

1. Aristotle suggested that a meal makes us sleepy by causing heat to collect around the
  - A) brain.
  - B) throat.
  - C) heart.
  - D) stomach.
  
2. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
  - A) animal intelligence.
  - B) personality development.
  - C) social influence.
  - D) mental processes.
  
3. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes using
  - A) a biopsychosocial perspective.
  - B) an evolutionary perspective.
  - C) positive psychology.
  - D) scientific methods.
  
4. The early school of thought that used introspection to reveal the mind's makeup was called
  - A) cognitive neuroscience.
  - B) behaviorism.
  - C) structuralism.
  - D) evolutionary psychology.
  
5. Introspection was the basic research tool used by \_\_\_\_\_ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.
  - A) John B. Watson
  - B) Charles Darwin
  - C) Edward Titchener
  - D) B. F. Skinner
  
6. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called
  - A) cognitive neuroscience.
  - B) introspection.
  - C) behaviorism.
  - D) humanistic psychology.

7. Research participants are asked to monitor and report their own immediate sensory reactions to differently colored objects. This research involves a technique known as
- A) behavior genetics.
  - B) psychoanalysis.
  - C) massed practice.
  - D) introspection.
8. The unreliability of \_\_\_\_\_ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.
- A) introspection
  - B) spaced practice
  - C) behaviorism.
  - D) humanistic psychology
9. William James was a prominent American
- A) psychoanalyst.
  - B) behaviorist.
  - C) functionalist.
  - D) psychiatrist.
10. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
- A) adaptive value of thoughts and behaviors.
  - B) component elements of sensory experience.
  - C) disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
  - D) treatment of psychological disorders.
11. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness?
- A) John B. Watson
  - B) Sigmund Freud
  - C) Carl Rogers
  - D) Charles Darwin
12. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to
- A) behaviorism.
  - B) humanistic psychology.
  - C) cognitive neuroscience.
  - D) functionalism.

13. Who was the American philosopher-psychologist who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?
- A) Wilhelm Wundt
  - B) John B. Watson
  - C) Sigmund Freud
  - D) William James
14. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
- A) Jean Piaget
  - B) Margaret Floy Washburn
  - C) Rosalie Rayner
  - D) Mary Whiton Calkins
15. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of
- A) mental processes.
  - B) clinical psychology.
  - C) unconscious motives.
  - D) conditioned responses.
16. From the 1920s into the 1960s, American psychologists emphasized the study of
- A) genetic influences.
  - B) self-esteem.
  - C) conscious thoughts and feelings.
  - D) observable behavior.
17. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
- A) behaviorism.
  - B) cognitive neuroscience.
  - C) humanistic psychology.
  - D) positive psychology.
18. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
- A) science.
  - B) introspection.
  - C) spaced practice.
  - D) applied research.

19. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the introspective study of self-esteem to be
- A) applied research.
  - B) a positive psychology.
  - C) an unscientific method.
  - D) a biopsychosocial approach.
20. John B. Watson is to Edward Titchener as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) biology; environment
  - B) observable behavior; inner sensations
  - C) mental illness; psychiatry
  - D) cognitive perspective; psychoanalytic perspective
21. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?
- A) evolutionary psychology
  - B) Freudian psychology
  - C) behavior genetics
  - D) behaviorism
22. Sherry is often overly generous in sacrificing her time to help others. Her friend suggests that by keeping busy in this way Sherry avoids confronting her own unconscious conflicts. Her friend's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of
- A) evolutionary psychology.
  - B) cognitive neuroscience.
  - C) structuralism.
  - D) Freudian psychology.
23. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as
- A) behaviorism.
  - B) humanistic psychology.
  - C) cognitive neuroscience.
  - D) behavior genetics.
24. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's
- A) childhood memories.
  - B) genetic predispositions.
  - C) unconscious thought processes.
  - D) potential for healthy growth.

25. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
- A) mental processes.
  - B) hereditary influences.
  - C) unconscious motives.
  - D) learned behaviors.
26. The scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information is most central to
- A) clinical psychology.
  - B) humanistic psychology.
  - C) evolutionary psychology.
  - D) cognitive psychology.
27. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between
- A) natural selection and genetic predispositions.
  - B) childhood memories and psychological disorders.
  - C) thought processes and brain functions.
  - D) philosophy and physiology.
28. *Contemporary psychology* is best defined as the science of
- A) conscious and unconscious mental activity.
  - B) observable responses to the environment.
  - C) behavior and mental processes.
  - D) maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.
29. Smiling is to feeling as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) evolution; natural selection
  - B) behavior; mental process
  - C) conscious; unconscious
  - D) nurture; nature
30. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and
- A) economics.
  - B) biology.
  - C) geography.
  - D) sociology.

31. The personality theorist, Sigmund Freud, was an Austrian
- A) chemist.
  - B) physician.
  - C) theologian.
  - D) politician.
32. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist
- A) Edward Bradford Titchener.
  - B) Margaret Floy Washburn.
  - C) William James.
  - D) Jean Piaget.
33. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly
- A) introspective in its methods.
  - B) psychodynamic in its perspective.
  - C) globalized in its influence.
  - D) controversial in its application.
34. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that \_\_\_\_\_ make to the development of psychological traits.
- A) massed practice and spaced practice
  - B) unconscious and conscious motives
  - C) behavior and mental processes
  - D) genes and experience
35. Innate ability is to learned skill as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) observation; introspection
  - B) psychology; psychiatry
  - C) nature; nurture
  - D) behavior; mental processes
36. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or by their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
- A) structuralism and functionalism.
  - B) conscious and unconscious thought.
  - C) observation and introspection.
  - D) nature and nurture.

37. Lissette wonders whether personality differences between her friends who recently moved from Nigeria and those who moved from Thailand result primarily from biological influences or from cultural influences. In this instance, Lissette is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of
- A) neuroscience and cognition.
  - B) nature and nurture.
  - C) behavior and mental processes.
  - D) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
38. Plato's assumption that we inherit character traits and intelligence is most directly relevant to the controversy regarding
- A) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
  - B) observation and introspection.
  - C) nature and nurture.
  - D) basic and applied research.
39. In the context of debates over the origins of psychological traits, nature is to nurture as
- A) Plato is to Aristotle.
  - B) Watson is to Skinner.
  - C) Aristotle is to Plato.
  - D) Skinner is to Watson.
40. Professor McClure believes that young children are frequently able to make morally correct decisions because humans are endowed with an inborn knowledge of basic ethical principles. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of
- A) Aristotle.
  - B) Plato.
  - C) John Locke.
  - D) B. F. Skinner.
41. Who suggested that the mind at birth is a blank sheet upon which experience writes?
- A) Charles Darwin
  - B) René Descartes
  - C) John Locke
  - D) Plato

42. Which seventeenth-century European philosopher believed that some ideas are innate?
- A) John Locke
  - B) Ivan Pavlov
  - C) Edward Titchener
  - D) René Descartes
43. Who highlighted the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?
- A) Plato
  - B) Aristotle
  - C) John Locke
  - D) Charles Darwin
44. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the \_\_\_\_\_ that he encountered.
- A) unconscious thought processes
  - B) species variation
  - C) biopsychosocial approach
  - D) SQ3R method
45. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as
- A) functionalism.
  - B) natural selection.
  - C) behavior genetics.
  - D) structuralism.
46. Natural selection refers to the principle that variations in \_\_\_\_\_ that contribute to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.
- A) learned habits
  - B) inherited traits
  - C) levels of analysis
  - D) cultural practices
47. Exploring how we humans are alike because of our common biology and evolutionary history is the focus of
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
  - B) community psychology.
  - C) behavior genetics.
  - D) evolutionary psychology.



48. Exploring how we humans are diverse because of our differing genes and environments is the focus of
- A) behavior genetics.
  - B) cognitive psychology.
  - C) evolutionary psychology.
  - D) humanistic psychology.
49. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature endows, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with a capacity for
- A) inborn ideas.
  - B) natural selection.
  - C) introspection.
  - D) learning and adaptation.
50. The enduring traditions, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitute their
- A) culture.
  - B) levels of analysis.
  - C) massed practice.
  - D) community psychology.
51. Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for
- A) promoting the testing effect.
  - B) inhibiting introspection.
  - C) discerning human similarities and differences.
  - D) encouraging massed practice.
52. Psychological differences between the genders are
- A) of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
  - B) simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
  - C) no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
  - D) far outweighed by gender similarities.

53. Depression and suicide are more common in today's North American culture than they were in the very different North American culture of nearly a century ago. But in both the past and the more recent cultural settings, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness corresponded with a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that \_\_\_\_\_ often underlie cultural differences in behavior.
- A) genetic differences
  - B) unconscious motives
  - C) early childhood memories
  - D) common psychological processes
54. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive is the major focus of
- A) the psychodynamic perspective.
  - B) positive psychology.
  - C) evolutionary psychology.
  - D) behavior genetics.
55. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different
- A) cognitive functions.
  - B) unconscious motives.
  - C) levels of analysis.
  - D) natural selections.
56. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences integrated within the larger framework of
- A) SQ3R.
  - B) introspection.
  - C) humanistic psychology.
  - D) multiple levels of analysis.
57. Janna has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. Appreciating the complexity of Janna's difficulties requires
- A) introspection.
  - B) psychoanalysis.
  - C) massed practice.
  - D) a biopsychosocial approach.

58. The biopsychosocial approach incorporates different levels of analysis, which
- A) have little value for applied research.
  - B) typically contradict common sense.
  - C) are generally impossible to test scientifically.
  - D) complement one another.
59. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by
- A) environmental circumstances.
  - B) blood chemistry.
  - C) unconscious conflicts.
  - D) subjective interpretations.
60. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?
- A) evolutionary
  - B) behavioral
  - C) psychodynamic
  - D) neuroscience
61. Professor Lopez believes that severe depression results primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain chemistry. Professor Lopez favors a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective on depression.
- A) neuroscience
  - B) psychodynamic
  - C) behavior genetics
  - D) cognitive
62. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?
- A) evolutionary
  - B) cognitive
  - C) behavioral
  - D) social-cultural

63. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?
- A) cognitive
  - B) behavioral
  - C) evolutionary
  - D) social-cultural
64. Professor Crisman believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) social-cultural
  - B) cognitive
  - C) evolutionary
  - D) psychodynamic
65. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?
- A) cognitive
  - B) behavior genetics
  - C) social-cultural
  - D) psychodynamic
66. Professor Brody attempts to measure the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on sexual preferences and behavior patterns. Her research efforts best illustrate the interests of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
  - B) psychodynamic
  - C) behavioral
  - D) cognitive
67. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on
- A) natural selection.
  - B) brain chemistry.
  - C) unconscious conflicts.
  - D) learned behaviors.

68. Mrs. Alfieri believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Alfieri is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
  - B) behavioral
  - C) psychodynamic
  - D) behavior genetics
69. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?
- A) evolutionary
  - B) neuroscience
  - C) behavioral
  - D) behavior genetics
70. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because she frequently praises his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
  - B) neuroscience
  - C) psychodynamic
  - D) behavioral
71. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how
- A) feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
  - B) people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
  - C) behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
  - D) people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
72. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?
- A) behavioral
  - B) cognitive
  - C) neuroscience
  - D) behavior genetics
73. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?
- A) cognitive
  - B) behavioral
  - C) neuroscience
  - D) behavior genetics

74. Which perspective in psychology is most likely to focus on how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures?
- A) evolutionary
  - B) neuroscience
  - C) cognitive
  - D) social-cultural
75. Which perspective would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are encouraged among various ethnic groups?
- A) evolutionary
  - B) psychodynamic
  - C) social-cultural
  - D) neuroscience
76. Dr. Wilson attributes the delinquent behaviors of many teens to the pressures associated with being members of street gangs. Her account best illustrates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
  - B) social-cultural
  - C) neuroscience
  - D) evolutionary
77. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of
- A) the testing effect.
  - B) replication.
  - C) basic research.
  - D) positive psychology.
78. Dr. Robinson conducts research on the relationship between brain chemistry and intellectual functioning. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Robinson's research best represent?
- A) social psychology
  - B) clinical psychology
  - C) biological psychology
  - D) industrial-organizational psychology

79. Dr. Santaniello conducts research on how children's moral thinking changes as they grow older. It is most likely that Dr. Santaniello is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) social
  - B) clinical
  - C) developmental
  - D) industrial-organizational
80. Dr. Caleigh conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Caleigh is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) cognitive
  - B) biological
  - C) clinical
  - D) social
81. Dr. Roberts studies how best to assess individual differences in traits such as impulsiveness and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?
- A) social psychology
  - B) biological psychology
  - C) industrial-organizational psychology
  - D) personality psychology
82. Dr. Mills conducts research on why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. Which specialty area does his research best represent?
- A) cognitive psychology
  - B) social psychology
  - C) developmental psychology
  - D) clinical psychology
83. Which psychologists are MOST likely to be involved in applied research?
- A) industrial-organizational psychologists
  - B) developmental psychologists
  - C) personality psychologists
  - D) biological psychologists

84. Dr. Lipka focuses on ways to improve employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) clinical
  - B) developmental
  - C) personality
  - D) industrial-organizational
85. Dr. Vazquez helps people make career choices by assisting them in identifying their strengths and interests. Dr. Vazquez is most likely a
- A) biological psychologist.
  - B) counseling psychologist.
  - C) cognitive psychologist.
  - D) social psychologist.
86. Clinical psychologists specialize in
- A) constructing surveys.
  - B) animal research.
  - C) providing therapy to troubled people.
  - D) providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.
87. For no apparent reason, Adam has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he frequently stays home from work. It would be best for Adam to contact a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) developmental
  - B) clinical
  - C) personality
  - D) biological
88. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a
- A) clinical psychologist.
  - B) personality psychologist.
  - C) developmental psychologist.
  - D) psychiatrist.
89. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environments, \_\_\_\_\_ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.
- A) counseling psychologists.
  - B) cognitive psychologists.
  - C) community psychologists.
  - D) clinical psychologists.



90. The testing effect refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.
- A) introspection
  - B) natural selection
  - C) enhanced memory
  - D) increasing boredom
91. Students learn and remember course materials best when they
- A) practice introspection.
  - B) engage in massed practice.
  - C) process information actively.
  - D) avoid multiple levels of analysis.
92. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, \_\_\_\_\_, and review.
- A) revise
  - B) reason
  - C) retrieve
  - D) research
93. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of
- A) massed practice.
  - B) introspection.
  - C) retrieving information.
  - D) role modeling.
94. Discerning the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_, which is an important learning tool.
- A) critical thinking
  - B) the testing effect
  - C) introspection
  - D) SQ3R

## **Answer Key**

1. C
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. B
22. D
23. B
24. D
25. A
26. D
27. C
28. C
29. B
30. B
31. B
32. D
33. C
34. D
35. C
36. D
37. B
38. C
39. A
40. B
41. C
42. D
43. D
44. B

45. B
46. B
47. D
48. A
49. D
50. A
51. C
52. D
53. D
54. B
55. C
56. D
57. D
58. D
59. B
60. D
61. A
62. A
63. C
64. C
65. B
66. A
67. C
68. C
69. C
70. D
71. D
72. B
73. A
74. D
75. C
76. B
77. C
78. C
79. C
80. A
81. D
82. B
83. A
84. D
85. B
86. C
87. B
88. D
89. C
90. C

- 91. C
- 92. C
- 93. C
- 94. A

1. The early school of psychology that used introspection to reveal the mind's makeup was known as
  - A) psychiatry.
  - B) behaviorism.
  - C) evolutionary psychology.
  - D) structuralism.
  
2. Edward Titchener was concerned primarily with the study of
  - A) sensory experiences.
  - B) psychological disorders.
  - C) inherited traits.
  - D) social relationships.
  
3. Who was the functionalist who authored a textbook for the emerging discipline of psychology?
  - A) Wilhelm Wundt
  - B) John B. Watson
  - C) Edward Titchener
  - D) William James
  
4. Compared with the structuralists, early behaviorists were much less likely to focus on the study of
  - A) smiling.
  - B) screaming.
  - C) fighting.
  - D) thinking.
  
5. The scientific study of behavior without reference to mental processes was of special interest to
  - A) Edward Titchener.
  - B) William James.
  - C) Sigmund Freud.
  - D) B. F. Skinner.

6. Professor Schroeder argues that children have an innate concept of justice that enables them to distinguish between fair and unfair rules. This argument is most consistent with the views of
- A) Aristotle.
  - B) Plato.
  - C) John Locke.
  - D) John B. Watson.
7. In the context of debates over the origins of ideas, nature is to nurture as \_\_\_\_\_ is to Locke.
- A) Aristotle
  - B) Plato
  - C) Darwin
  - D) Descartes
8. Debates as to whether the excessive use of alcohol is biologically determined or culturally influenced are most relevant to the issue of
- A) nature and nurture.
  - B) observation and introspection.
  - C) behavior and mental processes.
  - D) structuralism and functionalism.
9. An integrated explanation of human behavior provided by the neuroscience, cognitive, social-cultural, and other perspectives in psychology is most clearly provided by
- A) SQ3R.
  - B) behaviorism.
  - C) a psychodynamic perspective.
  - D) a biopsychosocial approach.
10. Understanding why the fear of darkness may have contributed to the survival of our human ancestors is most relevant to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) behavioral
  - B) cognitive
  - C) evolutionary
  - D) psychodynamic

11. Which perspective would be most helpful for understanding the role of retrieval practice on long-term memory of information?
- A) psychodynamic
  - B) social-cultural
  - C) cognitive
  - D) behavior genetics
12. Inherited traits are to learned habits as the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective is to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) behavioral; social-cultural
  - B) evolutionary; behavioral
  - C) social-cultural; neuroscience
  - D) neuroscience; evolutionary
13. Basic research on persistent human traits like optimism and pessimism is most characteristic of the specialty known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
- A) biological
  - B) personality
  - C) social
  - D) developmental
14. Professor Thurstone investigates whether a teacher's negative perceptions of some students can affect the students' test scores. Professor Thurstone is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) clinical
  - B) social
  - C) biological
  - D) personality
15. Testing your ability to recall information you have just studied improves your long-term retention of that information. Psychologists have referred to this as
- A) SQ3R.
  - B) introspection.
  - C) the testing effect.
  - D) positive psychology.

## **Answer Key**

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. C



1. To study inner sensations, images, and feelings, Edward Titchener engaged people in self-reflective
  - A) psychoanalysis.
  - B) introspection.
  - C) positive psychology.
  - D) spaced practice.
  
2. Which early school of psychology was most clearly focused on understanding the adaptive value of complex mental processes?
  - A) structuralism
  - B) behaviorism
  - C) psychiatry
  - D) functionalism
  
3. The growth potential of healthy people was emphasized by
  - A) Freudian psychology.
  - B) cognitive neuroscience.
  - C) structuralism.
  - D) humanistic psychology.
  
4. A study of the relationship between reasoning capacities and brain functions would be of most direct interest to
  - A) behaviorism.
  - B) humanistic psychology.
  - C) cognitive neuroscience.
  - D) the psychodynamic perspective.
  
5. The suggestion that psychology is less a set of facts than a method of evaluating ideas best highlights the \_\_\_\_\_ character of psychology.
  - A) naturalistic
  - B) humanistic
  - C) scientific
  - D) introspective
  
6. Wilhelm Wundt was both a
  - A) psychoanalyst and psychiatrist.
  - B) physiologist and philosopher.
  - C) sociologist and psychiatrist.
  - D) theologian and philosopher.

7. In debating the origins of human traits, Plato and Aristotle disagreed about the relative importance of
- A) basic and applied research.
  - B) nature and nurture.
  - C) behavior and mental processes.
  - D) structuralism and functionalism.
8. The importance of inherited behavioral traits was most clearly highlighted by
- A) John Locke.
  - B) Charles Darwin.
  - C) John B. Watson.
  - D) B. F. Skinner.
9. Which perspective is most relevant to understanding the links between hormone levels and sexual motivation?
- A) behavioral
  - B) cognitive
  - C) psychodynamic
  - D) neuroscience
10. Professor Reed attempts to assess the relative contributions of heredity and home environment on children's susceptibility to depression. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) psychodynamic
  - B) behavior genetics
  - C) cognitive
  - D) behavioral
11. Focusing on the extent to which personality is influenced by motives outside our own awareness is most relevant to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) neuroscience
  - B) behavioral
  - C) psychodynamic
  - D) social-cultural

12. The marriage rituals of different ethnic groups are of most relevance to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
  - B) social-cultural
  - C) psychodynamic
  - D) cognitive
13. Professor Helms conducts basic research on the progressive changes in infants' perceptual skills during the first year of life. Professor Helms is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) social
  - B) clinical
  - C) personality
  - D) developmental
14. Dr. Stevens provides psychotherapy to people who suffer from excessive anxiety. Dr. Stevens is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A) social
  - B) developmental
  - C) clinical
  - D) cognitive
15. SQ3R is an acronym for an effective \_\_\_\_\_
- A) neuroscience perspective.
  - B) study method.
  - C) biopsychosocial approach.
  - D) form of psychotherapy.

## **Answer Key**

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. B

1. Julie, a physics major, has difficulty believing that psychology is a science, because people cannot observe other people's thoughts and sensations. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to Julie's skepticism regarding psychology's scientific status.
2. Jack is a second-grade student. He seems to have no interest in learning, often daydreaming in class and frequently disrupting the class by throwing objects at other students. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Jack's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Jack to cope more effectively with the challenges he faces.
3. Kathy does not want to become a psychologist because she has no interest in analyzing emotionally disturbed people. Use your knowledge of psychology's perspectives and subfields to expand Kathy's limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.

## **Answer Key**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.