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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 1. The word *psychology* was derived from the Greek words *psyche* and *logos,* meaning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​

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|   | a.  | ​word and study |
|   | b.  | ​mind and word |
|   | c.  | ​depth and mind |
|   | d.  | ​mind and body |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 2. Why did psychologists of the early 1900s stop defining psychology as the study of mind?​

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|   | a.  | ​Research deals only with the observable. |
|   | b.  | ​Bigger research grants were available for other topics. |
|   | c.  | ​Early research proved that many people do not have a mind. |
|   | d.  | ​Psychologists wanted to concentrate on unconscious thinking. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 3. ​Why do so few statements apply to the behavior of all people, all the time?

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|   | a.  | ​Human behavior does not follow principles of cause and effect. |
|   | b.  | ​So far, psychologists have not conducted much scientific research. |
|   | c.  | ​Behavior varies depending on a huge variety of influences. |
|   | d.  | ​None of the research on animals applies in any way to people. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 4. Decades ago, two laboratories consistently got different results in studies about human learning. What did the researchers discover was responsible for the different results?​

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|   | a.  | ​The room temperature was higher in one laboratory than in the other. |
|   | b.  | ​Participants at one college were better educated than those at the other college. |
|   | c.  | ​Participants in the two laboratories sat in different types of chairs. |
|   | d.  | ​One laboratory did studies in the morning and the other did them in the evening. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 5. ​Psychologists made more progress in understanding sensation than emotion or personality. Why?

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|   | a.  | ​Traditionally, psychologists have found sensation to be more interesting. |
|   | b.  | ​Psychologists can measure sensation more accurately. |
|   | c.  | ​None of the research on sensation requires expensive equipment. |
|   | d.  | ​Several theories have been proposed about sensation, but not about personality or emotion. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 6. ​The position known as determinism insists on which of the following statements?

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|   | a.  | ​Every action has a cause. |
|   | b.  | ​The mind is separate from the body. |
|   | c.  | ​Heredity and environment are equally important. |
|   | d.  | ​Every action has an equal and opposite reaction. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 7. ​What does the philosophical position of determinism imply?

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|   | a.  | ​We live in a world governed by cause and effect. |
|   | b.  | ​A complete understanding of your genetics could predict and explain everything you do. |
|   | c.  | ​Someone with a dominant personality can strongly influence other people. |
|   | d.  | ​People have a free will to control their own destiny. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 8. Someone who accepts the ides of “determinism” believes which of the following?​

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|   | a.  | ​With enough persistence and effort, a person can accomplish great things. |
|   | b.  | ​Everything you do has a cause. |
|   | c.  | ​Mind and brain are inseparable. |
|   | d.  | ​Heredity is more important than environment in influencing behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 9. Someone who believes that all behaviors have a cause follows which philosophical position?​

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|   | a.  | ​Determinism |
|   | b.  | ​Monism |
|   | c.  | ​Dualism |
|   | d.  | ​Hereditarianism |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 10. The idea of free will is often seen as the opposite of which position?​

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|   | a.  | ​Monism |
|   | b.  | ​Dualism |
|   | c.  | ​Determinism |
|   | d.  | ​Environmentalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 11. Which of these does the concept of free will imply?​

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|   | a.  | ​Everything we do has a cause. |
|   | b.  | ​Mind and body are inseparable. |
|   | c.  | ​Scientific research could never explain human behavior. |
|   | d.  | ​The factors that influence behavior vary from one culture to another. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 12. ​People who support the idea of free will OPPOSE which of these concepts?

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|   | a.  | ​Human behavior differs from that of animal behavior. |
|   | b.  | ​Heredity and environment are equally important. |
|   | c.  | ​Parents should apply discipline to disobedient children. |
|   | d.  | ​It is possible for scientists to discover the causes of behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 13. What does someone who supports the position of determinism believe?​

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|   | a.  | ​With strong effort, anyone can overcome early handicaps. |
|   | b.  | ​Scientific research can discover explanations of behavior. |
|   | c.  | ​The best way to know why people act as they do is simply to ask them. |
|   | d.  | ​Behavioral development depends mainly on genetic influences. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 14. Adherents of free will disagree with adherents of determinism with regard to whether behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​

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|   | a.  | ​inherited |
|   | b.  | ​adaptive |
|   | c.  | ​predictable |
|   | d.  | ​conscious |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 15. ​What type of research tests the assumptions of determinism?

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|   | a.  | ​Research on the role of heredity |
|   | b.  | ​Research on the functions of brain areas |
|   | c.  | ​Research on the predictability of behavior |
|   | d.  | ​Research on why some people are more successful than others |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 16. Which of the following (if true) would most seriously contradict the assumptions of determinism?​

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|   | a.  | ​Some people with high motivation and effort nevertheless fail. |
|   | b.  | ​Certain types of brain damage have no effect on behavior. |
|   | c.  | ​Certain types of behavior are totally unpredictable. |
|   | d.  | ​Heredity controls some behaviors and the environment controls others. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 17. A psychologist examines people in challenging situations and tries to predict or explain their choices. The results are most likely to be relevant to which of these issues?​

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|   | a.  | ​The evolution of behavior |
|   | b.  | ​The mind–brain issue |
|   | c.  | ​Free will versus determinism |
|   | d.  | ​The nature–nurture issue |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 18. According to adherents of determinism, why can we not completely predict people’s behavior?​

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|   | a.  | ​People have a free will that goes beyond the theoretical limits of science. |
|   | b.  | ​Researchers have not yet mapped the human genome in enough detail. |
|   | c.  | ​The mind is separate from the brain. |
|   | d.  | ​Many small influences have measurable consequences on behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 19. Many adherents of determinism concede one limitation of this viewpoint:​

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|   | a.  | ​Determinism applies to nonhuman animals, but not to people. |
|   | b.  | ​Determinism does not apply to human language. |
|   | c.  | Determinism is fundamentally nonscientific. |
|   | d.  | ​Determinism is not helpful as a philosophy of life. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 20. The mind–brain (or mind–body) problem refers to which question?​

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|   | a.  | ​What happens to the brain during an out-of-body experience? |
|   | b.  | ​Which part of the brain does the mind control? |
|   | c.  | ​What is the relationship between mind and brain? |
|   | d.  | ​Which is more important, the mind or the brain? |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 21. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the “mind–body” question?​

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|   | a.  | ​Is the mind aware of what goes on in the body? |
|   | b.  | ​How does brain activity relate to mental experience? |
|   | c.  | ​Which is more important, mind or body? |
|   | d.  | ​Do you mind what I do with your body? |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 22. The term *monism* refers to which belief?​

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|   | a.  | ​All animal life on Earth evolved from a single ancestor. |
|   | b.  | ​Every behavior has a cause. |
|   | c.  | ​Mental activity is the same thing as brain activity. |
|   | d.  | ​Heredity and environment are equally important for behavioral development. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 23. “In a universe composed of matter and energy, why is there such a thing as consciousness?” This question relates most closely to which of these philosophical issues?​

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|   | a.  | ​The ethics of research |
|   | b.  | ​The roles of heredity and environment |
|   | c.  | ​The mind–brain relationship |
|   | d.  | ​Free will and determinism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 24. Dualism—the idea that mind and brain exist separately—conflicts most directly with which of these?​

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|   | a.  | ​Statisticians’ principle of regression to the mean |
|   | b.  | ​Psychologists’ law of effect |
|   | c.  | ​Physicists’ principle of conservation of matter and energy |
|   | d.  | ​Biologists’ principle of evolution by natural selection |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 25. Which of the following states the principle of monism?​

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|   | a.  | ​Brain activity comes first, then mental activity. |
|   | b.  | ​Brain activity is the same thing as mental activity. |
|   | c.  | ​Mental activity causes brain activity. |
|   | d.  | ​Mental activity controls thinking, and brain activity controls behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 26. ​Which of the following is an example of evidence to support monism?

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|   | a.  | ​Most adults show personality similarities to the way they acted as children. |
|   | b.  | ​Twins resemble each other more closely than other relatives do. |
|   | c.  | ​On average, people in large cities behave differently from those in small towns. |
|   | d.  | ​Every mental activity is associated with measurable brain activity. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 27. ​Someone interested in the nature–nurture issue would probably explore how behavioral development depends on which factors?

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|   | a.  | ​Heredity and environment |
|   | b.  | ​Mind and brain |
|   | c.  | ​Thoughts and ideas |
|   | d.  | ​Diet and exercise |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 28. The study of the role of heredity and environment relates to which of these issues?​

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​The nature–nurture issue |
|   | b.  | The mind–brain relationship |
|   | c.  | ​The issue of determinism versus free will |
|   | d.  | ​The issue of how we should classify types of mental disorder |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 29. ​The nature–nurture issue concerns the relationship between which of these?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Determinism and free will |
|   | b.  | ​Thoughts and action |
|   | c.  | ​Mind and brain |
|   | d.  | ​Heredity and environment |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 30. ​Which of the following is an example of a question related to the nature–nurture issue?​​

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|   | a.  | ​To what extent can unconscious influences alter people’s behavior? |
|   | b.  | ​How much of the difference between boys and girls depends on their genes? |
|   | c.  | ​Which brain areas are most important for learning and memory? |
|   | d.  | ​Are certain behaviors completely random or unpredictable? |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 31. ​An effort to find genes that predispose people to alcohol abuse would be most relevant to which of these issues?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Free will versus determinism |
|   | b.  | ​The mind–brain relationship |
|   | c.  | ​Structuralism versus functionalism |
|   | d.  | ​The nature–nurture issue |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 32. Which of these types of therapist is most likely to have a Ph.D. degree?​

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|   | a.  | ​Clinical social worker |
|   | b.  | ​Psychoanalyst |
|   | c.  | ​Psychiatrist |
|   | d.  | ​Clinical psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 33. A clinical psychologist has which educational degree(s)?​

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|   | a.  | ​Bachelor’s degree only |
|   | b.  | ​Master’s, PhD, or PsyD |
|   | c.  | ​MD |
|   | d.  | ​Master’s, PhD, or PsyD |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 34. ​A psychiatrist has which educational degree(s)?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Bachelor’s degree only |
|   | b.  | ​Bachelor’s degree only |
|   | c.  | ​MD |
|   | d.  | ​Both a PhD and a PsyD |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 35. ​Which of these types of psychotherapist is necessarily a medical doctor?

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|   | a.  | ​clinical psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​clinical social worker |
|   | c.  | ​psychiatrist |
|   | d.  | ​psychoanalyst |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 36. ​What can a psychiatrist do that a clinical psychologist cannot do, in most states?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Hypnotize people |
|   | b.  | ​Supervise sessions of Alcoholics Anonymous |
|   | c.  | ​Prescribe drugs |
|   | d.  | ​Conduct research |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 37. ​In what way do psychiatrists and clinical psychologists most strongly differ?

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|   | a.  | ​They differ in their theories of personality. |
|   | b.  | ​They have different educational degrees. |
|   | c.  | ​Psychiatrists conduct research, and psychologists deal with patients. |
|   | d.  | ​Psychiatrists treat individuals, and psychologists deal with groups. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 38. ​Which type of specialist is most likely to treat people who have severe psychological disorders?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​A clinical psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​A psychiatrist |
|   | c.  | ​A clinical social worker |
|   | d.  | ​A counseling psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 39. ​What distinguishes a psychoanalyst from other kinds of therapists?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Absence of any formal education |
|   | b.  | ​Greater interest in psychological research than in treating patients |
|   | c.  | ​Reliance on theories and methods pioneered by Sigmund Freud |
|   | d.  | ​Use of devices that measure brain activity |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 40. In most states, can psychoanalysts prescribe drugs?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Yes, all of them can. |
|   | b.  | ​No, none of them can. |
|   | c.  | ​Only those who are clinical psychologists can. |
|   | d.  | ​Only those who are psychiatrists can. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | ​A master’s degree |
|   | b.  | ​PhD |
|   | c.  | ​PsyD |
|   | d.  | ​MD |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 42. ​How does a counseling psychologist differ from a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​A counseling psychologist less often treats psychological disorders. |
|   | b.  | ​A counseling psychologist more often conducts laboratory research. |
|   | c.  | ​A counseling psychologist more often prescribes medications. |
|   | d.  | ​A counseling psychologist has no formal education. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 43. ​What is the usual activity of a counseling psychologist?

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

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 44. ​What do forensic psychologists do?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​They help companies hire and train the right person for a job. |
|   | b.  | ​They consult with lawyers and testify in court. |
|   | c.  | ​They help engineers redesign equipment to make it easier to understand and use. |
|   | d.  | ​They help people make decisions and adjust to changes in their career or marriage. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 45. ​A legal court that needs advice about whether a defendant is mentally competent would turn to which type of specialist?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​A counseling psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​A forensic psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​An industrial psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​A human factors specialist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 46. What do industrial/organizational psychologists observe and study?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Automated machinery |
|   | b.  | ​Students at school |
|   | c.  | ​People at work |
|   | d.  | ​Voters making decisions |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 47. ​Someone who helps a company train people for jobs, select good employees, and organize the workplace is which type of psychologist?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Forensic |
|   | b.  | ​Human factors |
|   | c.  | ​Psychoanalyst |
|   | d.  | ​Industrial/organizational |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 48. ​Which of these is NOT a typical activity for industrial/organizational psychologists?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Helping companies hire the best employees |
|   | b.  | ​Helping companies train people for their jobs |
|   | c.  | ​Counseling employees who have psychological disorders |
|   | d.  | ​Trying to improve worker satisfaction by better organization |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 49. What kind of psychologist helps a company increase workers’ productivity and satisfaction?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Developmental psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Industrial/organizational psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Human factors specialist |
|   | d.  | ​Forensic psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 50. What is one of the main activities of an industrial/organizational psychologist?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Help engineers redesign equipment to make it easier to understand |
|   | b.  | ​Help a company hire and train the best workers |
|   | c.  | ​Provide therapy when a worker experiences job burnout |
|   | d.  | ​Study the effects of cultural differences on mental health |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 51. What is the primary concern in the field of human factors (ergonomics)?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​To help people communicate better with coworkers from different cultures |
|   | b.  | ​To help companies hire and train the best workers |
|   | c.  | ​To help redesign machines so that people can use them more effectivelyc |
|   | d.  | ​To redesign jobs so that more work can be done by machines instead of people |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 52. ​The field of human factors is also known as:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Forensic psychology |
|   | b.  | ​Comparative psychology |
|   | c.  | ​Counseling psychology |
|   | d.  | ​Ergonomics |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 53. ​Which of these would someone in human factors (ergonomics) probably do?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Study how human behavior differs from that of other species |
|   | b.  | ​Help design equipment so that people can use it easily |
|   | c.  | ​Mediate arguments between people from different cultures |
|   | d.  | ​Measure people’s muscle activity during various tasks |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 54. ​Which of these is a key concern for the field known as ergonomics or human factors?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Design of machinery and instructions |
|   | b.  | ​Evaluation of educational programs |
|   | c.  | ​Measurement of brain activity |
|   | d.  | ​Improvement of community health services |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 55. ​Which type of psychologist is most interested in helping people use machines?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Human factors psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Comparative psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Forensic psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​Developmental psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 56. Human factors specialists, industrial psychologists, and military psychologists usually provide their services to which of these?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Other psychologists |
|   | b.  | ​Organizations |
|   | c.  | ​Adolescents |
|   | d.  | ​College students |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 57. Many military psychologists resemble industrial/organizational psychologists in what way?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​They help identify people suitable for certain jobs. |
|   | b.  | ​They testify in court about who is mentally competent. |
|   | c.  | ​They do research to help improve equipment so that people can use it easily. |
|   | d.  | ​They mediate between management and the labor unions. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 58. What education must someone have to practice school psychology in the United States?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​A high-school diploma and a recommendation from a school counselor |
|   | b.  | ​A two-year degree from a community college |
|   | c.  | ​A bachelor’s degree plus one year of experience |
|   | d.  | ​At least a master’s degree |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 59. Which type of psychologist specializes in the psychological condition of students?​

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | ​Comparative psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Forensic psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Human factors specialist |
|   | d.  | ​School psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 60. ​Which of these does NOT typically provide advice or services to an organization?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Cross-cultural psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Industrial/organizational psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​School psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​Military psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 61. ​Which type of psychologist is most likely to study changes in children’s taste preferences as they grow older?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Human factors specialist |
|   | b.  | ​Forensic psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Psychoanalyst  |
|   | d.  | ​Developmental psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 62. A developmental psychologist is most interested in behavior differences as a function of what?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Neighborhood |
|   | b.  | ​Culture |
|   | c.  | ​Age |
|   | d.  | ​Intelligence |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 63. ​Psychologists specializing in learning and motivation stress which fact about food choice?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​We are born liking certain tastes. |
|   | b.  | ​We learn to avoid foods that are followed by illness. |
|   | c.  | ​Most food preferences are inherited. |
|   | d.  | ​Most learning of food preferences takes place in school. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 64. ​What does cognition mean?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Competition for resources |
|   | b.  | ​Thought and knowledge |
|   | c.  | ​Brain activity |
|   | d.  | ​Social interaction |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 65. ​A cognitive psychologist mainly studies which aspect of behavior?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Motivationc |
|   | b.  | ​Thinking |
|   | c.  | Cooperation |
|   | d.  | ​Competition |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 66. ​What does a cognitive psychologist study?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Hunger and thirst |
|   | b.  | ​Thought and knowledge |
|   | c.  | ​Brain mechanisms of behavior |
|   | d.  | ​Emotional conflicts |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 67. ​Which type of psychologist specializes in the study of thought and knowledge?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Organizational psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Behavioristc |
|   | c.  | ​Cognitive psychologistc |
|   | d.  | ​Human factors specialist |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 68. ​In which way would a cognitive psychologist be most likely to try to help a slow-learning child?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Consider possible emotional conflicts in the child’s family. |
|   | b.  | ​Teach better study skills or problem-solving strategies. |
|   | c.  | ​Administer rewards and punishments based on the child’s performance. |
|   | d.  | ​Administer drugs or prescribe a special diet to alter brain chemistry. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 69. Which of the following is known to influence people’s like or dislike of strong tastes?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Variations in their ability to distinguish red from green |
|   | b.  | ​Variations in their number of taste buds |
|   | c.  | ​Variations in their blood type |
|   | d.  | ​Variations in their brain size |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 70. Which of these is generally true of people with a greater than average number of taste buds?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​They tend to eat their meals more rapidly than average. |
|   | b.  | ​They tend to eat their meals more slowly than average. |
|   | c.  | ​They tend to like strong tastes more than other people do. |
|   | d.  | ​They tend to dislike strong tastes. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 71. ​Damage to the adrenal glands can lead to a greatly increased preference for what taste?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Sweet |
|   | b.  | ​Sour |
|   | c.  | ​Salty |
|   | d.  | ​Bitter |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 72. ​What does a biopsychologist emphasize in explaining behavior?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Rewards and punishments |
|   | b.  | ​Unconscious thought processes |
|   | c.  | ​Childhood experiences |
|   | d.  | ​The nervous system |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 73. ​Which type of psychologist would be most interested in the role of genetics, brain function, and body chemistry?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Social psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Cognitive psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Forensic psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​Biological psychologistc |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 74. Which of these is most likely to study the effects of brain damage on behavior?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Psychoanalyst |
|   | b.  | ​Cross-cultural psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Human factors specialist |
|   | d.  | ​Biopsychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 75. Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increased preference for salty tastes?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Dehydration (lack of water) |
|   | b.  | ​Increased body temperature |
|   | c.  | ​Lack of exposure to sunlight |
|   | d.  | ​Damage to the adrenal glands |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 76. ​Damage to which structure leads to an increased need for consuming salt?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Corpus callosumc |
|   | b.  | ​Adrenal gland |
|   | c.  | ​Pancreas |
|   | d.  | ​Appendix |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 77. Many menstruating women crave potato chips because of their need for what?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Sugar |
|   | b.  | ​Vitamin C |
|   | c.  | ​Fats |
|   | d.  | ​Salt |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 78. Which of these does an evolutionary psychologist try to explain?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​How we can overcome our biological urges |
|   | b.  | ​Which brain areas are most important for certain functions |
|   | c.  | ​How rapidly people will become more intelligent in the future |
|   | d.  | ​In what way certain behaviors were useful to our ancestors |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 79. To the question of why people like sweet tastes, which is the type of answer that an evolutionary psychologist would propose?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Taste receptors that respond to sweet tastes activate reward centers in the brain. |
|   | b.  | ​Beginning in infancy, we learn that we feel healthy after eating sweet substances. |
|   | c.  | ​We learn to prefer the same foods that others in our culture eat. |
|   | d.  | ​Ancient animals that ate sweet fruits survived to become our ancestors. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 80. ​Which kind of psychologist is most concerned with how other people influence our behavior?

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|   | a.  | ​Evolutionary psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Social psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Forensic psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​Biopsychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 81. ​Social psychologists concentrate mainly on which of these topics?

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|   | a.  | ​What is the best way to organize companies or industries |
|   | b.  | ​How learning and memory develop over age |
|   | c.  | ​How people influence one another |
|   | d.  | ​How evolution shaped human behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 82. ​People tend to eat more when they are in a group than when they eat alone. Which type of psychologist studies processes like this?

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|   | a.  | ​Developmental psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Organizational psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Cognitive psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​Social psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 83. Which of the following is a major concern of cross-cultural psychologists?​

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|   | a.  | In what ways human behavior differs from that of other animal species |
|   | b.  | ​What is part of human nature, and what varies depending on our background |
|   | c.  | ​To what extent people understand the causes of their own behavior |
|   | d.  | ​What is the best way to teach children to behave ethically |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 84. ​Which of the following correctly states how a particular type of psychologist would study behavioral differences between boys and girls?

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|   | a.  | A cross-cultural psychologist would compare boys and girls in several countries. |
|   | b.  | ​A forensic psychologist would ask boys and girls to describe their thought processes. |
|   | c.  | ​A psychoanalyst would investigate brain differences between boys and girls. |
|   | d.  | ​An evolutionary psychologist would change the environment to try to get boys and girls to act the same way. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 85. ​According to one study, Japanese exchange students felt homesick under which circumstance?

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|   | a.  | ​They felt homesick if they could not practice Japanese religion. |
|   | b.  | ​They felt homesick if they could not eat Japanese food. |
|   | c.  | ​They felt homesick if they did not hear Japanese music. |
|   | d.  | ​They felt homesick if they could not watch Japanese movies. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 86. ​Which type of psychologist concentrates most heavily on children?

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|   | a.  | ​Developmental psychologists |
|   | b.  | ​Evolutionary psychologists |
|   | c.  | ​Cognitive psychologistsc |
|   | d.  | Psychoanalysts |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 87. ​Which type of psychologist concentrates most heavily on thought and knowledge?

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|   | a.  | ​Developmental psychologists |
|   | b.  | ​Evolutionary psychologists |
|   | c.  | ​Cognitive psychologists |
|   | d.  | ​Social psychologists |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 88. Of the following, which type of psychologist is most likely to study how people behave in groups?​

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|   | a.  | ​Developmental psychologistsc |
|   | b.  | ​Cognitive psychologists |
|   | c.  | ​Forensic psychologists |
|   | d.  | ​Social psychologists |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 89. ​For someone with a bachelor’s degree in psychology, what jobs are available relevant to psychology?

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|   | a.  | ​The person can set up an independent practice to provide psychotherapy. |
|   | b.  | The person can provide psychotherapy in a hospital under a physician’s supervision. |
|   | c.  | ​The person can get a job in personnel work or social services. |
|   | d.  | ​The person can teach psychology at a college or university. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 90. ​What education is necessary for a psychologist to provide mental health services?

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|   | a.  | ​A high-school diploma only |
|   | b.  | ​A bachelor’s degree with a major in psychology |
|   | c.  | ​A bachelor’s degree plus one year of supervised practice |
|   | d.  | ​At least a master’s degree |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 91. ​The history of psychology differs from the history of other scientific fields in what way?

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|   | a.  | ​Other fields began gradually over centuries from the work of amateurs. |
|   | b.  | ​Other fields received government grant money from the start. |
|   | c.  | ​Other fields use the experimental method. |
|   | d.  | ​Other fields made less use of mathematical models. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 92. When did psychology begin as a deliberate attempt to build a new science?​

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|   | a.  | ​During the time of Aristotle |
|   | b.  | ​During the Middle Ages |
|   | c.  | ​During the late 1800s |
|   | d.  | ​During the late 1900s |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 93. ​The first psychological research laboratory was founded by which of the following?

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|   | a.  | ​Wilhelm Wundt in Germany |
|   | b.  | ​Sigmund Freud in Austria |
|   | c.  | ​William James in the United States |
|   | d.  | ​Aristotle in ancient Greece |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 94. Which of these was a major research goal for Wilhelm Wundt’s early psychological laboratory?​​

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|   | a.  | ​To find elements of experience, similar to the elements of chemistry |
|   | b.  | ​To find causes and treatments for common types of mental illness |
|   | c.  | ​​To isolate the genes that influence behavior, especially intellectual development |
|   | d.  | To find ways to understand people’s unconscious thought processes |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 95. ​For what is Wilhelm Wundt famous?

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|   | a.  | ​He established the world’s first laboratory for psychological research. |
|   | b.  | ​He wrote a psychology textbook that was the best seller in the United States for decades. |
|   | c.  | ​He was Sigmund Freud’s first patient. |
|   | d.  | ​He was the first to demonstrate the importance of genetics in human behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 96. Wilhelm Wundt is famous for what contribution to the history of psychology?​

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​He established the world’s first psychology laboratory. |
|   | b.  | ​He established the first mental health clinic in the United States. |
|   | c.  | ​He wrote the first English-language textbook of psychology. |
|   | d.  | ​He translated the works of Sigmund Freud into English. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 97. Which of these methods did Wilhelm Wundt use in his research?​

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|   | a.  | ​He analyzed the meaning behind people’s dreams. |
|   | b.  | ​He recorded brain activity while people solved problems. |
|   | c.  | ​He observed the behavior of rats in mazes. |
|   | d.  | ​He asked people to describe their sensations. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 98. Which of these was a major question for Wilhelm Wundt’s research?​

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|   | a.  | ​How important are genetic differences for understanding psychology? |
|   | b.  | ​What are the elements that compose mental experience? |
|   | c.  | ​What is the most effective way to treat mental illness? |
|   | d.  | ​Do dreams have symbolic meanings? |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 99. ​What did Wilhelm Wundt demonstrate?

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|   | a.  | ​Dreams have deep symbolic meanings. |
|   | b.  | ​Antidepressant drugs can help relieve psychological disorders. |
|   | c.  | ​Different brain areas control different psychological functions. |
|   | d.  | ​Scientific research can answer psychological questions. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 100. What does introspection mean?​

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|   | a.  | ​Looking within yourself |
|   | b.  | Analyzing data |
|   | c.  | ​Presenting carefully measured stimuli |
|   | d.  | ​Working together as a group |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 101. ​What was the main interest of Edward Titchener’s research?

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|   | a.  | ​The genetics of behavior |
|   | b.  | ​The causes and treatment of mental illness |
|   | c.  | The most effective way to educate children |
|   | d.  | ​The structures that compose the mind |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 102. ​What did Edward Titchener call his attempts to understand the components of mental experience?

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|   | a.  | ​Individual psychology |
|   | b.  | ​Structuralism |
|   | c.  | ​Psychoanalysis |
|   | d.  | ​Behaviorism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 103. ​Why have later psychologists abandoned Titchener’s search for the structures that compose the mind?

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|   | a.  | ​They consider the questions impossible to answer. |
|   | b.  | ​The research is too expensive. |
|   | c.  | ​The research requires methods that now seem unethical. |
|   | d.  | ​The questions pertain to biology, not psychology. |

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| 104. ​What question did William James recommend that psychologists study?

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|   | a.  | ​How do people perform useful behaviors? |
|   | b.  | ​What are the elemental structures that compose the mind? |
|   | c.  | ​In what way do genetic factors influence behavior? |
|   | d.  | ​Which brain areas are most important for intelligence? |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 105. ​William James advocated which approach to psychology?

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|   | a.  | ​Conservatism |
|   | b.  | Political activism |
|   | c.  | ​Functionalism |
|   | d.  | ​Structuralism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 106. ​William James was concerned with questions like which of these?

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|   | a.  | ​William James was concerned with questions like which of these? |
|   | b.  | ​How can people strengthen good habits? |
|   | c.  | ​What is the true meaning of dreams? |
|   | d.  | To what extent do intellectual differences depend on patterns of child rearing? |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 107. In the early days of psychology, how did functionalists differ from structuralists?​

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|   | a.  | ​Functionalists used laboratory research. Structuralists observed behavior in nature. |
|   | b.  | ​Functionalists studied behaviors. Structuralists analyzed the contents of the mind. |
|   | c.  | ​Functionalists measured brain activity. Structuralists measured attitudes. |
|   | d.  | Functionalists studied normal people. Structuralists studied those with mental illness. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 108. Early psychologists, eager to develop a scientific psychology, concentrated mainly on what?​

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|   | a.  | ​Sensation |
|   | b.  | ​Mental illness |
|   | c.  | ​Personality |
|   | d.  | ​Emotion |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 109. ​Why did the earliest psychological researchers concentrate largely on sensation?

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|   | a.  | ​Sensation is easier to study than many other psychological processes. |
|   | b.  | ​At the time, government grants were available only for the study of sensation. |
|   | c.  | ​Theories at the time said that differences in sensation produced personality changes. |
|   | d.  | ​They believed that other types of psychological research were unethical. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 110. A light that is actually twice as bright appears to us to be less than twice as bright. That observation led early psychologists to which of the following discoveries?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Structuralism |
|   | b.  | ​The psychophysical function |
|   | c.  | ​Humanistic psychology |
|   | d.  | ​The phenomenon of binocular rivalry |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 111. If the first light is exactly twice as bright as the second light physically, how will it appear?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​It will appear to be half as bright. |
|   | b.  | ​It will appear to be brighter, but less than twice as bright. |
|   | c.  | ​It will appear to be twice as bright. |
|   | d.  | ​It will appear to be more than twice as bright. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 112. Which of these describes the relationship between the physical intensity and the perceived intensity of a stimulus?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Psychophysical function |
|   | b.  | ​Functionalism |
|   | c.  | ​Structuralism |
|   | d.  | ​Comparative psychology |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 113. ​What do comparative psychologists compare?

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | ​Brain areas |
|   | b.  | ​Animal species |
|   | c.  | ​Teaching methods |
|   | d.  | ​Personalities |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 114. ​Comparative psychology emerged as a response to which of these theories?

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|   | a.  | ​Hermann Helmholtz’s theory of vision |
|   | b.  | ​Sigmund Freud’s theory of the unconscious mind |
|   | c.  | ​Noam Chomsky’s theory of language |
|   | d.  | ​Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 115. ​What did early comparative psychologists discover about animal intelligence?

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|   | a.  | ​Animal intelligence is directly related to the volume of the cerebral cortex. |
|   | b.  | ​A species that seems intelligent on one task might do poorly on another. |
|   | c.  | Animal intelligence continues to increase, generation by generation. |
|   | d.  | ​Using a set of five tasks, it is possible to rank-order animals in intelligence. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 116. ​A zebra can appear highly intelligent or not so intelligent, depending on what?

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|   | a.  | ​The gender of the experimenter |
|   | b.  | ​The size of reward used in the experiment |
|   | c.  | ​The type of visual stimuli used in the experiment |
|   | d.  | The temperature and humidity during the experiment |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 117. What does modern-day research on animal intelligence try to understand?​

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|   | a.  | ​How much intelligence has evolved over the last 100 years |
|   | b.  | ​The best way to test human intelligence |
|   | c.  | ​Which species are the most intelligent |
|   | d.  | ​The mechanisms of intelligent behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 118. ​What evidence did Francis Galton state to argue that heredity is important for intelligence?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Certain brain areas are larger than average in high-IQ people. |
|   | b.  | ​Several identifiable genes are more common than average in high-IQ people. |
|   | c.  | ​On average, twins have similar scores on IQ tests. |
|   | d.  | ​Many of the sons of eminent men become eminent also. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 119. Who developed the first useful intelligence test?​

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|   | a.  | ​Aristotle in 335 BC |
|   | b.  | ​David Wechsler in 1939 |
|   | c.  | ​Alfred Binet in 1905 |
|   | d.  | ​Sigmund Freud in 1900 |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 120. ​During the mid-1900s, what was the main focus of psychological research?

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|   | a.  | ​Observable behaviors |
|   | b.  | ​Unconscious motivations |
|   | c.  | ​The structure of the mind |
|   | d.  | ​The evolution of intelligence |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 121. From around 1920 to around 1970, which of these approaches dominated psychological research?​

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|   | a.  | Positive psychology |
|   | b.  | ​Health psychology |
|   | c.  | ​Structuralism  |
|   | d.  | Behaviorism |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 122. ​Which of the following was one of the founders of behaviorism?

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|   | a.  | ​Alfred Binet |
|   | b.  | ​John Watson |
|   | c.  | ​John Watson |
|   | d.  | ​Sigmund Freud |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 123. In the mid-1900s, many psychologists studied rats in mazes. What was their goal?​

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|   | a.  | They wanted to perfect their research methods before turning to humans. |
|   | b.  | ​They were trying to identify genes that control learning. |
|   | c.  | ​They wanted better ways to exterminate rats. |
|   | d.  | ​They expected to discover general laws of learning. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 124. ​Behaviorists in the mid-1900s concentrated mostly on studying what?

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|   | a.  | ​Animal learning |
|   | b.  | ​Unconscious thought processes |
|   | c.  | ​Emotional expressions |
|   | d.  | ​Children’s language development |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 125. ​Which type of psychologist is most likely to investigate the principles of learning?

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|   | a.  | ​Organizational psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Forensic psychologist |
|   | c.  | ​Psychoanalyst  |
|   | d.  | ​Behaviorist  |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 126. Behaviorists of the mid-1900s thought they could discover general laws of behavior by studying what?​

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|   | a.  | ​People’s introspections as they experienced various stimuli |
|   | b.  | ​Brain recordings as people experienced various stimuli |
|   | c.  | Rats in a maze |
|   | d.  | ​People’s reports of their dreams |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 127. Why did behaviorists of the mid-1900s concentrate on studying rats in a maze?​

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|   | a.  | ​They needed to conduct the least expensive research. |
|   | b.  | ​They were trying to identify genes that control behavior. |
|   | c.  | ​They were trying to understand the evolution of behavior. |
|   | d.  | ​They expected to discover general laws of behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 128. ​Behaviorists avoid research on thought and knowledge. Why?

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|   | a.  | ​They believe that unconscious thought is more important than conscious thought. |
|   | b.  | ​They believe we already understand thought and knowledge well enough. |
|   | c.  | ​They believe questions about unobservable processes are unanswerable. |
|   | d.  | ​They believe that all psychological research should rely on brain measurements. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 129. ​What was the focus of psychotherapy as practiced by Sigmund Freud?

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|   | a.  | ​He encouraged his patients to solve their own problems. |
|   | b.  | ​He developed standardized tests to quantify certain aspects of personality. |
|   | c.  | ​He tried to relate current behavior to abnormalities in brain functioning. |
|   | d.  | ​He tried to trace current behavior to early childhood experiences. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 130. ​Sigmund Freud analyzed people’s behavior partly by attention to which of the following?

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|   | a.  | ​People’s brain activity, as measured by EEG |
|   | b.  | ​People’s answers to questions on standardized tests of personality |
|   | c.  | ​People’s answers on the Rorschach Inkblots |
|   | d.  | ​People’s reports of their dreams |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 131. ​What did Sigmund Freud emphasize in treating troubled people?

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|   | a.  | ​Relating their current behavior to their early childhood experiences |
|   | b.  | ​Getting them to relate to other people in a group therapy session |
|   | c.  | ​Using rewards and punishments to change specific behaviors |
|   | d.  | ​Altering the activity at certain types of synapses in the brain |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 132. ​What event led to a great expansion of clinical psychology?

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|   | a.  | ​The abolition of slavery in the mid 1800s |
|   | b.  | ​Soldiers’ traumatic experiences during World War II |
|   | c.  | ​The industrial revolution |
|   | d.  | ​The development of effective antidepressant drugs |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 133. ​The end of World War II led to what major development in psychology?

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|   | a.  | ​The first mental hospitals were built. |
|   | b.  | ​Psychologists began doing more research about brain activity. |
|   | c.  | ​Psychologists increased their interest in behaviorism. |
|   | d.  | ​A larger number of people sought the services of clinical psychologists. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 134. After the end of World War II, which field of psychology expanded greatly?​

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|   | a.  | ​Comparative psychology |
|   | b.  | ​Positive psychology |
|   | c.  | ​Clinical psychology |
|   | d.  | ​Behaviorism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 135. Clinical psychology increased in prominence just after World War II. Why?​

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|   | a.  | ​The first effective antidepressant drugs were discovered. |
|   | b.  | ​Many women who lost their jobs to returning soldiers began to study psychology instead. |
|   | c.  | ​Sigmund Freud’s writings were translated into English. |
|   | d.  | ​More people wanted psychological help than psychiatrists could handle. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 136. What is one way in which early psychology differed from psychology today?​

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|   | a.  | ​Early psychologists put more emphasis on studying brain functioning. |
|   | b.  | ​Early psychologists had lower expectations and lower ambitions for their research. |
|   | c.  | ​Early psychologists were more interested in positive psychology. |
|   | d.  | ​Early psychologists expected someone to be the Copernicus or Darwin of the mind. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 137. ​Who compared his own insights and theories to those of Copernicus and Darwin?

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|   | a.  | ​John Watson |
|   | b.  | ​Sigmund Freud |
|   | c.  | ​Alfred Binet |
|   | d.  | ​William James |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 138. ​What is one way in which the behaviorists and Sigmund Freud were similar?

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|   | a.  | ​Both relied heavily on laboratory research. |
|   | b.  | ​Both developed complex theories about the nature of unconscious thought. |
|   | c.  | ​Both had high ambitions for discovering major principles of psychology. |
|   | d.  | ​Both had a strong interest in identifying genes that influence behavior. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 139. ​What is meant by “basic research” as opposed to applied research?

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|   | a.  | ​Basic research relies on simpler methods or observations. |
|   | b.  | ​Basic research studies laboratory animals instead of people. |
|   | c.  | ​Basic research attempts to answer theoretical questions. |
|   | d.  | ​Basic research attempts to solve practical problems. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 140. What is meant by “applied research” as opposed to basic research?​

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ​Applied research relies on simpler methods or observations. |
|   | b.  | ​Applied research studies people instead of laboratory animals. |
|   | c.  | ​Applied research attempts to answer theoretical questions. |
|   | d.  | ​Applied research attempts to solve practical problems. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 141. Which of the following is an example of a question for “basic research”?​

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|   | a.  | Does all memory use the same mechanism, or do we have several types of memory? |
|   | b.  | ​What type of educational environment is most effective for a child with disabilities? |
|   | c.  | ​What is the best way to organize a company to make workers satisfied and productive? |
|   | d.  | ​What is the best therapy for people with depression? |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 142. Which of the following is an example of a question for “applied research”?​

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|   | a.  | ​Which brain areas are most active while someone is recognizing a face? |
|   | b.  | ​What is the best way to help children with autism? |
|   | c.  | ​What methods do people use in order to localize sounds? |
|   | d.  | ​To what extent do people differ in their ability to recognize odors? |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 143. In contrast to applied research, what type of question does basic research address?​

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|   | a.  | Theoretical issues |
|   | b.  | ​Issues of practical importance |
|   | c.  | Relatively easy questions |
|   | d.  | ​More difficult questions |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 144. Which field has increased in prominence since the 1960s?

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|   | a.  | ​Structuralism |
|   | b.  | ​Cognitive psychology |
|   | c.  | Psychoanalysis |
|   | d.  | ​Behaviorism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 145. ​Which topic, previously considered unanswerable, has now emerged as a target of research?

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|   | a.  | ​Which animal species are the most intelligent |
|   | b.  | ​What brain processes are associated with consciousness |
|   | c.  | ​What elements compose the mind |
|   | d.  | What happens to the soul after death |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 146. Of the following, which one has NOT been increasing in prominence during recent times?​

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|   | a.  | ​Structuralism  |
|   | b.  | ​Positive psychology |
|   | c.  | ​Cognitive psychology |
|   | d.  | ​Neuroscience |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 147. What does the field of positive psychology address?​

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|   | a.  | ​Factors that make people happy and successful |
|   | b.  | ​Causes of mental illness |
|   | c.  | ​Mathematical models of sensation and perception |
|   | d.  | ​The ability to predict people’s behavior based on personality tests |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 148. A health psychologist would be likely to study which of these topics?​

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|   | a.  | ​What genes influence the probability of mental illness |
|   | b.  | ​How common mental illness is in various countries |
|   | c.  | ​Whether psychotherapy is more effective for people in good health than those who are ill |
|   | d.  | ​How diet and exercise affect health |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 149. ​Who studies the effects of smoking, drinking, diet, and exercise on behavior?

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|   | a.  | ​Positive psychologist |
|   | b.  | ​Behaviorist  |
|   | c.  | ​Counseling psychologist |
|   | d.  | ​Health psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 150. Health psychologists would be MOST interested in which of these?​

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|   | a.  | ​Development of language abilities in young children |
|   | b.  | ​Role of genetics in the development of behavior |
|   | c.  | ​Changes in dreams when someone develops emotional problems |
|   | d.  | ​Effects of exercise, diet, and smoking |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 151. ​What do sports psychologists do?

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|   | a.  | ​They study the effects of unconscious motivations on athletic performance. |
|   | b.  | ​They provide psychotherapy to athletes after a defeat. |
|   | c.  | ​They help other psychologists exercise and develop athletic abilities. |
|   | d.  | ​They help athletes set goals and concentrate their efforts. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 152. ​What was Mary Calkins’s importance in the history of psychology?

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|   | a.  | ​She was the first woman to get a PhD from Harvard. |
|   | b.  | ​She was one of the first important women in psychology. |
|   | c.  | ​She was the first psychoanalyst in the United States. |
|   | d.  | ​She was the first forensic psychologist in the United States. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 153. ​Today, women receive about what percentage of the PhD degrees in psychology in the United States?

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|   | a.  | ​Less than 10 percent |
|   | b.  | ​About 25 percent |
|   | c.  | ​About 50 percent |
|   | d.  | ​About 75 percent |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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