

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Wilhelm Wundt's early experiments were attempts to investigate which area of psychology?
 - A) the causes of mental illnesses
 - B) social conformity
 - C) the simplest mental processes
 - D) childhood development
 - E) causes of aggression

2. Which of the following innovations differentiated Wilhelm Wundt's research the most from any psychologist before him?
 - A) empiricism
 - B) structuralism
 - C) tabula rasa
 - D) laboratory research
 - E) separation of mind and body

3. Which philosopher was the first to conclude that knowledge results from our memories of our experiences?
 - A) Plato
 - B) Socrates
 - C) Kant
 - D) Descartes
 - E) Aristotle

4. William James was a prominent American
 - A) psychoanalyst.
 - B) behaviorist.
 - C) functionalist.
 - D) structuralist.
 - E) gestaltist.

5. The personality theorist, Sigmund Freud, was an Austrian
 - A) chemist.
 - B) physician.
 - C) theologian.
 - D) politician.
 - E) philanthropist.

6. In its early years, psychology focused on the study of _____, but from the 1920s into the 1960s, American psychologists emphasized the study of _____.
- A) environmental influences; hereditary influences
 - B) maladaptive behavior; adaptive behavior
 - C) unconscious motives; conscious thoughts and feelings
 - D) mental life; observable behavior
 - E) biology; culture
7. Humanistic psychologists focused on the importance of
- A) childhood memories.
 - B) genetic predispositions.
 - C) unconscious thoughts.
 - D) healthy growth potential.
 - E) punishment and reinforcement.
8. Professor Reed attempts to assess the relative contributions of heredity and home environment on children's susceptibility to depression. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ approach.
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) biopsychosocial
 - C) cognitive
 - D) humanistic
 - E) behavioral
9. Janna has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. Appreciating the complexity of Janna's difficulties requires
- A) introspection.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) massed practice.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - E) structuralism.
10. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how
- A) feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
 - B) people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
 - C) behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
 - D) people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
 - E) how behaviors and thinking vary across cultures.

11. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of
- A) cognition.
 - B) observable responses.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) natural selection.
 - E) self-esteem.
12. Which perspective is most concerned with the unique ways in which individuals interpret their own life experiences?
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) biological
 - D) evolutionary
 - E) psychodynamic
13. Dr. Karima conducts basic research on the relative effectiveness of massed practice and spaced practice on a person's ability to remember information. Dr. Karima is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) social
 - B) developmental
 - C) personality
 - D) biological
 - E) cognitive
14. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Thatcher treats adults who suffer from severe depression. Dr. Thatcher is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) personality
 - B) industrial-organizational
 - C) social
 - D) clinical
 - E) developmental
15. Mr. Bown uses her knowledge of a person's cognitive processes to design computer programs that are easier to use. Mr. Bown is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) cognitive
 - B) educational
 - C) developmental
 - D) human factors
 - E) biological

16. For no apparent reason, Adam has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he frequently stays home from work. It would be most beneficial for Adam to contact a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) industrial-organizational
 - B) clinical
 - C) personality
 - D) biological
 - E) social
17. In a class lecture, Professor Hampton emphasized the extent to which abnormal blood chemistry can contribute to psychological disorders. The professor's lecture highlighted a _____ perspective on psychological disorders.
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) humanistic
 - C) biological
 - D) social-cultural
 - E) cognitive
18. Mark believes that people are genetically predisposed to dislike bitter-tasting foods because this has enhanced human survival. His belief best illustrates the _____ perspective.
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) social-cultural
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) behavioral
 - E) cognitive
19. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) biological
 - C) behavioral
 - D) humanistic
 - E) psychodynamic
20. Depression is an illness that may be related to chemical imbalances in the brain, illogical thinking, and impaired social skills. Such an integrated explanation best illustrates the _____.
- A) evolutionary perspective.
 - B) biopsychosocial approach.
 - C) use of psychometrics.
 - D) advantage of applied research.
 - E) role of empiricism in science.

21. Which approach is most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of heredity and experience to personality development?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) biological
 - E) biopsychosocial
22. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as
- A) functionalism.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) humanism.
 - D) structuralism.
 - E) introspection.
23. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or by their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
- A) structuralism versus functionalism.
 - B) evolution versus natural selection.
 - C) observation versus introspection.
 - D) nature versus nurture.
 - E) humanism versus behaviorism.
24. The early school of psychology known as functionalism was developed by
- A) Wilhelm Wundt.
 - B) William James.
 - C) René Descartes.
 - D) John B. Watson.
 - E) Sigmund Freud.
25. The ideas that most directly helped form modern empiricism were proposed by
- A) Plato and Socrates.
 - B) John Locke and Francis Bacon.
 - C) Plato and René Descartes.
 - D) Socrates and Confucius.
 - E) Aristotle and Socrates.

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. B
12. B
13. E
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. B
21. E
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. B