

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 5) Psychology is defined as the:
- A. intuition-based approach to study human behavior.
 - B. speculative method to find answers about human cognition.
 - C. study of mental disorders and their treatment.
 - D. scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-1

2. (p. 5) Akira has declared psychology as his major. He will be studying:
- A. internal medicine.
 - B. behavior and mental processes.
 - C. mental disorders and their diagnosis and treatment.
 - D. the disorders of the central nervous system.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-1

3. (p. 5) A single-sentence definition of psychology may be misleading because:
- A. it is very difficult to study the mind and behavior scientifically.
 - B. psychology is a narrower, more specific field than a general definition might suggest.
 - C. psychologists disagree on how broad psychology should really be.
 - D. the discipline of psychology really has no core or center.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-1

4. (p. 5) Which of the following is NOT one of the goals of psychology?

- A. Obfuscation
- B. Description
- C. Prediction
- D. Explanation

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1, 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-1

5. (p. 5) In order to study mind and behavior, psychologists:

- A. rely on the scientific method.
- B. use their intuition.
- C. rely on the study of internal medicine.
- D. use speculation.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1, 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-1

6. (p. 6) In what way are the diverse subfields of psychology related?

- A. They allow psychologists to explain different types of behavior in the same way.
- B. They ultimately share a common goal.
- C. They always lead to an M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) degree.
- D. They are not related at all, other than being considered part of psychology.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

7. (p. 6) Dr. Alvarez studies how the degeneration of certain components of nerve cells in the brain might contribute to the development of multiple sclerosis. Dr. Alvarez's work BEST exemplifies the ____ subfield of psychology.

- A. cognitive
- B. experimental
- C. developmental
- D. behavioral neuroscience

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

8. (p. 7) Which of the following branches of psychology studies the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking about the world?

- A. Behavioral neuroscience
- B. Developmental psychology
- C. Experimental psychology
- D. Health psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-2

9. (p. 7) Which of the following subfields of psychology is INCORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Behavioral neuroscience: examines the relationship between the nervous system and behavior
- B. Cognitive: examines how people grow and change from conception through death
- C. Experimental: examines the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking
- D. Clinical: deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-2

10. (p. 7) Which of the following subfields of psychology is CORRECTLY matched with a sample topic?

- A. Behavioral neuroscience: the influence of chronic stress on physical health
- B. Developmental psychology: the effectiveness of drug therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder
- C. Cognitive psychology: the influence of an event on people's thinking
- D. Health psychology: the role that frustration plays in producing aggression

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

11. (p. 7) How are cognitive and experimental psychology related?

- A. They are the same.
- B. They are two completely distinct subfields of psychology.
- C. Cognitive psychology is part of experimental psychology.
- D. Experimental psychology is part of cognitive psychology.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 1-2

12. (p. 7) _____ psychology focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.

- A. Developmental
- B. Personality
- C. Clinical
- D. Cognitive

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

13. (p. 7) Why is the term *experimental psychology* considered somewhat misleading?
- A. Psychologists in every subfield use the experimental method.
 - B. The term is no longer in existence.
 - C. Most psychological topics are not suited to experimental study.
 - D. Experimental methods are only appropriate to the study of the biological bases of behavior.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-2

14. (p. 7) Developmental psychology:
- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
 - B. studies how people grow and change from the moment of conception through death.
 - C. focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.
 - D. deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

15. (p. 7) Personality psychology:
- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
 - B. focuses on the consistency in people's behavior over time and the traits that differentiate one person from another.
 - C. focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.
 - D. deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

16. (p. 7) Dr. Chen studies how people grow and change during late adolescence and young adulthood; Dr. Doherty focuses on several traits that distinguish one person from another. Dr. Chen is a(n) ____ psychologist; Dr. Doherty is a ____.
- A. experimental psychologist; cognitive psychologist
 - B. health psychologist; clinical psychologist
 - C. developmental psychologist; personality psychologist
 - D. clinical psychologist; counseling psychologist

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

17. (p. 7) Dr. Ebrahim examines how children's friendships change through elementary and middle-school years. Dr. Ebrahim is a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. clinical
 - B. evolutionary
 - C. experimental
 - D. developmental

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

18. (p. 7) At a conference on terrorism research, a panel of psychologists is discussing suicide bombers. Dr. Gerami outlines the role of charismatic leaders in encouraging the actions of suicide bombers. Dr. Hespeler argues that sometimes, suicide bombing may be seen as a rational response to a particular system of beliefs. Finally, Dr. Islington reviews the internal traits associated with suicide bombing. Which of the following alternatives BEST identifies the subfields in which each of these psychologists probably specializes?

A. Dr. Gerami: personality psychology; Dr. Hespeler: cross-cultural psychology; Dr. Islington: social psychology

B. Dr. Gerami: social psychology; Dr. Hespeler: personality psychology; Dr. Islington: cross-cultural psychology

C. Dr. Gerami: social psychology; Dr. Hespeler: cross-cultural psychology; Dr. Islington: personality psychology

D. Dr. Gerami: cross-cultural psychology; Dr. Hespeler: experimental psychology; Dr. Islington: personality psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

19. (p. 7) Enterprise City has been hard hit by a recent economic downturn. Local psychologists are holding a public workshop to help the citizens cope with the adversity. Dr. Kurutz is outlining strategies to help laid-off adults avoid overeating, or the use of drugs or alcohol. Dr. Kurutz is most clearly a(n) _____ psychologist.

A. experimental

B. cross-cultural

C. social

D. health

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

20. (p. 7) Which branch of psychology explores the relationship between psychological factors and physical ailments or disease?

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Health psychology
- C. Perceptual psychology
- D. Clinical neuropsychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 1-2

21. (p. 8) How do clinical and counseling psychology differ?

- A. Clinical psychology requires more advanced study than does counseling psychology.
- B. Clinical psychologists have a PhD or an MD degree, whereas counseling psychologists have a PsyD degree.
- C. Counseling psychologists deal with problems that are more specific than the problems that clinical psychologists deal with.
- D. Clinical and counseling psychology are synonymous.

APA Goal Outcome: 4.1, 10.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

22. (p. 8) Fiona helps students with ADHD develop effective study regimens and strategies. Fiona is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- A. health
- B. experimental
- C. developmental
- D. counseling

APA Goal Outcome: 4.1, 10.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

23. (p. 8) Counseling psychologists are more likely than clinical psychologists to practice in:
- A. hospitals.
 - B. laboratories.
 - C. offices.
 - D. colleges.

APA Goal Outcome: 4.1, 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

24. (p. 8) Dr. Growe is reading about a research in which psychologists investigated the effect of group size on the conformity of group members. Dr. Growe is most likely reading the *Journal of _____ Psychology*.
- A. *Developmental*
 - B. *Social*
 - C. *Counseling*
 - D. *Evolutionary*

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

25. (p. 8) Social psychology:
- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
 - B. deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders.
 - C. investigates the similarities and differences in psychological functioning in and across various cultures and ethnic groups.
 - D. is the study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and actions are affected by others.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

26. (p. 8) _____ psychologists concentrate on diverse topics such as human aggression, liking and loving, persuasion, and conformity.

- A. Counseling
- B. Social
- C. Evolutionary
- D. Clinical

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

27. (p. 8) Which of the following is NOT one of the three newer branches of psychology's family tree?

- A. Counseling psychology
- B. Behavioral genetics
- C. Evolutionary psychology
- D. Clinical neuropsychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

28. (p. 8) Evolutionary psychologists are especially interested in:

- A. how behavior is influenced by our genetic inheritance from our ancestors.
- B. the genetic basis of physical characteristics.
- C. how thought and behavior are influenced by the structure of the brain.
- D. how personality traits and social behavior vary across cultures.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-2

29. (p. 8) Charles Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species* was published in:
- A. 1529
 - B. 1739
 - C. 1859
 - D. 1939

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

30. (p. 8) In what way, if any, do evolutionary psychologists go beyond Darwin's arguments?
- A. They suggest that culture influences the nature of behavioral and mental processes.
 - B. They argue that our genetic heritage influences our physical characteristics.
 - C. They argue that our genetic heritage determines aspects of our personality and social behavior.
 - D. They do not go beyond Darwin's original arguments.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

31. (p. 8) Dr. Lin and Dr. Marino both study obesity. Dr. Lin relates the likelihood of obesity to levels of the trait of neuroticism - the tendency to experience upsetting emotions. Dr. Marino relates obesity to the frequency with which individuals eat alone, with family members, or in the presence of larger groups of friends, acquaintances, or strangers. Which of the following statements is most likely TRUE regarding the subfields in which Dr. Lin and Dr. Marino specialize?
- A. Dr. Marino is a social psychologist.
 - B. Dr. Lin is a social psychologist.
 - C. Dr. Marino is a personality psychologist.
 - D. Dr. Lin is a behavioral psychologist.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

32. (p. 8) Central State University's Department of Psychology is considering expanding its doctoral program to include an additional specialty. The department wants to focus on a "growth" area likely to attract federal research funding, as well as up-and-coming new faculty and bright, passionate graduate students. Which of the following specialties should the department consider most closely?

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Evolutionary psychology
- C. Perceptual psychology
- D. Clinical neuropsychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

33. (p. 9) What might be the most *controversial* aspect of the evolutionary psychology position?

- A. They hold the notion that our evolutionary heritage influences our physical characteristics.
- B. They promote the idea that our evolutionary heritage might influence aspects of our behavioral and mental processes.
- C. Evolutionary psychologists downplay the influence of biological inheritance on thought and behavior.
- D. Evolutionary psychologists minimize the role of environmental and social forces.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

34. (p. 9) Which of the following areas of psychology focuses on the biological mechanisms that enable inherited behavior to unfold?

- A. Clinical neuropsychology
- B. Behavioral genetics
- C. Cognitive psychology
- D. Experimental psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-2

35. (p. 9) Which of the following areas is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Evolutionary psychology: focuses on the biological mechanisms enabling inherited behavior to unfold
- B. Behavioral genetic: considers how our behavior is influenced by our genetic heritage from our ancestors
- C. Clinical neuropsychology: focuses on the biological origin of psychological disorders
- D. Behavioral genetics: examines the genetic basis of behavioral disorders

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

36. (p. 9) Dr. Hart investigates how depressive disorders are related to levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin in the brain. Dr. Hart's research falls within the field of:

- A. clinical neuropsychology.
- B. behavioral genetics.
- C. cognitive psychology.
- D. experimental psychology.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

37. (p. 9) Clinical neuropsychology:

- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
- B. considers how behavior is influenced by our genetic inheritance from our ancestors.
- C. seeks to understand how we might inherit certain behavioral traits.
- D. focuses on the origin of psychological disorders in biological factors.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 1-2

38. (p. 9) Beatriz has just received her doctoral degree in psychology. All else being equal, in which of the following settings is she most likely to find employment?

- A. A college/university
- B. The military
- C. A hospital
- D. A large business corporation

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-3

39. (p. 9,18) The local state university has opened a new center devoted to the study and treatment of obesity, a major public health problem in the area. Dr. Nolan is researching the potential of a drug that influences the activity of hunger centers in the brain's hypothalamus. Dr. Osterman attempts to uncover the unconscious conflicts that may spur compulsive eating. Which of the following statements best describes the orientations of these two psychologists?

- A. Dr. Nolan is a clinical neuropsychologist; Dr. Osterman is a psychodynamic psychologist.
- B. Dr. Nolan is a clinical neuropsychologist; Dr. Osterman is a counseling psychologist.
- C. Dr. Nolan is a social psychologist; Dr. Osterman is a humanistic psychologist.
- D. Dr. Nolan is a behavioral psychologist; Dr. Osterman is a psychodynamic psychologist.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2, 2-2

40. (p. 10) Approximately how many psychologists are there in the United States?

- A. 50,000
- B. 100,000
- C. 300,000
- D. 600,000

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

41. (p. 10) Currently, women earn _____ of new psychology doctorate degrees in the United States.

- A. one-tenth
- B. half
- C. three-fourth
- D. ninety percent

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

42. (p. 10-11) Which figure best approximates the percentage of American psychologists who belong to racial minority groups?

- A. 6%
- B. 15%
- C. 25%
- D. 32%

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

43. (p. 11) Which of the following statements concerning the representation of racial and ethnic minorities among American psychologists is TRUE?

- A. The number of minority members entering the field is about the same as it was 10 years ago.
- B. The number of minority members entering the field is higher than it was 10 years ago.
- C. The increase in the number of degrees awarded to minority members has outpaced the growth of the minority population.
- D. The number of minority members entering the field has decreased over the years.

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Difficult
Learning Outcome: 1-3

44. (p. 11) Today around ____% of new master's degrees and ____% of new doctorate degrees are awarded to people of color.

- A. 50; 15
- B. 20; 16
- C. 32; 8
- D. 50; 25

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

45. (p. 11) How is the diversity of psychology limited in the United States?

- A. Racial and ethnic minorities are underrepresented among psychologists.
- B. The majority of psychologists are male.
- C. Psychologists in the United States far outnumber those in all other countries combined.
- D. Most research is conducted outside the United States.

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

46. (p. 11) Which of the following individuals is LEAST likely to be a psychologist?

- A. Dionne, who holds a PhD degree
- B. Everett, who has an MD degree
- C. Fallon, who graduated with a PsyD degree
- D. Melinda, who has written a dissertation on drug abuse, and is now teaching at a university

APA Goal Outcome: 4.2, 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

47. (p. 11) Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the difference between the PhD and the PsyD degrees?

- A. The PhD requires more years of study than the PsyD.
- B. The PhD requires a dissertation based on an original investigation.
- C. Fewer people earn the PhD than earn the PsyD.
- D. The PhD is obtained by psychologists who wish to focus exclusively on the treatment of psychological disorders.

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Difficult
Learning Outcome: 1-3

48. (p. 11) Callie works in the field of psychology. All else being equal, there is about a ____% chance that her highest degree is a master's degree.

- A. 10
- B. 75
- C. 33.33
- D. 50

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-3

49. (p. 11) Kristen is a psychology major. Immediately following graduation, she will most likely:

- A. join the workforce.
- B. feel that her job is unrelated to her psychology background.
- C. continue to graduate school.
- D. remain unemployed.

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

50. (p. 11) Psychology majors are highly valued by employers because they can:
- A. strategize effectively.
 - B. think critically.
 - C. help other workers with their personal problems.
 - D. communicate effectively with their co-workers.

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

51. (p. 11) The most common employment sector for students graduating with a bachelor's degree in psychology is _____.
- A. education
 - B. business
 - C. local government
 - D. social services

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-3

52. (p. 14) The field of phrenology is associated with:
- A. Gall.
 - B. Wundt.
 - C. Descartes.
 - D. Ebbinghaus.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

53. (p. 14) _____ believed that children were born into the world with minds like "blank slates" and that their experiences determined what kind of adults they would become.

- A. Locke
- B. Plato
- C. Wundt
- D. Descartes

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

54. (p. 14) The phrase *tabula rasa* may be translated as:

- A. *red tablet.*
- B. *raised table.*
- C. *new table.*
- D. *blank slate.*

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

55. (p. 14) The formal beginning of psychology is associated with:

- A. Wundt.
- B. James.
- C. Descartes.
- D. Ebbinghaus.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

56. (p. 14) Which of the following locations is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?

- A. China
- B. Germany
- C. Spain
- D. England

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

57. (p. 14) Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in ____.

- A. 1459
- B. 1739
- C. 1879
- D. 1902

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

58. (p. 14) It is the year 2029. At the American Psychological Association's annual conference, a special keynote address commemorates the 150th anniversary of an historic event in psychology's early days. Which of the following is the event celebrated in the address?

- A. Wundt's operation of the first psychology laboratory
- B. Charles Darwin's publication of *On the Origin of Species*
- C. G. S. Hall's founding of the American Psychological Association
- D. Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

59. (p. 14) Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to the ____ perspective in psychology.

- A. functionalist
- B. prescriptive
- C. structuralist
- D. humanistic

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

60. (p. 14) ____ is a procedure used to study the structure of the mind in which subjects are asked to describe in detail what they are experiencing when they are exposed to a stimulus.

- A. Inner perception
- B. Introspection
- C. Internal observation
- D. Intervention

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

61. (p. 14-15) Lassandra takes a sip of cola. "Sweet...cold, wet, tingly...slightly bitter," she reports. Lassandra is:

- A. introspecting.
- B. demonstrating functionalism.
- C. defining umami.
- D. taking intelligence test.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

62. (p. 15) Which of the following was a disadvantage of introspection?
- A. The process of introspection was complicated.
 - B. Introspection was time consuming.
 - C. Introspection was too simplistic.
 - D. Introspection was not truly scientific.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

63. (p. 15) Which of the following statements is TRUE of the structuralist perspective of psychology?
- A. The structuralist perspective was supplanted by other views.
 - B. The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.
 - C. The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.
 - D. The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it still remains influential today.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

64. (p. 15) Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?
- A. Behaviorism
 - B. Humanism
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Gestalt psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

65. (p. 15) _____ is an early approach to psychology that concentrated on what the mind does and the role of behavior in allowing people to adapt to their environments.

- A. Structuralism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Introspection
- D. Gestalt psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

66. (p. 14-15) A time travel mishap lands you at one of the first psychology conferences ever held, sometime at the dawn of the 20th century. The graying older scientists slowly losing their grip on the field are most likely _____, whereas the passionate young up-and-comers are probably _____.

- A. structuralists; functionalists
- B. functionalists; developmentalists
- C. humanists; structuralists
- D. humanists; functionalists

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

67. (p. 15) With respect to the psychology of emotion, William James and John Dewey would be most interested in:

- A. the contribution of unconscious memories to one's emotional experience.
- B. the basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.
- C. how behavior aids one's adaptation to the environment.
- D. the organization of perception and thinking in a "whole" sense.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Difficult
Learning Outcome: 2-1

68. (p. 15) Which of the following psychologists is associated with functionalism?

- A. William James
- B. Max Wertheimer
- C. Hermann Ebbinghaus
- D. Wilhelm Wundt

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

69. (p. 15) Gestalt psychology may be seen as a reaction to _____.

- A. the psychodynamic perspective
- B. humanism
- C. functionalism
- D. structuralism

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

70. (p. 15) Which of the following approaches to psychology might have been most likely to remind the audience that "the whole is different than the sum of the parts"?

- A. Phrenology
- B. Functionalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Gestalt psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

71. (p. 15) The Gestalt psychologists made substantial contribution to our understanding of:

- A. memory.
- B. perception.
- C. emotion.
- D. motivation.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 2-1

72. (p. 15) Which perspective below is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Structuralism; emphasized what the mind does
- B. Functionalism; emphasized the elements of mental experience
- C. Humanism; emphasized the unconscious determinants of behavior
- D. Gestalt psychology; emphasized the organization of perception

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 2-1

73. (p. 16) Donna-Lynn is preparing a visual display of psychology's early history. One panel is headed "The Gay '90s." It portrays developments in the 1890s. Another panel is titled "The Roaring '20s." It is devoted to the 1920s. Which theoretical perspectives in psychology should appear in each of these panels?

- A. Gay '90s: functionalism; Roaring '20s: Gestalt psychology
- B. Gay '90s: behaviorism; Roaring '20s: structuralism
- C. Gay '90s: functionalism; Roaring '20s: behaviorism
- D. Gay '90s: Gestalt psychology; Roaring '20s: structuralism

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-1

74. (p. 16) Which of the following figures best approximates the number of major perspectives in psychology?

- A. One or two
- B. About five
- C. A dozen or so
- D. As many as there are psychologists

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

75. (p. 17) The approach that views behavior from the perspective of the brain, the nervous system, and other biological functions is known as the _____ perspective.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. nature-nurture
- C. cognitive
- D. neuroscience

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

76. (p. 17) The neuroscience perspective:

- A. suggests that all individuals naturally strive to grow, develop, and be in control of their lives and behavior.
- B. focuses on how people think, understand, and know about the world.
- C. considers how people and nonhumans function biologically.
- D. argues that behavior is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which we have little awareness or control.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

77. (p. 18) Which contemporary perspective is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Psychodynamic perspective; emphasizes automatic response of the individual to the environmental stimuli
- B. Humanistic perspective; emphasizes how people know, understand, and think about the world
- C. Behavioral perspective; emphasizes observable behavior and objectivity
- D. Neuroscience perspective; emphasizes that behavior is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which we have little awareness or control.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

78. (p. 18) Noreen asserts that our behavior is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which we have little awareness or control. This viewpoint is most consistent with the ____ perspective in psychology.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. humanistic
- C. cognitive
- D. neuroscience

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

79. (p. 18) To many people who have never taken a psychology course, psychology begins and ends with the ____ perspective.

- A. neuroscience
- B. behavioral
- C. cognitive
- D. psychodynamic

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

80. (p. 18) Contributions of the psychodynamic perspective include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. a way to understand and treat certain types of psychological disorders.
- B. a way to understand such phenomena as prejudice and aggression.
- C. a revolutionary effect on 20th-century thinking not only in psychology but in related fields as well.
- D. a way to look at behavior in a more concrete, objective fashion.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.2, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

81. (p. 18) Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment—"people, places, and things"—on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the ____ perspective in psychology.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. behavioral
- C. cognitive
- D. neuroscience

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

82. (p. 18-19) Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behavior. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think about and understand the world. Which option below CORRECTLY identifies their respective perspectives?

- A. Dr. Greenway—behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech—cognitive perspective
- B. Dr. Greenway—cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech—behavioral perspective
- C. Dr. Greenway—behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech—humanistic perspective
- D. Dr. Greenway—psychodynamic perspective; Dr. Cech—humanistic perspective

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

83. (p. 19) Which psychologist is INCORRECTLY matched with an associated perspective?

- A. Abraham Maslow; humanistic
- B. Sigmund Freud; psychodynamic
- C. Karen Horney; cognitive
- D. B.F. Skinner; behavioral

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 2-2

84. (p. 19) Which of the following psychologists is associated with the behavioral perspective?

- A. Rogers
- B. Skinner
- C. Maslow
- D. Hollingworth

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 2-2

85. (p. 19) The computer metaphor is at the heart of the ____ perspective.

- A. cognitive
- B. neuroscience
- C. behavioral
- D. humanistic

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 2-2

86. (p. 19) The cognitive perspective is said to have evolved in part from the _____ perspective in early psychology and to represent a reaction to _____.

- A. structuralist; humanism
- B. structuralist; behaviorism
- C. humanist; behaviorism
- D. humanist; functionalism

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-2

87. (p. 19) Driving to work one day, Owen suspects that drivers talking on their cell phones pay less attention to the road than do other drivers. This hypothesis would most likely be tested by a _____ psychologist.

- A. behavioral
- B. humanistic
- C. cognitive
- D. psychodynamic

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-2

88. (p. 19) The humanistic perspective rejects the view that behavior reflects biological forces, unconscious processes, or the environment. In other words, it rejects the _____, _____, and _____ perspectives, respectively.

- A. cognitive; psychodynamic; behavioral
- B. neuroscience; cognitive; behavioral
- C. cognitive; psychodynamic; neuroscience
- D. neuroscience; psychodynamic; behavioral

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-2

89. (p. 19) The emphasis of the humanistic perspective is on:

- A. free will.
- B. environmental determinism.
- C. natural selection.
- D. unconscious motives.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

90. (p. 19) Free will stands in contrast to ____.

- A. naturism
- B. unconscious motives
- C. determinism
- D. natural selection

APA Goal Outcome: 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

91. (p. 19) Dr. Petrovic tries to help his clients see how their behavior reflects choices they have made. He is most likely a ____ therapist.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. clinical neuroscience
- C. humanistic
- D. gestalt

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

92. (p. 22) Psychologists adhering to the ____ perspective are probably the LEAST likely to take a "nature" stance on the nature vs. nurture issue.

- A. behaviorist
- B. cognitive
- C. neuroscience
- D. evolutionary

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 3-1

93. (p. 22) Which of the following perspectives of psychology emphasizes observable responses?

- A. Behavioral
- B. Cognitive
- C. Neuroscience
- D. Psychodynamic

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 3-1

94. (p. 18-19, 22-23) Recall Watson's quote - "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select—doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief, and yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations and race of his ancestors." Where 1 = extreme nature and 10 = extreme nurture, where would you place Watson on the nature vs. nurture issue?

- A. 1 or 2
- B. 3 or 4
- C. 5 or 6
- D. 9 or 10

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 3-1

95. (p. 22-23) Dr. Quinones studies the achievement motivation of junior high school students. He asserts that such motivation mainly reflects the parenting and educational practices the students have experienced. This statement is most directly related to the ____ issue; Dr. Quinones' position is toward the ____ end of the continuum.
- A. nature vs. nurture; nature
 - B. nature vs. nurture; nurture
 - C. observable behavior vs. internal mental processes; observable behavior
 - D. observable behavior vs. internal mental processes; internal mental processes

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

96. (p. 23) Dr. Reynolds believes that depression reflects aspects of a patient's early relationship with her parents of which she may be completely unaware. Dr. Smith, by contrast, argues that depression stems from a patient's negative self-talk. The two psychologists appear to disagree on the ____ issue.
- A. nature vs. nurture
 - B. conscious vs. unconscious causes
 - C. free will vs. determinism
 - D. structuralism vs. functionalism

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

97. (p. 23) ____ is the idea that people's behavior is produced primarily by factors outside of their willful control.
- A. Naturism
 - B. Vigilantism
 - C. Determinism
 - D. Factualism

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

98. (p. 23) Individual differences are to universal principles what the _____ perspective is to the _____ perspective.
- A. neuroscience; humanistic
 - B. cognitive; behavioral
 - C. humanistic; neuroscience
 - D. behavioral; cognitive

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

99. (p. 24) Rob is a 16-year-old American student; Yoon-Sook is a 16-year-old Asian student. According to your text, Rob and Yoon-Sook, respectively, are likely to attribute academic success to _____ and _____.
- A. unchanging causes; situational factors
 - B. effort; natural ability
 - C. effort; situational factors
 - D. natural ability; unchanging causes

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 3-1

100. (p. 25) Race is to ethnicity what _____ is to _____.
- A. the individual; biology
 - B. biology; culture
 - C. culture; biology
 - D. the individual; culture

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

101. (p. 25) Which of the following is NOT a likely trend in psychology's near future?

- A. Psychology will become increasingly specialized.
- B. Neuroscientific approaches will have an increasing influence on psychology.
- C. Psychology will become an increasingly unified discipline.
- D. Diversity will assume increasing importance in psychology.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 3-2

102. (p. 25) Pablo is taking part in a psychology experiment. He watches two political campaign ads: one highlighting the candidate's positive attributes, and one emphasizing the opponent's negative features. During each ad, Pablo's brain is scanned. This experiment is most likely conducted by a(n) _____ neuroscientist.

- A. clinical
- B. social
- C. behavioral
- D. counseling

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 3-2

103. (p. 26) Strategies aimed at encouraging one to examine assumptions, evaluate assertions, and think more carefully are specifically called _____ techniques.

- A. normative
- B. description-based
- C. chunking
- D. critical thinking

APA Goal Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 3-2

Fill in the Blank Questions

104. (p. 5) Psychology is the science of _____.
behavior and mental processes

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-1

105. (p. 7) Dr. Thibodeaux examines sensory, learning, and cognitive processes.
She is a(n) _____ psychologist.
experimental

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

106. (p. 8) Ursula is interested in helping students develop effective study
practices and to manage test anxiety. Her advisor suggests that she consider a
career in _____ psychology.
counseling

APA Goal Outcome: 4.1, 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

107. (p. 8-9) Consider the three fields of evolutionary psychology, behavioral
genetics, and clinical neuropsychology. Of these fields, _____ is the least specific
in its focus.
evolutionary psychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

108. (p. 9) The relatively new field of _____ unites the areas of neuroscience and clinical psychology.
clinical neuropsychology

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1-2

109. (p. 11) Most psychologists have a doctorate, either a PhD or a(n) _____.
PsyD

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-3

110. (p. 11) Recall the distinction between the PhD and PsyD degrees. Of the two, the less research-oriented is the _____.
PsyD

APA Goal Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1-3

111. (p. 15) Associated with William James, the _____ perspective focused on what the mind does.
functionalist

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-1

112. (p. 18) The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of _____, an Austrian physician.
Freud

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

113. (p. 19) The _____ perspective was championed by B. F. Skinner.
behavioral

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

114. (p. 19) The _____ perspective focuses on how people think, understand, and know about the world.
cognitive

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

115. (p. 19) According to the cognitive perspective, thinking is similar to _____ by a computer.
information processing

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

116. (p. 19) Many psychologists who adhere to the cognitive perspective compare human thinking to the workings of a(n) _____.
computer

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

117. (p. 19) Wanda is a humanistic psychologist who believes that behavior reflects an individual's own choices; that is, she endorses the notion of _____.
free will

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-2

118. (p. 19) The humanistic perspective is explicit in its rejection of _____, the notion that behavior is caused by factors outside the individual's control.
determinism

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2-2

119. (p. 23) _____ psychologists adopting a psychodynamic perspective argue that psychological disorders are brought about by unconscious factors.
Clinical

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

120. (p. 23) While neuroscientists tend to seek universal principles of behavior, humanistic psychologists are more interested in ____.
individual differences

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

121. (p. 25) ____ is a broad term making reference to cultural background, nationality, religion, and language.
Ethnicity

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 3-1

122. (p. 25) Dr. Young activates social stereotypes his participants might hold; simultaneously, he records changes in the brain's electrical activity. Dr. Young is part of an evolving field known as ____.
social neuroscience

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-2

123. (p. 26) Strategies enabling one to scrutinize assumptions, evaluate assertions, and think more carefully are called ____ techniques.
critical thinking

APA Goal Outcome: 3.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 3-2

Essay Questions

124. (p. 6-8) Dr. MacGyvers is a developmental psychologist; Dr. Cooper is a cross-cultural psychologist; and Dr. Breaux is a cognitive psychologist. For each of these psychologists, briefly define the subfield in which he or she specializes and suggest one issue or question in which he or she might be especially interested.

Students' suggestions may vary.

Developmental psychology—examines how people grow and change throughout the life span. Sample issue or question: how children's problem-solving abilities change through the elementary and middle-school years.

Cross-cultural psychology—examines the similarities and differences in psychological functioning among various cultures. Sample issue or question: whether depression is experienced and expressed differently in Asian cultures than in western cultures.

Cognitive psychology—studies higher mental processes, such as memory, thinking, problem solving, decision making, and language. Sample issue or question: how memory of an event is influenced by subsequent experiences.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

125. (p. 8-9) Evolutionary psychology, behavioral genetics, and clinical neuropsychology are three growing fields on the frontiers of today's psychology. Briefly describe each of these fields and suggest a topic that a psychologist in each might investigate.

Students' suggestions may vary.

Evolutionary psychology—examines how behavior reflects our genetic heritage. Sample issue or question: the evolutionary basis of gender differences in mate selection preferences.

Behavioral genetics—explores the genetic mechanisms that allow inherited behavior to unfold. Sample issue or question: the chromosomal abnormalities that might underlie certain learning disabilities.

Clinical neuropsychology—focuses on the origin of psychological disorders in biological factors. Sample topic: brain chemistry abnormalities underlying bipolar disorder.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-2

126. (p. 10-11) Briefly in 1-2 paragraphs discuss the under representation of racial and ethnic minorities among psychologists in the United States, and the significance this may have on the field on a whole. Please provide one possible example that illustrates the effects this may have.

Students' examples may vary.

The vast majority of psychologists in the United States are white, limiting the diversity of the field. Only 6% of all psychologists are members of racial minority groups. Although the number of minority individuals entering the field is higher than a decade ago, the numbers have not kept up with the dramatic growth of the minority population at large.

The underrepresentation of racial and ethnic minorities among psychologists is significant for several reasons. First, the field of psychology is diminished by a lack of the diverse perspectives and talents that minority-group members can provide.

Furthermore, minority-group psychologists serve as role models for members of minority communities, and their underrepresentation in the profession might deter other minority-group members from entering the field. Finally, because members of minority groups often prefer to receive psychological therapy from treatment providers of their own race or ethnic group, the rarity of minority psychologists can discourage some members of minority groups from seeking treatment.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-3

127. (p. 11) Briefly discuss what types of education level, or degree, different types of psychologists have and how many years one might expect to invest earning said degrees. Does the area of psychology one is interested in working in dictate the level of schooling required? Please provide 2 examples that relate area of work interest and degree necessary to illustrate your statements.

Students' examples may vary.

Most psychologists have a doctorate, either a PhD (doctor of philosophy) or, less frequently, a PsyD (doctor of psychology). The PhD is a research degree that requires a dissertation based on an original investigation. The PsyD is obtained by psychologists who wish to focus on the treatment of psychological disorders. (Psychologists are distinct from psychiatrists, who have a medical degree and specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders, often using treatments that involve the prescription of drugs.) Both the PhD and the PsyD typically take 4 or 5 years of work past the bachelor's level. Some fields of psychology involve education beyond the doctorate. For instance, doctoral-level clinical psychologists, who deal with people with psychological disorders, typically spend an additional year doing an internship.

About a third of people working in the field of psychology have a master's degree as their highest degree, which they earn after 2 or 3 years of graduate work.

These psychologists teach, provide therapy, conduct research, or work in specialized programs dealing with drug abuse or crisis intervention. Some work in universities, government, and business, collecting and analyzing data.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-3

128. (p. 11) What are the career options available to psychology majors?

Although some psychology majors head for graduate school in psychology or an unrelated field, the majority join the workforce immediately after graduation. Most report that the jobs they take after graduation are related to their psychology background.

An undergraduate major in psychology provides excellent preparation for a variety of occupations. Because undergraduates who specialize in psychology develop good analytical skills, are trained to think critically, and are able to synthesize and evaluate information well, employers in business, industry, and the government value their preparation.

The most common areas of employment for psychology majors are in the social services, including working as an administrator, serving as a counselor, and providing direct care. Some 20% of recipients of bachelor's degrees in psychology work in the social services or in some other form of public affairs. In addition, psychology majors often enter the fields of education or business or work for federal, state, and local governments.

APA Goal Outcome: 5.5, 8.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 1-3

129. (p. 15) Briefly describe in 1 paragraph what Gestalt psychology is. Now describe in 1 paragraph what functionalism is. Finally, compare and contrast these two approaches.

An important reaction to structuralism was the development of Gestalt psychology in the early 1900s. Gestalt psychology emphasizes how perception is organized.

Instead of considering the individual parts that make up thinking, gestalt psychologists took the opposite tack, studying how people consider individual elements together as units or wholes. Led by German scientists such as Hermann Ebbinghaus and Max Wertheimer, gestalt psychologists proposed that "The whole is different from the sum of its parts," meaning that our perception, or understanding, of objects is greater and more meaningful than the individual elements that make up our perceptions. Gestalt psychologists have made substantial contributions to our understanding of perception. The perspective that replaced structuralism is known as functionalism. Rather than focusing on the mind's structure, functionalism concentrated on what the mind does and how behavior functions. Functionalists, whose perspective became prominent in the early 1900s, asked what role behavior plays in allowing people to adapt to their environments. Led by the American psychologist William James, the functionalists examined how behavior allows people to satisfy their needs and how our "stream of consciousness" permits us to adapt to our environment.

APA Goal Outcome: 3.1, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2-1

130. (p. 15) You have been invited to participate in a program aimed at encouraging high school girls to pursue scientific careers. You wish to tell the girls that despite formidable obstacles, women made many important contributions to the science of psychology in its earliest days. Outline several points you might make in support of your argument.

Students answers may vary.

The answer should note that at the turn of the 20th century, women were often barred from pursuing advanced degrees in psychology. Nevertheless, many women made key contributions to the field, including:

Margaret Floy Washburn: first woman to receive a doctorate in psychology; contributed to our understanding of animal behavior.

Leta Stetter Hollingworth: focused on child development and women's issues; refuted the notion that women's abilities decline during portions of the menstrual cycle.

Mary Calkins: studied memory; first female president of the American Psychological Association.

Karen Horney: focused on the sociocultural foundations of personality.

June Etta Downey: spearheaded the study of personality traits; first woman to head a psychology department at a state university.

Anna Freud: contributed to the treatment of abnormal behavior.

Mamie Phipps Clark: performed foundational work on how children of color come to recognize racial differences.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 5.5, 8.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-1

131. (p. 18-19) List and briefly describe three major perspectives in contemporary psychology. Identify one or two prominent psychologists associated with each of the perspectives you list.

Psychodynamic perspective—proposes that behavior is driven by internal, unconscious forces over which the individual has little control; Freud, Jung

Behavioral perspective—proposes that observable, measurable behavior should be the focus of study; Watson, Skinner

Humanistic perspective—proposes that all individuals strive to grow, develop, and be in control of their lives and behavior; Maslow, Rogers

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: 2-2

132. (p. 18-19) Describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon in which you are especially interested. Discuss how the phenomenon might be approached from at least two of the following perspectives: neuroscientific, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, and humanistic.

Any behavioral or mental phenomenon might be mentioned, as long as it is plausibly connected to two of the perspectives as they are defined in the text. Example: Depression—the neuroscientific approach would seek the biological basis of depression, as well as physiologically-oriented treatment, whereas the cognitive perspective would focus on the type of thinking that contributes to depression, such as irrational beliefs that nothing good will ever happen and that one is bound to fail in any endeavor. Treatment from the cognitive perspective would focus on changing negative thought patterns.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-2

133. (p. 18-19) Describe a current event or topic of public interest. Suggest how at least two of the major perspectives in contemporary psychology might shed light on the topic.

Any event or topic can be mentioned, as long as it is plausibly connected to two of the perspectives as they are defined in the text.

Example: School violence—a behavioral approach might focus on a history of being reinforced for aggressive behavior, or on having witnessed media models being reinforced for aggressive behavior. A humanistic approach might suggest that violent students are often loners and relatively low-status or powerless in their peer group and thus resort to drastic measures to gain power or control, or respect.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.4, 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-2

134. (p. 18-20) The text describes the role of psychology in addressing such current social concerns as a) the fallibility of eyewitness memory; b) economic recession; c) obesity; and d) terrorism. Select two of these issues and describe how psychologists in several different subfields might approach them. In your answer, make explicit reference to at least three of the following subfields: cognitive psychology, social psychology, personality psychology, and cross-cultural psychology.

Students' answers may vary.

Examples might include the following:

Eyewitness memory: Cognitive psychologists might study the role of anxiety or arousal on eyewitness memory. Social psychologists might examine the influence of suggestion by such authorities as police officers and attorneys on eyewitness testimony.

Economic recession: Cognitive psychologists might look at the influence of economic adversity on consumer decision making. Personality psychologists might investigate the role of such traits as resilience and optimism in coping with economic downturns.

Obesity: Social psychologists might examine how other people influence one's eating behavior. Personality psychologists might explore the role of such traits as neuroticism in overeating, or conscientiousness in maintaining a diet regimen.

Terrorism: Social psychologists might examine the role of charismatic leaders in encouraging terrorist behavior. Cross-cultural psychologists might look to cultural factors such as religion in promoting terrorism.

Many other applications are possible.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 4.2, 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 2-2

135. (p. 22-23) Identify and briefly describe any two of the key issues or controversies in psychology discussed in the text. Suggest how each of the issues or controversies you describe might surface in one or more areas of study in today's psychology.

The answer should identify and briefly define two of the following issues:

Nature vs. nurture—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects causes of which we are completely unaware.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—concerns the extent to which it is possible to study internal mental processes scientifically and the extent to which such processes are an appropriate focus for psychological study.

Free will vs. determinism—concerns the extent to which we freely choose the behaviors we perform.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—concerns the extent to which our thought and behavior is universally human.

The answer should provide a plausible instantiation of two of the above issues in a topic of interest to contemporary psychology. Example—Sexual orientation: Debates regarding the "gay gene" or anatomical brain differences between gay and straight men might be seen as reflecting nature vs. nurture, while the issue of whether homosexual behavior is a choice reflects free will versus determinism.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: 3-1

136. (p. 22-23) Compare and contrast several major perspectives in contemporary psychology with respect to at least three of the key issues or controversies in psychology that your text outlines.

The answer should briefly describe or define at least three of the following key issues:

Nature vs. nurture—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects heredity. Conscious vs. unconscious causes—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects causes of which we are completely unaware.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—concerns the extent to which it is possible to study internal mental processes scientifically and the extent to which such processes are an appropriate focus for psychological study.

Free will vs. determinism—concerns the extent to which we freely choose the behaviors we perform.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—concerns the extent to which our thought and behavior is universally human.

The answer should then compare and contrast several major perspectives in contemporary psychology with respect to these issues. For example:

Nature vs. nurture—the behavioral perspective tends to endorse nurture, while neuroscience and evolutionary perspectives are more sympathetic to the notion that our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—the psychodynamic perspective suggests that the roots of our behavior are often unconscious, while the cognitive perspective focuses on conscious thought processes.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—the behavioral perspective suggests that psychologists should focus on behavior; the cognitive perspective argues that mental processes are an important focus of study.

Free will vs. determinism—the humanistic perspective champions free will, while the neuroscience perspective argues that much of our thought and behavior is biologically determined.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—the humanistic perspective is interested in the uniqueness of each individual; the neuroscience perspective looks for the basis of thought and behavior in our biological architecture, which is more or less universal.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.2, 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-1

137. (p. 25) It is the year 2031, ten years since you received a doctorate in psychology, and twenty since you took that first test in introductory psychology. Now a professor yourself, you wish to tell your own students how the field has changed since you began your study of psychology. Based on your text's discussion, which developments in the science might you highlight?

The answer should mention some of these potential developments:

- a. Psychology has become increasingly specialized.
- b. Social neuroscience has flourished, becoming a thriving subfield in psychology.
- c. Psychologists have become increasingly influential in shaping society's response to issues of public interest.
- d. Psychology has become more diverse, and issues related to diversity have assumed increasing importance.

APA Goal Outcome: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 3-2

138. (p. 26-27) You wish to help an aging family friend who is showing early signs of Alzheimer's disease. You hear about an inexpensive nutritional supplement that is supposed to slow or even reverse some of the memory losses associated with the onset of the disorder. Describe some of the steps you might take in thinking critically about the potential value of the supplement.

The answer should contain the following elements:

- Evaluate the credentials of the individuals attesting to the supplement's effectiveness.
- Search for high-quality, scientific research that might support or refute the value of the supplement.
- Be aware that the low cost of the supplement may be "too good to be true." Can a low-cost supplement really help solve a difficult problem like the onset of dementia?
- Maintain a healthy skepticism regarding any claims you might hear about the supplement's effectiveness.

APA Goal Outcome: 3.1, 4.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 3-2