**Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1**

1. The goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind

 b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

 c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

 d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

2. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

 a) Ivan Pavlov c) Wilhelm Wundt

 b) William James d) Max Wertheimer

3. Freud said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whereas Watson said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) learned; inherited c) sexual; unconscious

 b) repressed conflicts; learned d) conditioned; unconditioned

4. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

a) psychoanalysis c) cognitive perspective

b) humanism d) behaviorism

5. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. “I’ll take Specialties in Psychology for

$300.” The revealed answer is, “These psychological professionals work with situations in which

environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health.” What will

you say?

 a) “What is a neuropsychologist?”

 b) “What is a forensic psychologist?”

 c) “What is a psychiatric social worker?”

 d) “What is a developmental psychologist?”

6. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) case study research c) survey research

b) naturalistic observation d) psychometric study

7. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) representative sample c) single-blind study

 b) case study d) naturalistic observation

8. A negative correlation means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other

c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

d) there is no relationship between the two variables

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.

 a) The double-blind study c) The single-blind study

 b) Field research d) Correlational research

10. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) there is informed consent c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

b) research is more important than people d) it is not that harmful

**Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1**

**Answer Key**

1. d Explanation: These goals adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior. (Topic: What Is Psychology?, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals)

2. b Explanation: William James was a functionalist. (Topic: [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018), Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism)

3. b Explanation: Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior.

(Topic: [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018), Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 -Describe the basic ideas and important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism)

4. b Explanation: Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization. (Topic: Modern Perspectives, Remember the Facts, LO 1.4 - Summarize the seven modern perspectives, and identify the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers)

5. c Explanation:Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder. (Topic: Psychology Professionals and Areas of Specialization, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 - Differentiate between a psychologist and a psychiatrist, and describe the other types of professionals who work in the various areas of psychology)

6. b Explanation: In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.

(Topic: Descriptive Methods, , Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 - Describe some methods used to describe behavior and summarize the main advantages and drawbacks of each)

7. b Explanation:A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual. (Topic: Descriptive Methods, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 - Describe some methods used to describe behavior and summarize the main advantages and drawbacks of each)

8. a Explanation: A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated

with low values of the other. (Topic: Correlations: Finding Relationships, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 - Explain the correlational technique and describe its usefulness to researchers)

9. c Explanation: The single-blind study is an experiment in which participants do not know if

they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group. (Topic: The Experiment, Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 - Identify two common sources of problems in an experiment, and list some ways to control for these effects )

10. c Explanation:Deception is justified if the study wouldn’t work any other way. (Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.11 - Identify ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals)

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

**Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 2**

1. The question “What is happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

 a) description c) prediction

 b) explanation d) control

2. Who claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement?

 a) William James c) B. F. Skinner

b) Sigmund Freud d) Wilhelm Wundt

3. Dr. Jones probably agrees with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.

a) psychoanalytic c) cognitive

b) behavioral d) evolutionary

4. “Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive.” According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) conclusion c) hypothesis

 b) result d) fact

5. Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?

 a) case study c) correlational studies

 b) experiment d) naturalistic observation

6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a) independent variable c) experimental effect

b) dependent variable d) correlation

7. Adaris has always been drawn to the saying “Absence makes the heart grow fonder,” and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Adaris is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) hypothesis

 b) operational definition

 c) double-blind study

 d) theory

8. A good control group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) contains at least one confound c) has a limited number of research participants

b) has a limited number of dependent variables d) holds constant all variables in the experiment

9. Which of the following statements concerning critical thinking is incorrect?

a) There are few truths that need not be tested.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Some authorities should not be questioned.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

10. “There is no life outside this solar system and nothing you can say will change that fact!” Which criterion of critical thinking does this person lack?

 a) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.

 b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

 c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

 d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

**Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 2**

**Answer Key**

1. a Explanation: Asking “what” means asking for a description. (Topic: What Is

Psychology?, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals)

2. c Explanation: Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is

reinforced. (Topic: Modern Perspectives, Remember the Facts, LO 1.4 - Summarize the seven modern perspectives, and identify the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers)

3. d Explanation: Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology.

(Topic: Modern Perspectives, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 - Summarize the seven modern perspectives, and identify the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers)

4. c Explanation: This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons.

(Topic: The Scientific Method, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 - Explain why psychology is considered a science, and identify the steps of the scientific method)

5. d Explanation: Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening.

(Topic: Descriptive Methods, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 - Describe some methods used to describe behavior and summarize the main advantages and drawbacks of each)

6. d Explanation: A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related. (Topic: Correlations: Finding Relationships, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 - Explain the correlational technique and describe its usefulness to researchers)

7. b Explanation: Operational definitions define terms in ways that render them measurable.

(Topic: The Experiment, Apply What You Know, LO 1.9 - Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment)

8. d Explanation: A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any confounds. (Topic: The Experiment, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.9 - Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment)

9. c Explanation: It is not true that some authorities should not be questioned; evidence is more important than expertise. (Topic: Applying Psychology in Everyday Life, Remember the Facts, LO 1.12 - Summarize the basic principles of critical thinking, and explain how it is useful in everyday life)

10. d Explanation:The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind. (Topic: Applying Psychology in Everyday Life, Apply What You Know, LO 1.12 Summarize the basic principles of critical thinking, and explain how it is useful in everyday life)

**1 The Science of Psychology**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**What Is Psychology?**

**Learning Objective 1.1** - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals.

TB\_01\_01 What is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2

Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?

 a) the scientific study of behavior

 b) the scientific study of mental processes

 c) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes

*Correct. The definition of psychology includes both behavior and mental processes and doesn’t exclude animals.*

 d) the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes

*Incorrect. The definition of psychology includes also animal behavior and mental processes.*

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: c, Remember the Facts, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.1 – Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**

**% correct 66 a= 2 b=1 c= 66 d= 32 *r* = .37**

**APA=1.1, 1.2**

TB\_01\_02 What is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2

In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processes* refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) internal, covert activities

*Correct. Mental activities are internal.*

b) outward behavior

c) overt actions and reactions

*Incorrect.* Overt *means outward, not internal.*

d) only animal behavior

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**

**% correct 85 a= 85 b= 1 c= 13 d= 1 *r* = .39**

**APA=1.1, 1.2**

TB\_01\_03 What is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2

Which topic would NOT be investigated by a psychologist if the definition of psychology were limited to “the science of behavior”?

 a) relation between grade-point average and salary

 b) thought processes students used while trying to answer this question

*Correct. This conforms to the definition of the internal, covert activity of our minds.*

 c) how changes in the rate of television violence influence real-life violence

 d) effectiveness of several treatments for people who suffer from depression

*Incorrect. Investigation of treatments is not a mental process.*

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, 3 - Difficult, Understand the Concepts, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**

**APA=1.1, 1.2**

TB\_01\_04 What is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2

You are at a basketball game and the arena is packed; the crowd is evenly split between fans of the two teams. At one point, the referee makes a call. Half of the fans yell insults; the other half of the fans shout their approval. The event reminds you of the topic of today’s lecture in psychology class. What was the likely topic of the lecture?

 a) bias

*Correct. The fans are showing bias and this is an important issue.*

 b) experiments

*Incorrect. The fans are really not part of any treatment groups.*

 c) psychoanalysis

 d) extraneous variables

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_05 What is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2

Steve is a fan of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team. With little provocation, he will engage you in a debate about whether it is the greatest team in basketball. Steve may be demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) bias

*Correct. Steve’s loyalty to his team will influence his debate.*

 b) critical thinking

*Incorrect. Critical thinking requires an open mind.*

 c) an eclectic approach

 d) unconscious behavior

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_06 What is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2

 The goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind

 b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

*Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.*

 c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

 d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

*Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.*

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: d, Remember the Facts, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals% correct 40 a= 17 b=39 c= 3 d= 40 *r* = .35**

**% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 0 d= 96 *r* = .54**

**APA=1.1, 1.2**

TB\_01\_07 What is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2

Mei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores, it was decided that she would do well in the gifted child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

 a) describing behavior

 b) explaining behavior

*Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.*

 c) predicting behavior

*Correct. Mei’s score served as a predictor (“would do well”) of performance.*

 d) controlling behavior

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: c, Apply What You Know, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals% correct 76 a= 8 b= 7 c= 76 d= 9 *r* = .20**

**% correct 80 a= 6 b=5 c= 80 d= 9 *r* = .21**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_08 What is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_these phenomena.

a) predict and control

*Correct. These are two of the four goals of psychology.*

b) analyze and manipulate

c) categorize and organize

*Incorrect. These are not mentioned by your authors as being goals of psychology.*

d) synthesize and regulate

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals % correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 3 d= 2 *r* = .29**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_09 What is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

A psychologist is interested in finding out why identical twins have different personalities. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) description

*Incorrect. “Why” does not describe; it explains.*

b) explanation

*Correct. “Why” asks for an explanation.*

c) prediction

d) control

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: b, Apply What You Know, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals% correct 92 a= 2 b= 92 c= 4 d= 2 *r* = .24**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_10 What is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

A teacher tells the school psychologist that Kate is late to class, does not turn in her homework, squirms around a lot in her seat, and swings her feet constantly. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

 a) describing behavior

*Correct. We only know WHAT she is doing.*

 b) explaining behavior

*Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening, not what is happening.*

 c) predicting behavior

 d) controlling behavior

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals% correct 85 a= 85 b= 14 c= 0 d= 0 *r* = .34**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_11 What is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

The question “What is happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

 a) description

*Correct. Asking “what” means asking for a description.*

 b) explanation

*Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond “what.”*

 c) prediction

 d) control

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals% correct 64 a= 64 b= 28 c= 8 d= 1 *r* = .21**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_12 What is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

The question “Why is it happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

 a) description

*Incorrect. Describing does not answer the question why.*

 b) explanation

*Correct. Asking “why” calls for an explanation.*

 c) prediction

 d) control

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**,**% correct 90 a= 6 b= 90 c= 4 d= 0 *r* = .20**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_13 What is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

The question “When will it happen again?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

 a) description

 b) explanation

*Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.*

 c) prediction

*Correct. Prediction deals with future events.*

 d) control

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals**

**% correct 92 a= 0 b= 4 c= 92 d= 4 *r* = .36**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_14 What is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

The question “How can it be changed?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

 a) description

 b) explanation

*Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present, while control deals with the future.*

 c) prediction

 d) control

*Correct. Control deals with changing future events.*

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: d, Understand the Concepts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goalsAPA=1.2, 2.1**

TB\_01\_15 What is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2, 2.1

Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine what kind of job those employees might best perform are interested in the goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) description

b) explanation

*Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.*

c) prediction

*Correct. The test predicts behavior.*

d) control

**Topic: What is Psychology?**

**ANS: c, Apply What You Know, 1 - Easy, LO=1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals% correct 83 a= 7 b=41 c= 83 d= 7 *r* = .29**

**APA=1.2, 2.1**

**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**

**Learning Objective 1.2** - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism.

TB\_01\_16 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

The general curiosity about “what makes people tick”:

a) primarily happened after World War II.

b) is about a century old.

c) is several centuries old.

*Incorrect. These curiosities are probably much older than centuries, and have always been with us.*

d) has always probably been with us.

*Correct. As your authors note, these questions have been pondered in some way or another since we’ve been around.*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: d, Remember the Facts, 1 - Easy, ,LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_17 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was overseen by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) William James

 b) William Tell

 c) Wilhelm Wundt

*Correct. Wundt supervised the first psychological laboratory.*

 d) Sigmund Freud

*Incorrect. Freud’s theory came later, and he had no lab.*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: c, Remember the Facts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism% correct 88 a= 7 b= 1 c= 88 d= 4 *r* = .23**

**% correct 100 a= 0 b= 0 c= 100 d= 0 *r* = .00**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_18 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

Participants in research early in psychology’s history might have been asked to view a chair and describe its color, shape, and texture and other aspects of their conscious experience. These individuals would have been using a method called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) hypnosis

 b) objective introspection

*Correct. In introspection, you describe your conscious thoughts.*

 c) psychosurgery

 d) psychoanalysis

*Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was not concerned with these issues.*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalismAPA=1.2**

TB\_01\_19 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

Objective introspection requires:

a) metaphysical experiences.

b) self-skepticism about experiences.

c) empiricism.

*Incorrect. Empiricism refers to using collected data to support a hypothesis. It is not related to the concept of introspection.*

d) reflection on the self.

*Correct. Remember that introspection literally means “looking within.”*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: d, Remember the Facts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalismAPA=1.2**

TB\_01\_20 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

At the close of the nineteenth century, Gerhard is excited to find that he has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Gerhard will be trained to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) analyze how to break down his sensations into their most basic elements

*Correct. Wundt trained his students to detect the basic elements of human consciousness.*

b) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behavior

*Incorrect. Wundt was not a functionalist.*

c) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness

d) carefully feel the bumps on a person’s head in order to determine his or her character traits

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalismAPA=1.2**

TB\_01\_21 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

The school of psychology called *structuralism* used a technique called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person’s experiences.

 a) intervention

*Incorrect. Intervention has a totally different meaning than introspection, even though it looks similar.*

 b) objective introspection

*Correct. This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind.*

 c) insight inventory

 d) induction

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: b, Remember the Facts, 1 - Easy, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism% correct 96 a= 0 b= 96 c= 4 d= 0 *r* = .24**

**% correct 92 a= 1 b= 92 c= 3 d= 4 *r* = .29**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_22 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

What is the best analogy for Wundt’s and Titchener’s mission for psychology?

 a) a chart listing the basic chemical elements

*Correct. They wanted to break down the mind into basic elements.*

 b) a list of the courses required for graduation

 c) a list of the types of clothing sold at a retail outlet

 d) a computer program for word processing a term paper

*Incorrect. A computer program does not have basic elements.*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, 3 - Difficult, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalismAPA=1.2**

TB\_01\_23 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

 a) structuralism; observable behavior

*Correct. Structuralism focuses on objective introspection, which is not observable.*

 b) Gestalt; whole

 c) psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict

*Incorrect. These terms do belong together.*

 d) natural selection; functionalism

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_24 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

The structuralists were important in the history of psychology because they:

a) examined consciousness and the structure of mental processes.

*Correct. The structuralists were interested in understanding the basic structure of human consciousness.*

b) were the first to use brain-scanning techniques to learn about the structure of the brain.

c) realized the limits of introspection and focused on the structure of behaviors.

d) were strongly influenced by Charles Darwin.

*Incorrect. This would be a statement applicable to the functionalists, not the structuralists.*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, 2 - Moderate, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalismAPA=1.2**

TB\_01\_25 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2

Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?

 a) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.

 b) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.

*Incorrect. It was the structure of thought, not physiology.*

 c) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.

 d) Their primary focus was on describing the structure of the mind.

*Correct. Structure was key in the definition.*

**TOPIC:** [**Psychology Then: The History of Psychology**](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)

**ANS: d, Remember the Facts, 3 - Difficult, LO=1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism**

**% correct 48 a= 30 b= 19 c= 4 d= 48 *r* = .18**

**% correct 59 a= 13 b= 24 c= 3 d= 59 *r* = .37**

**APA=1.2**

TB\_01\_26 [Psychology Then: The History of Psychology](file:///F%3A%5Ctemp%5C01.doc#_Toc386808018)\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2