosophical movement claimed that the human mind consists of elementary ideas that originate from sensory experience?
- A.** nativism
 - B.** empiricism
 - C.** dualism
 - D.** interactionism

Answer: B

- 29.** Thomas Hobbes's ideas helped initiate the school of thought known as empiricism, which held as its central belief that:
- A.** elementary ideas are innate to the human mind and do not need to be gained through experience.
 - B.** all human knowledge and thought ultimately derive from sensory experience.
 - C.** observable actions of people and other animals should be studied, but not sensory experiences.
 - D.** the relationship between human thought and experiences cannot be established.

Answer: B

- 30.** How did the empiricists view thought?
- A.** Thought is a product of free will, which can be expressed in the physical world.
 - B.** Thought is simply a flow of ideas.
 - C.** Thought develops from knowledge that is innate to the human mind.
 - D.** Thought is a reflection of the person's experience in the physical world.

Answer: D

- 31.** Because Jordan often drinks coffee while eating bagels and reading the newspaper, the thought of one of these things also makes Jordan think about the others. Aristotle and many others since his

time would explain this phenomenon in terms of the:

- A. concept of localization of function.
- B. law of association by contiguity.
- C. theory of reflexology.
- D. law of association by similarity.

Answer: B

32. What does the law of association by contiguity mean?

- A. When a person experiences two events at the same time or one right after the other, those two events will become associated in the person's mind.
- B. We learn to associate different types of information by being continuously exposed to them.
- C. We associate two events or two types of stimuli by their similarity to each other.
- D. We associate new information with information we already know based on past experiences.

Answer: A

33. What psychological school of thought claims that all knowledge is based upon sensory experience?

- A. empiricism
- B. nativism
- C. reflexology
- D. neurology

Answer: A

34. According to empiricists, the most basic operating principle of the mind's machinery is the _____, which means that two events experienced together will be linked in the person's mind so that the thought of one event will tend to elicit the thought of the other.

- A. theory of a priori knowledge
- B. law of association by similarity
- C. theory of topographical organization
- D. law of association by contiguity

Answer: D

35. Which of the following correctly represents the influence of empiricist philosophy on psychology?

- A. Many contemporary psychologists share the belief that some knowledge is inborn and does not have to be acquired from experience.
- B. Empiricism inspired Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov, whose work played a critical role in the development of cognitive psychology.
- C. Most psychologists continue to be interested in the effects of experience on one's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.
- D. Empiricism had intuitive appeal for early psychologists, but has no real application in the field today.

Answer: C

36. Which philosophy was the most supportive for the idea of genetic explanations?

- A. materialism
- B. empiricism
- C. nativism
- D. law of association by contiguity

Answer: C

37. What is nativism?

- A. the study of organisms in their natural environment
- B. being prejudiced against foreigners
- C. the idea that knowledge comes from our sensory experiences of the world around us
- D. the idea that some knowledge is inborn in the human mind and does not have to be learned by experience

Answer: D

38. The view that elementary ideas are innate to the human mind and are not gained through experience is known as:

- A. empiricism.
- B. dualism.
- C. nativism.
- D. materialism.

Answer: C

39. Nativism may be thought of as the opposite of:

- A. empiricism.
- B. cognitive psychology.
- C. physiological psychology.
- D. dualism.

Answer: A

40. Immanuel Kant distinguished between _____ knowledge, which is built into the human brain and does not have to be learned, and _____ knowledge, which is gained from experience.

- A. a priori; a posteriori
- B. nativist; empiricist
- C. empiricist; nativist
- D. a posteriori; a priori

Answer: A

41. What is the difference between a priori knowledge and a posteriori knowledge?

- A. A priori is innate and a posteriori is learned.
- B. There is no difference.
- C. A priori is learned and a posteriori is innate.
- D. A priori is past knowledge and a posteriori is future knowledge.

Answer: A

42. After watching his infant son consistently reach for the largest of three piles of marbles, Tyler begins to think that babies may possess an inborn quantitative understanding. His belief is most consistent with the philosophical view known as:

- A. empiricism.
- B. dualism.
- C. nativism.
- D. reflexology.

Answer: C

43. The fact that a piece of paper cannot learn is used to support which theory?

- A. nativism
- B. empiricism
- C. materialism
- D. behaviorism

Answer: A

44. Which type of knowledge did Kant say is built into the human brain and does not have to be learned?

- A. level of analysis
- B. a posteriori knowledge
- C. natural selection
- D. a priori knowledge

Answer: D

45. Who was the naturalist scientist who wrote *The Origin of Species* and proposed that natural selection leads to the evolution of behavioral tendencies that promote survival and reproduction?

- A. Wilhelm Wundt
- B. Thomas Hobbes
- C. Charles Darwin
- D. René Descartes

Answer: C

46. One of Darwin's key ideas is that, because of natural selection, animals have an inborn tendency to behave in ways that help them to:

- A. use the least amount of energy.
- B. individually select from various natural alternatives.
- C. learn from their parents.
- D. survive and reproduce.

Answer: D

47. Charles Darwin's study of functions of behavior differed from others because Darwin studied:

- A. the neural mechanisms of the behavior.
- B. in which ways an organism's behavior helps it to survive and reproduce.
- C. lawful relationships between behavior and the environment.
- D. the social skills of animals.

Answer: B

48. Darwin's concept of natural selection is most important for psychologists interested in the _____ of behavior.

- A. functions
- B. structure
- C. limitations
- D. variation

Answer: A

49. How did the contributions of Charles Darwin help make the world ripe for psychology?

- A. He advanced the idea that specific parts of the brain serve specific functions in the production of mental experience and behavior.
- B. He helped convince people that humans are part of the natural world and can be analyzed in the same way as nonhuman species.
- C. He was the first to conceptualize the mechanical control of movement as reflexes, or involuntary responses to stimuli.
- D. He was the first to challenge the church's view that the human soul could not be studied scientifically.

Answer: B

50. If someone is constantly angry and rude and you say it is because his friends always act the same way, what level of analysis are you using?

- A. social
- B. genetic
- C. cognitive
- D. evolutionary

Answer: A

51. The phrase "level of analysis" may include all the following except the:

- A. social level.
- B. evolutionary level.
- C. tolerance level.
- D. developmental level.

Answer: C

52. What does “level of analysis” refer to according to the book?

- A. the number of mental constructs at a given moment in time
- B. the type of casual process that is referred to in explaining some phenomenon
- C. how thoroughly a psychologist observes a given behavior
- D. the rate at which a PET scan analyses brain waves

Answer: B

53. Researchers who specialize in understanding how the nervous system produces the specific type of experience or behavior being studied are called:

- A. behavioral neuroscientists.
- B. behavioral geneticists.
- C. evolutionary psychologists.
- D. cognitive psychologists.

Answer: A

54. Researchers who focus on individual neurons or small groups of neurons to determine how their characteristics contribute to psychological capacities are:

- A. behavioral neuroscientists.
- B. genetic scientists.
- C. cognitive scientists.
- D. nativists.

Answer: A

55. Of the following methods to study jealousy, which would a behavioral neuroscientist most likely utilize?

- A. a maze construction into which two rats are put, and the second rat, in order to reach the reward/reinforcer, may only observe the other rat eat it
- B. a modification of genes in an effort to observe effect on jealousy
- C. an examination of forms and consequences of jealousy to identify possible benefits for reproduction
- D. a preliminary mapping of specific brain areas, in order to learn which of these areas are more active during a jealous state

Answer: D

56. Which of the following approaches would a behavioral geneticist most likely take in order to understand the factors involved in sexual jealousy?

- A. Examine people who have suffered damage to brain areas that are thought to play a role in jealousy to determine if they have any deficits in the experience of jealousy.
- B. Investigate how jealousy functions to promote long-term mating bonds, such as reducing competition for one's mate.
- C. Identify how jealous reactions that are effective in obtaining rewards may increase in frequency with experience, and how ineffective reactions may decrease.
- D. Measure the degree to which identical twins are similar in jealousy as compared to same-sex nonidentical twins.

Answer: D

57. Who would use Darwin's theories most directly?

- A. an evolutionary psychologist
- B. a neural psychologist
- C. a social psychologist
- D. a cognitive psychologist

Answer: A

58. Which area of psychology would best explain behavior in terms of past experiences with the environment?

- A. cognitive
- B. learning
- C. social
- D. evolutionary

Answer: B

59. Suppose Dr. Schlesinger is investigating food aversions that some women develop while pregnant. She's particularly interested in the aversion to green vegetables and has hypothesized that this aversion has survival benefits, given that plants can contain toxins harmful to developing fetuses. These research interests suggest that Dr. Schlesinger is most likely a(n):

- A. developmental psychologist.
- B. behavioral neuroscientist.
- C. evolutionary psychologist.
- D. learning psychologist.

Answer: C

60. The term _____ refers to information in the mind.

- A. level of analysis
- B. behavior
- C. cognition
- D. reflexology

Answer: C

61. The study of information that is stored and activated by the brain, such as beliefs, thoughts, or forms of memory, is part of which branch of psychology?

- A.** behavioral
- B.** cognitive
- C.** physiological
- D.** epigenetic

Answer: B

62. In his research, Dr. Madden attempts to relate learning experiences directly to behavioral changes and is relatively unconcerned with the mental processes that mediate such relationships. Dr. Madden is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- A.** cognitive
- B.** learning
- C.** developmental
- D.** evolutionary

Answer: B

63. A psychologist is researching how children of different backgrounds process and retain information. This type of research is:

- A.** cognitive.
- B.** social.
- C.** developmental.
- D.** neurological.

Answer: A

64. To a learning psychologist, experience in the environment leads to a change in _____, whereas to a cognitive psychologist, experience in the environment leads to a change in _____.

- A.** knowledge or beliefs, which then leads to behavior change; behavior
- B.** survival or reproductive benefits; brain regions that process the experience
- C.** behavior; knowledge or beliefs, which then leads to behavior change
- D.** brain regions that process the experience; survival or reproductive benefits

Answer: C

65. Cognitive psychology is best characterized as the study of:

- A.** the physiological mechanisms in the brain and elsewhere that mediate behavior and psychological experiences.
- B.** how various forms of mental information guide behavior and experience.
- C.** the various mental and/or emotional disorders that trouble people.
- D.** the manner in which changes in behavior are directly related to changes in the environment.

Answer: B

66. Annie uses computer models to study how people acquire, organize, remember, and use knowledge about video games to guide their behavior when playing. Annie is probably a _____ psychologist.

- A. cognitive
- B. cultural
- C. learning
- D. social

Answer: A

67. Logan is interested in how the processing and organization of memories involving people of other races might contribute to prejudiced beliefs and behaviors. She is looking for a _____ explanation of prejudice.

- A. cognitive
- B. cultural
- C. social
- D. learning

Answer: A

68. Which type of psychologist would be interested in the number of teenagers who started smoking cigarettes due to their group of friends who are also smokers?

- A. social psychologist
- B. behavioral psychologist
- C. evolutionary psychologist
- D. cultural psychologist

Answer: A

69. A psychologist attempts to understand why people are more likely to help in an emergency situation when there are only a few other individuals present at the scene versus when they are part of a large crowd. Understanding the influence that other people and beliefs about other people have on an individual's behavior is most consistent with a _____ level of analysis.

- A. cultural
- B. cognitive
- C. social
- D. learning

Answer: C

70. Social psychology is the study of:

- A. how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by others.
- B. how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of groups are influenced by their cultural heritage.
- C. how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by their cultural heritage.

- D. All of the answers are correct.

Answer: A

- 71.** Pat is conducting a laboratory study of human conformity behavior. Pat is interested in how the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others affects conformity. Pat's field is most likely _____ psychology.
- A. social
 - B. cultural
 - C. cognitive
 - D. learning

Answer: A

- 72.** Jim is conducting a series of experiments on obedience. His interest in the processes through which people are influenced by other people is consistent with _____ psychology.
- A. developmental
 - B. clinical
 - C. cognitive
 - D. social

Answer: D

- 73.** The school of psychology that emphasizes how the general psychological processes of an individual are influenced by other people at a given point in time is called _____ psychology.
- A. cultural
 - B. social
 - C. developmental
 - D. clinical

Answer: B

- 74.** Annette is conducting research on the psychological differences among people living in different parts of the world. She is interested in how people's thoughts, feelings, and behavior are influenced by where they live. According to your textbook, Annette most likely would describe herself as a _____ psychologist.
- A. cognitive
 - B. social
 - C. developmental
 - D. cultural

Answer: D

- 75.** Stacey traveled to three different countries to study the differences among people and the ways by which people's thoughts, feelings, and behavior are influenced specifically by their societies. Stacey is probably interested in _____ psychology.

- A. cultural
- B. cognitive
- C. evolutionary
- D. social

Answer: A

76. Andreina, a cultural psychologist, would be most interested in studying:

- A. differences in discipline styles among parents from three countries.
- B. aggressive drives contained in the unconscious minds of prisoners housed at a local prison.
- C. teachers' ability to foster their students' creativity in a rural kindergarten classroom.
- D. the reasons people give for going to art museums.

Answer: A

77. A cultural psychologist would most likely investigate jealousy by:

- A. emphasizing the immediate social influences that act on individuals and affect their beliefs about jealousy.
- B. examining significant differences in romantic and sexual behavior across different countries.
- C. describing age-related changes in jealousy that correspond with age-related changes in social relationships.
- D. focusing on how people's knowledge or beliefs about jealousy cause them to engage in specific behaviors with their romantic partner.

Answer: B

78. Which explanations for behavior document and describe the typical age differences that occur in how people act and think?

- A. developmental explanations
- B. social explanations
- C. cultural explanations
- D. evolutionary explanations

Answer: A

79. Keenia is interested in comparing young children, older children, and adolescents in terms of their beliefs about the role of the brain in such processes as memory, intelligence, and emotion. Given her interest in typical age-related changes in beliefs, Keenia is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- A. social
- B. learning
- C. cultural
- D. developmental

Answer: D

80. James has baby-sat for children of all ages and has always felt that he could accurately predict

some aspects of behavior simply by the age of the child. Which of the following psychology specialties, discussed in the text, do you think James would be best suited for, based only on this information?

- A. clairvoyant psychology
- B. cognitive psychology
- C. evolutionary psychology
- D. developmental psychology

Answer: D

81. Certain specialties within psychology, such as sensory psychology, perceptual psychology, and the psychology of motivation, do not correspond to the different levels of analysis discussed in your textbook because they:

- A. are such small and highly specialized areas of study that they do not employ any of these levels of analysis.
- B. are more appropriately classified under the spectrum of disciplines known as the natural sciences.
- C. might use any or all of psychology's levels of analysis to understand the specific topics they study.
- D. were important areas of study when psychology first emerged as a discipline, but are not actively pursued in contemporary psychology.

Answer: C

82. As an academic discipline, according to the text, psychology fits most comfortably:

- A. among the social sciences.
- B. among the natural sciences.
- C. among the humanities.
- D. as a field that bridges social sciences, natural sciences, and the humanities.

Answer: D

83. What philosophical developments helped to create an intellectual atmosphere in which a scientific psychology could emerge?

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Answer:

84. Discuss Darwin's basic ideas and their influence on psychology.

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Answer:

85. Choose three of the levels of analysis described in Chapter 1 of the text and compare them in terms of how they approach the subject matter of psychology.

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Answer:

86. Discuss the similarities and differences between learning psychology and cognitive psychology OR social psychology and cultural psychology.

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Answer: