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| 1. The word *psychology* was derived from the Greek words *psyche* and *logos*, which mean

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|   | a.  | think and know. |
|   | b.  | behavior and experience. |
|   | c.  | mind and body. |
|   | d.  | mind and word. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 2. What is the objection to defining psychology as the scientific study of mind?

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|   | a.  | Psychology does not want to be a scientific field. |
|   | b.  | Mind is not observable. |
|   | c.  | Bigger research grants are available for studying the brain. |
|   | d.  | The mind is separate from the body. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 3. Which of the following can you expect to gain from a course in introduction to psychology?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the ability to analyze dreams |
|   | b.  | the ability to decipher hidden aspects of people’s personality |
|   | c.  | knowledge about learning, memory, and attention |
|   | d.  | tricks for manipulating other people’s behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 4. Why do so few statements apply to the behavior of all people, all the time?

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|   | a.  | The principle of determinism does not apply to humans. |
|   | b.  | Behavior depends on many influences. |
|   | c.  | The mind is separate from the body. |
|   | d.  | So far, nearly all psychological research has dealt with laboratory animals. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 5. Decades ago, two laboratories consistently got different results in studies about human learning. What was responsible for the difference?

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|   | a.  | differences in the chairs |
|   | b.  | differences in the climate |
|   | c.  | differences in the diet |
|   | d.  | differences in the age of participants |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 6. Why has psychological research advanced further for sensation and memory than for personality and emotion?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | differences in availability of research participants |
|   | b.  | differences in psychologists’ interests |
|   | c.  | differences in accuracy of measurement |
|   | d.  | differences in availability of research grants |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 7. What is meant by “determinism” in contrast to “free will”?

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|   | a.  | All behavioral differences depend at least partly on genetics. |
|   | b.  | People who try hard can accomplish whatever they want. |
|   | c.  | Every event has a cause. |
|   | d.  | Mind and brain are inseparable. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 8. What does determinism imply for psychology?

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|   | a.  | We have free will to control our actions. |
|   | b.  | People who make the greatest efforts will have the greatest success. |
|   | c.  | All behavioral differences relate to genetics. |
|   | d.  | Behavior follows rules of cause and effect. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 9. Someone who believes in “determinism” believes which of the following?

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|   | a.  | Genetic factors control everything we do. |
|   | b.  | Research can find explanations for behaviors. |
|   | c.  | People have free will to determine their actions. |
|   | d.  | Eventually, humans will evolve greater intelligence. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 10. The belief that all behaviors have a cause implies which philosophical position?

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|   | a.  | authoritarianism |
|   | b.  | determinism |
|   | c.  | dualism |
|   | d.  | structuralism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 11. Which of these views is regarded as the opposite of determinism?

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|   | a.  | free will |
|   | b.  | monism |
|   | c.  | dualism |
|   | d.  | functionalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 12. A belief in free will opposes which of the following assertions?

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|   | a.  | Introspection is a valid method of understanding thought. |
|   | b.  | Heredity and environment are equally important. |
|   | c.  | Scientific research can explain human behavior. |
|   | d.  | Children advance through several stages of cognitive development. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 13. Someone who supports the idea of determinism believes which of the following?

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|   | a.  | Highly motivated people achieve their goals. |
|   | b.  | Genetic factors control how we behave. |
|   | c.  | Scientific research can find explanations of behavior. |
|   | d.  | Mind and body are separate, but they interact. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 14. Those who accept determinism and those who believe in free will disagree about what?

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|   | a.  | Should children be taught to obey or to become independent? |
|   | b.  | Are mind and body inseparable or independent of each other? |
|   | c.  | Does behavior follow rules of cause and effect? |
|   | d.  | Which controls more of behavioral differences, heredity or environment? |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 15. To evaluate the assumptions of determinism, what would someone test?

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|   | a.  | the predictability of behavior |
|   | b.  | the importance of genetic differences |
|   | c.  | the differences among cultures |
|   | d.  | the effectiveness of motivational speakers |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 16. If someone discovered that certain behaviors are totally unpredictable, that finding would contradict which view?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | determinism |
|   | b.  | free will |
|   | c.  | monism |
|   | d.  | dualism |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 17. How do advocates of determinism explain why we cannot completely predict people’s behavior?

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|   | a.  | Researchers have not yet identified all the genes on human chromosomes. |
|   | b.  | It is impractical to measure all the influences on behavior. |
|   | c.  | People have free will. |
|   | d.  | The mind is independent of the body. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 18. How does determinism apply to human behavior, if at all?

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|   | a.  | Your behavior is like a ball bouncing down a hill. |
|   | b.  | You act as you do because of your heredity and environment. |
|   | c.  | You act as you do because of your heredity alone. |
|   | d.  | Determinism applies to inanimate objects, not to people. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 19. What is meant by the mind–brain problem?

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|   | a.  | Which is more important, the mind or the brain? |
|   | b.  | How does experience relate to brain activity? |
|   | c.  | Where is the mind during an out of body experience? |
|   | d.  | Do genes control development of the brain or the mind? |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 20. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the “mind–body” problem?

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|   | a.  | How does brain activity relate to mental activity? |
|   | b.  | What happens during an out of body experience? |
|   | c.  | What happens to the mind after the body dies? |
|   | d.  | Do you mind what I do with your body? |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 21. What is meant by “dualism”?

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|   | a.  | the belief that two can live as cheaply as one |
|   | b.  | the belief that plant life and animal life evolved from separate ancestors |
|   | c.  | the belief that heredity and environment are equally important |
|   | d.  | the belief that mind is separate from the brain |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 22. What is meant by “monism”?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the belief that heredity controls all aspects of behavior |
|   | b.  | the belief that behavior follows cause and effect rules |
|   | c.  | the belief that all animals evolved from a single ancestor |
|   | d.  | the belief that mental activity is the same as brain activity |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 23. Dualism conflicts with which of the following?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the idea of free will |
|   | b.  | the theory of evolution by natural selection |
|   | c.  | the principle of supply and demand |
|   | d.  | the law of conservation of matter and energy |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 24. Monism and dualism are conflicting views with regard to which issue?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the mind-brain problem |
|   | b.  | free will vs. determinism |
|   | c.  | the nature-nurture debate |
|   | d.  | the evolution of species |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 25. According to monism, what is the relationship between thoughts and brain activity?

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|   | a.  | Thoughts cause brain activity. |
|   | b.  | Brain activity causes thoughts. |
|   | c.  | Thoughts and brain activity are the same thing. |
|   | d.  | Thoughts and brain activity are unrelated. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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

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|   | a.  | All mammalian species have some of the same genes. |
|   | b.  | Every task activates some part of the brain. |
|   | c.  | Certain types of behavior vary from one culture to another. |
|   | d.  | Children begin to understand speech before they produce it themselves. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 27. Studies of the contributions of heredity and environment relate to which question?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the mind-brain problem |
|   | b.  | the nature-nurture issue |
|   | c.  | free will and determinism |
|   | d.  | stucturalism and functionalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 28. Which of the following relates MOST closely to studying the nature-nurture issue?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | analyzing the relationship between people’s dreams and their motivations |
|   | b.  | watching how people behave differently after sleep deprivation |
|   | c.  | examining cellular structures in different parts of the brain |
|   | d.  | comparing the genes of people who behave differently |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 29.  A study of similarities and differences in the behaviors of twins is MOST related to which of these?

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|   | a.  | the difference between structuralism and functionalism |
|   | b.  | the mind-brain problem |
|   | c.  | the question of free will and determinism |
|   | d.  | the nature-nurture issue |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 30. Which of these questions is MOST closely related to the nature–nurture issue?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | In what ways, if any, do motivations differ from emotions? |
|   | b.  | Do alcohol and other substances cause permanent harm to the brain? |
|   | c.  | Do people have free will that makes their behavior beyond the reach of science? |
|   | d.  | Do children resemble their parents because of experiences or genes? |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 31. Which type of therapist is MOST likely to have a PhD degree?

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

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 32. A clinical psychologist has which educational degree(s)?

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|   | a.  | associate degree only |
|   | b.  | bachelor’s degree only |
|   | c.  | at least a master’s degree |
|   | d.  | both phd and md |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 33.  A psychiatrist has which educational degree(s)?

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|   | a.  | associate degree only |
|   | b.  | bachelor’s degree only |
|   | c.  | phd or psyd |
|   | d.  | md |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 34. Which of these professions requires an MD (medical doctor) degree?

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|   | a.  | psychiatrist |
|   | b.  | clinical psychologist |
|   | c.  | social worker |
|   | d.  | forensic psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 35. What is a difference between psychiatrists and most clinical psychologists?

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|   | a.  | Psychiatrists can prescribe drugs, and most clinical psychologists cannot. |
|   | b.  | Psychiatrists conduct research, and clinical psychologists do not. |
|   | c.  | Psychiatrists deal with emotional problems, and most clinical psychologists do not. |
|   | d.  | Psychiatrists teach in universities, and clinical psychologists do not. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 36. Psychiatrists and clinical psychologists differ MOST clearly in which way?

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | their interest in helping disturbed people |
|   | b.  | their age |
|   | c.  | their theories of personality |
|   | d.  | their education |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 37. People with the most severe psychological disorders usually get treatment from which specialist?

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | a psychiatrist |
|   | b.  | a clinical psychologist |
|   | c.  | a counseling psychologist |
|   | d.  | a phrenologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 38. How does a psychoanalyst differ from other therapists?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | greater attention to neuroscience |
|   | b.  | greater emphasis on seeking rapid changes in behavior |
|   | c.  | greater use of laboratory research |
|   | d.  | greater adherence to the ideas of sigmund freud |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 39. Can clinical psychologists prescribe drugs in the United States?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Yes, all of them can. |
|   | b.  | No, none of them can. |
|   | c.  | Only some can, but in all states. |
|   | d.  | Only some can, and only in certain states. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 40. In what way might a visit to a clinical psychologist be better than to a psychiatrist?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | A clinical psychologist has more extensive education and experience. |
|   | b.  | A clinical psychologist is better prepared to prescribe antidepressants or other drugs. |
|   | c.  | A clinical psychologist is more likely to listen extensively to the client’s troubles. |
|   | d.  | A clinical psychologist follows different theories of personality. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a bachelor’s degree only |
|   | b.  | a master’s degree |
|   | c.  | PsyD. |
|   | d.  | PhD |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 42. Which of the following is LEAST likely to deal with people who have serious emotional problems?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a psychiatrist |
|   | b.  | a psychoanalyst |
|   | c.  | a counseling psychologist |
|   | d.  | a clinical psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 43. What does a counseling psychologist do?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | 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. A forensic psychologist consults with what type of person?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | labor leaders |
|   | b.  | engineers |
|   | c.  | lawyers |
|   | d.  | clergy |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 45. Which specialist provides advice to lawyers and judges?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a forensic psychologist |
|   | b.  | a human factors psychologist |
|   | c.  | a counseling psychologist |
|   | d.  | a structuralist |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 46. Which of these does an industrial/organizational psychologist MOST often do?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | advises students about how to prepare a job application |
|   | b.  | helps companies hire the right employees |
|   | c.  | provides counseling to workers with emotional problems |
|   | d.  | helps engineers revise their machinery to be easier to understand |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 47. Which type of psychologist helps a company choose employees and train them for a job?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | psychoanalyst |
|   | b.  | industrial/organizational psychologist |
|   | c.  | human factors specialist |
|   | d.  | biopsychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 48. What kind of psychologist helps increase workers’ productivity and satisfaction?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | comparative psychologist |
|   | b.  | structuralist |
|   | c.  | industrial/organizational psychologist |
|   | d.  | human factors specialist |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 49. Which of these does an industrial/organizational psychologist do?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | helps companies design attractive buildings |
|   | b.  | helps engineers design equipment that is easy to understand |
|   | c.  | psychoanalyzes workers who seem to be in distress |
|   | d.  | helps a company hire and train its workers |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 50. What is the main activity for specialists in human factors (ergonomics)?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | helping companies hire and train their workers |
|   | b.  | designing machines to help people use them easily |
|   | c.  | facilitating communication between people from different cultures |
|   | d.  | theory and research related to how evolution affects behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 51. A human factors specialist would MOST likely work in cooperation with what field?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | lawyers |
|   | b.  | engineers |
|   | c.  | politicians |
|   | d.  | physicians |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 52. Engineers who want help designing machines for people to use would consult which of these?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | industrial/organizational psychologist |
|   | b.  | human factors specialist |
|   | c.  | comparative psychologist |
|   | d.  | forensic psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 53. A human factors psychologist helps redesign machines for what purpose?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | to make them more attractive |
|   | b.  | to make them easier to use |
|   | c.  | to make them less expensive |
|   | d.  | to make them more energy-efficient |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 54. What do human factors specialists, industrial psychologists, and military psychologists have in common?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | They provide advice to organizations. |
|   | b.  | They help people who cannot afford to pay. |
|   | c.  | They concentrate on overcoming cultural barriers. |
|   | d.  | They conduct research on college students. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 55. How do military psychologists resemble industrial/organizational psychologists?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | They redesign machinery to make it easier to use. |
|   | b.  | They help place people into appropriate jobs. |
|   | c.  | They counsel people who have emotional problems. |
|   | d.  | They help to identify people who are likely to become dangerous. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 56. 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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| 57. Which of these is LEAST likely to provide advice or services to an organization?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | military psychologist |
|   | b.  | human factors specialist |
|   | c.  | developmental psychologist |
|   | d.  | industrial/organizational psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 58. What is distinctive about community psychologists?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | They live in the same community where they work. |
|   | b.  | They contribute a share of their salary back to the community that they study. |
|   | c.  | They address the problems of a community, not an individual. |
|   | d.  | They do research comparing communities in several countries. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 59. Which type of psychologist is MOST likely to work to improve government policies to promote well-being for disadvantaged people?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social psychologists |
|   | b.  | developmental psychologists |
|   | c.  | community psychologists |
|   | d.  | clinical psychologists |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 60. Which type of psychologist studies the effects of age differences?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | developmental psychologist |
|   | b.  | psychoanalyst |
|   | c.  | cognitive psychologist  |
|   | d.  | human factors specialist |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 61. A developmental psychologist studies differences as a result of what?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | age |
|   | b.  | education |
|   | c.  | personality |
|   | d.  | culture |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 62. In comparison to adults, newborns appear to be less sensitive to which taste?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | bitter |
|   | b.  | sweet |
|   | c.  | salty |
|   | d.  | sour |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 63. Most children dislike many vegetables, and also resist swallowing many medicines. Why?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Children are more sensitive to bitter tastes than are adults. |
|   | b.  | Children are more sensitive to salty tastes than are adults. |
|   | c.  | Children’s throats are narrower than adults’ throats. |
|   | d.  | Children do not yet have a full set of teeth. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 64. Which of these means thought and knowledge?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognition |
|   | b.  | structuralism |
|   | c.  | neuroscience |
|   | d.  | forensics |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 65. What does a cognitive psychologist study?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | thinking and problem solving |
|   | b.  | motivation and emotion |
|   | c.  | cooperation and competition |
|   | d.  | the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 66. Which type of psychologist studies thought, knowledge, and decision making?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | human factors specialist |
|   | b.  | cognitive psychologist |
|   | c.  | comparative psychologist |
|   | d.  | forensic psychologist |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 67. Of the following, who is LEAST likely to enjoy strong tastes?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | someone with slower than average action potentials |
|   | b.  | someone with faster than average action potentials |
|   | c.  | someone with more than average number of taste buds |
|   | d.  | someone with fewer than average number of taste buds |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 68. On average, what is true for people with a greater than average number of taste buds?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | They tend to eat more slowly than average. |
|   | b.  | They tend to dislike strong tastes. |
|   | c.  | They tend to eat a wider than average variety of foods. |
|   | d.  | They tend to speak more rapidly than average. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 69. How would damage to the adrenal glands alter taste preferences?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | decreased preference for salty tastes |
|   | b.  | increased preference for salty tastes |
|   | c.  | decreased preference for sweet tastes |
|   | d.  | increased preference for sweet tastes |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 70. Which of the following would increase preference for salty tastes?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | increased activity of the pancreas |
|   | b.  | defective adrenal glands |
|   | c.  | damage to the occipital cortex of the brain |
|   | d.  | an infection of the meninges |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 71. Of the following, which is a biopsychologist MOST likely to study?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the differences among cultures in their behavior |
|   | b.  | the way people interact in social groups |
|   | c.  | the effects of drugs and hormones |
|   | d.  | the effects of rewards and punishments |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 72. Which type of psychologist studies the effects of genetics and brain activity?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognitive psychologist |
|   | b.  | cross-cultural psychologist |
|   | c.  | biopsychologist |
|   | d.  | human factors specialist |

|  |  |
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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 73. Extensive sweating or bleeding can increase the preference for what taste?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | sour taste |
|   | b.  | salty taste |
|   | c.  | sweet taste |
|   | d.  | hot pepper taste |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 74. Which of these explanations would an evolutionary psychologist offer for a behavior?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The behavior will continue to increase and improve in the future. |
|   | b.  | The behavior was useful to our ancestors. |
|   | c.  | The behavior develops gradually as a child grows older. |
|   | d.  | The behavior develops as a result of learning and memory. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 75. To explain why people like sweet tastes, what type of answer would an evolutionary psychologist favor?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | We enjoy doing things that make us feel good. |
|   | b.  | Our ancestors survived because of their preference for sweet tastes. |
|   | c.  | Receptors sensitive to sweet tastes send signals to reward areas of the brain. |
|   | d.  | Children learn some of their taste preferences by copying those of their parents. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 76. Which kind of psychologist studies how people influence one another?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | biopsychologist |
|   | b.  | human factors specialist |
|   | c.  | comparative psychologist |
|   | d.  | social psychologist |

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

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| 77. Which of these would a social psychologist be MOST likely to study?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | How do the food preferences of humans compare to those of other primates? |
|   | b.  | Why do we eat more when in groups than when eating alone? |
|   | c.  | Why do infants prefer sweets and avoid bitter tastes from the start? |
|   | d.  | What brain areas control eating and food selection? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 78. Which of the following is a major concern of cross-cultural psychologists?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Which aspects of behavior change most drastically as children gain experience? |
|   | b.  | How did human behavior change over the course of evolutionary history? |
|   | c.  | What is true for nearly all people, and what varies depending on background? |
|   | d.  | What is the best way to design buildings for workers’ comfort and efficiency? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 79. According to one study, what was MOST likely to make Japanese exchange students feel homesick?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | inability to listen to Japanese music |
|   | b.  | inability to get dates with other Japanese people |
|   | c.  | inability to practice Japanese religious customs |
|   | d.  | inability to get Japanese food |

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

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| 80. Which type of psychologist studies age differences?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | human factors specialists |
|   | b.  | developmental psychologists |
|   | c.  | biopsychologists |
|   | d.  | forensic psychologists |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 81. Which type of psychologist studies thought and knowledge?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | industrial/organizational psychologists |
|   | b.  | cognitive psychologists |
|   | c.  | developmental psychologists |
|   | d.  | human factors specialists |

|  |  |
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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 82. Which type of psychologist studies how people behave in groups?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | human factors specialists |
|   | b.  | social psychologists |
|   | c.  | biopsychologists |
|   | d.  | forensic psychologists |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 83. What jobs in psychology require only a bachelor’s degree?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | private practice in psychotherapy |
|   | b.  | personnel work or social services |
|   | c.  | teaching at a college or university |
|   | d.  | school psychologist for a school system |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 84. What education is necessary to become a psychologist providing mental health services?

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|   | a.  | a bachelor’s degree with a major in psychology |
|   | b.  | a bachelor’s degree plus one year of supervised practice |
|   | c.  | at least a master’s degree |
|   | d.  | both a PhD and an MD degree |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 85. What is the main difference between a PhD degree and a PsyD degree?

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|   | a.  | Getting a PsyD degree requires completing a major research project. |
|   | b.  | Getting a PhD degree requires completing a major research project. |
|   | c.  | Getting a PhD degree requires supervised experience at providing mental health services. |
|   | d.  | Getting a PsyD degree requires supervised experience at providing mental health services. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 86. What is a requirement for getting a PhD that is usually not required for a PsyD?

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|   | a.  | a major research project |
|   | b.  | completing years of course work after the bachelor’s degree |
|   | c.  | supervised practice at providing mental health services |
|   | d.  | personally being psychoanalyzed |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 87. How did the history of psychology differ from the history of other scientific fields?

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|   | a.  | Other fields received government research grants from the start . |
|   | b.  | Other fields welcomed female researchers on an equal basis with males. |
|   | c.  | Other fields conducted experimental research. |
|   | d.  | Other fields began with centuries of contributions by amateurs. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 88. What made teaching easier for early physics and chemistry professors than for psychology professors?

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|   | a.  | Chemistry and physics developed gradually from the work of amateurs. |
|   | b.  | Chemistry and physics received government grant money from the start. |
|   | c.  | Chemistry and physics courses included laboratory sections. |
|   | d.  | Chemistry and physics professors needed only a master’s degree, not a PhD. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 89. How did the early history of psychology differ from that of other scientific fields?

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|   | a.  | Other fields began with many contributions by amateurs. |
|   | b.  | Other fields relied on correlational research. |
|   | c.  | Other fields received government research support from the start. |
|   | d.  | Other fields established rigid rules about how to conduct research. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 90. Why did the psychology professors of the early 1900s have so little to teach?

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|   | a.  | Ethics committees at the time forbade research on humans. |
|   | b.  | There had been no tradition of amateur psychology research. |
|   | c.  | Textbook publishers refused to publish books on psychology. |
|   | d.  | Most psychology professors at the time had not been to college themselves. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 91. When did psychology begin as a scientific field?

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|   | a.  | in ancient Greece |
|   | b.  | in ancient Rome |
|   | c.  | during the late 1800s |
|   | d.  | during the mid 1900s |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 92. If you had studied psychological science around 1910, what would have been the main emphasis?

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|   | a.  | child development |
|   | b.  | dream analysis |
|   | c.  | emotional disturbances |
|   | d.  | sensory systems |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 93. Why did psychology professors around 1900 have an “inferiority complex”?

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|   | a.  | Most of these professors had never been to college themselves. |
|   | b.  | They were unable to get research grants as large as those in chemistry or physics. |
|   | c.  | After they had been psychoanalyzed, they were aware of their personal flaws. |
|   | d.  | Compared to other sciences, they had little to teach. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 94. Which of these was common among psychologists around the year 1900?

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|   | a.  | They included as many women as men. |
|   | b.  | They predicted the coming of the Copernicus or Darwin of the mind. |
|   | c.  | They spent much of their efforts trying to measure brain activity. |
|   | d.  | Nearly all of them were clinical psychologists. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 95. Who said his own contributions were similar to those of Copernicus and Darwin?

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|   | a.  | Sigmund Freud |
|   | b.  | William James |
|   | c.  | Wilhelm Wundt |
|   | d.  | Edward Titchener |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 96. Who founded the first psychological research laboratory?

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|   | a.  | Edward Titchener in the United States |
|   | b.  | Wilhelm Wundt in Germany |
|   | c.  | Alfred Binet in France |
|   | d.  | Sigmund Freud in Austria |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 97. Which of these was one of Wilhelm Wundt’s research goals?

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|   | a.  | to find empirically validated methods for treating mental illness |
|   | b.  | to discover elements of experience, analogous to those of chemistry |
|   | c.  | to test the language-learning abilities of chimpanzees and other animals |
|   | d.  | to identify genetic differences that contribute to intelligence |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 98. For what is Wilhelm Wundt famous?

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|   | a.  | He established the world’s first mental hospital.. |
|   | b.  | His research was the start of scientific psychology. |
|   | c.  | He wrote the first psychology textbook in the English language. |
|   | d.  | He demonstrated the flaws in Sigmund Freud’s theories. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 99. What is introspection?

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|   | a.  | relating a behavior to brain activity |
|   | b.  | looking within yourself |
|   | c.  | cooperating with other people |
|   | d.  | stimulus-response psychology |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 100. What data would result from a study relying on introspection?

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|   | a.  | blood samples |
|   | b.  | a self-report |
|   | c.  | brain waves |
|   | d.  | percent correct |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 101. Wilhelm Wundt used which of these methods in his research?

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|   | a.  | psychoanalysis |
|   | b.  | testing of blood samples |
|   | c.  | introspection |
|   | d.  | maze learning |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 102. Wilhelm Wundt’s research focused largely on which of these questions?

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|   | a.  | What is the most effective way to treat mental illness? |
|   | b.  | What happens when a rat learns its way through a maze? |
|   | c.  | What are the elements of mental experience? |
|   | d.  | Can chimpanzees learn human languages? |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 103. What did Wilhelm Wundt demonstrate?

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|   | a.  | the ways in which different brain areas communicate with one another |
|   | b.  | the importance of studying individual genes and chromosomes |
|   | c.  | the possibility of scientific research in psychology |
|   | d.  | the ability of dream analysis to reveal unconscious motivations |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 104. Titchener’s research on structuralism sought to understand which of these?

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|   | a.  | the best explanation of how rats learn mazes |
|   | b.  | the relationship between heredity and environment |
|   | c.  | the sensations and images that compose the mind |
|   | d.  | the childhood experiences that lead to mental illness |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 105. Why did psychologists abandon Titchener’s search for the structures of the mind?

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|   | a.  | They preferred to study unconscious processes. |
|   | b.  | They thought he had already answered the question. |
|   | c.  | They decided the question was unanswerable. |
|   | d.  | They could not afford the equipment that was necessary. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 106. William James recommended what topic for psychologists to study?

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|   | a.  | how animal behavior differs from human behavior |
|   | b.  | how people perform useful behaviors |
|   | c.  | the sensations and images that compose the mind |
|   | d.  | the effects of genetic variations on behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 107. Who is considered the founder of American psychology?

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|   | a.  | William James |
|   | b.  | Carl Jung |
|   | c.  | Sigmund Freud |
|   | d.  | Wilhelm Wundt |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 108. Which of these did William James propose as a good topic for psychological research?

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|   | a.  | Does the mind consist of sensations or images? |
|   | b.  | Which genetic variations are most important for personality? |
|   | c.  | Can people attend to more than one thing at a time? |
|   | d.  | What is the relationship between mind and brain? |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 109. In contrast to functionalists, what was the greater interest for structuralists?

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|   | a.  | unconscious processes |
|   | b.  | mental illness |
|   | c.  | contents of the mind |
|   | d.  | animal behavior  |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 110. When early psychologists stopped waiting for a “great man” to revolutionize psychology, how else did they hope to resemble physics and other sciences?

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|   | a.  | They tried to discover precise laws of learning. |
|   | b.  | They tried to locate specific genes that control behavior. |
|   | c.  | They tried to relate mental illnesses to changes in brain anatomy. |
|   | d.  | They tried to get universities to require lab sections for psychology courses. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 111. Why did so many psychologists of the mid-1900s study rats in mazes?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | to find which brain cells control spatial orientation |
|   | b.  | to improve methods of rat extermination |
|   | c.  | to discover general laws of learning |
|   | d.  | to identify genetic variations that influence intelligence |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 112. In hopes of discovering general laws of behavior, what did psychologists of the mid-1900s study?

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|   | a.  | people recovering from a coma |
|   | b.  | introspection reports |
|   | c.  | analysis of dreams |
|   | d.  | rats in mazes |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 113. When psychological researchers of the mid-1900s studied rats in mazes, what was their hope?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | to discover general laws of behavior |
|   | b.  | to understand the differences between humans and other species |
|   | c.  | to identify the genes responsible for intelligence |
|   | d.  | to improve methods of rat extermination |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 114. In certain research studies in the mid-1900s, a researcher would say “mm-hmm” or “good” whenever you said a sentence about yourself. What theory were they testing?

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|   | a.  | Language influences thought as much as thought influences language. |
|   | b.  | Increased self-esteem leads to greater productivity and decreased hostility toward others. |
|   | c.  | The frequency of any behavior depends on reinforcements and punishments. |
|   | d.  | The way we phrase a sentence determines how we think about something. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 115. Which of these was a major area of interest for the earliest psychological researchers?

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|   | a.  | genetics |
|   | b.  | emotion |
|   | c.  | abnormal behavior |
|   | d.  | sensation |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 116. Why did many of the earliest psychological researchers studied sensation?

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|   | a.  | Ethical restraints at the time prohibited other types of psychological research. |
|   | b.  | Sensation was a compromise between the interests of structuralists and functionalists. |
|   | c.  | Government grants were available for sensation research, but not for anything else. |
|   | d.  | Sensation was easier to measure than many other psychological processes. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 117. A light that is twice as bright does not appear to be twice as bright. That observation led to which discovery?

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|   | a.  | mind-body monism |
|   | b.  | Maslow’s hierarchy |
|   | c.  | Clark Hull’s theory of learning |
|   | d.  | the psychophysical function |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 118. If one light is twice as physically intense as a second light, how will it appear?

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|   | a.  | equally bright |
|   | b.  | less than twice as bright |
|   | c.  | twice as bright |
|   | d.  | more than twice as bright. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 119. What do comparative psychologists compare?

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|   | a.  | attitudes |
|   | b.  | theories of personality |
|   | c.  | brain areas |
|   | d.  | animal species |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 120. Which theory inspired the rise of comparative psychology?

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|   | a.  | Piaget’s theory of development |
|   | b.  | Hull’s theory of learning |
|   | c.  | Darwin’s theory of evolution |
|   | d.  | Freud’s theory of the personality |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 121. Early comparative psychologists’ study of animal intelligence led to which conclusion?

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|   | a.  | Animal intelligence depends on a combination of four genes with major effects. |
|   | b.  | Animal intelligence closely corresponds to the relative speed of action potentials. |
|   | c.  | Animal intelligence depends on the quality of vision and hearing. |
|   | d.  | It is pointless to try to rank-order animals in terms of intelligence. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 122. What is the motivation for modern-day research on animal learning?

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|   | a.  | to rank-order the animals from most intelligent to least |
|   | b.  | to predict the future evolution of intelligence |
|   | c.  | to understand the mechanisms of behavior |
|   | d.  | to improve our methods of testing human intelligence |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 123. What evidence did Francis Galton think demonstrated inheritance of intelligence?

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|   | a.  | Certain genetic mutations are linked to intellectual deficits. |
|   | b.  | Many of the sons of eminent men became eminent themselves. |
|   | c.  | Brain measurements correlate strongly with estimates of intelligence. |
|   | d.  | Most pairs of twins have similar scores on IQ tests. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 124. Who developed the first useful intelligence test?

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|   | a.  | Wilhelm Wundt |
|   | b.  | William James |
|   | c.  | Sigmund Freud |
|   | d.  | Alfred Binet |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 125. What was Sigmund Freud’s emphasis in psychotherapy?

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|   | a.  | encouraging his patients to explore the spiritual aspects of life |
|   | b.  | tracing current behavior problems to early childhood experiences |
|   | c.  | altering problematic behaviors by rewards and punishments |
|   | d.  | explaining behavior in terms of brain mechanisms |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 126. Sigmund Freud paid special attention to which aspect of his patients’ experience and behavior?

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|   | a.  | sudden changes in their facial expressions |
|   | b.  | their reports of dreams |
|   | c.  | their eye movements |
|   | d.  | left-right asymmetry in their posture |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 127. What was Sigmund Freud’s emphasis in psychotherapy?

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | trying to get people to forget their most unpleasant experiences |
|   | b.  | relating current problems to childhood experiences |
|   | c.  | encouraging meditation and spiritual exploration |
|   | d.  | using rewards and punishments to alter behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 128. When did clinical psychology start to become widespread?

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|   | a.  | after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 |
|   | b.  | after the abolition of slavery |
|   | c.  | after the development of antidepressant medications |
|   | d.  | after World War II |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 129. How did psychology change as a result of World War II?

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|   | a.  | increased research on the components of the mind |
|   | b.  | increased services by clinical psychologists |
|   | c.  | sudden emphasis on strict ethics in research |
|   | d.  | trend toward shorter college textbooks |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 130. Which field of psychology expanded greatly shortly after World War II?

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|   | a.  | structuralist psychology |
|   | b.  | clinical psychology |
|   | c.  | industrial/organizational psychology |
|   | d.  | forensic psychology |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 131. Why did clinical psychology increase in prominence just after World War II?

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|   | a.  | Sigmund Freud made his first trip to the United States. |
|   | b.  | Returning soldiers needed more help than psychiatrists could provide. |
|   | c.  | American colleges began admitting women on an equal basis with men. |
|   | d.  | The first antidepressant drugs became available. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 132. Which of these fields was more prominent in the mid-1900s than it is today?

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|   | a.  | neuroscience |
|   | b.  | animal learning |
|   | c.  | positive psychology |
|   | d.  | evolutionary psychology |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 133. In which of these ways has psychology changed since the mid-1900s?

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|   | a.  | greater emphasis on the theories of sigmund freud |
|   | b.  | greater influence of cognitive psychology and neuroscience |
|   | c.  | greater ambition to develop general theories of behavior |
|   | d.  | greater research on rats in mazes  |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 134. In what way is modern cognitive psychology similar to Titchener’s structuralism?

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|   | a.  | It relies on the same research methods. |
|   | b.  | It considers thought and knowledge, not just behavior. |
|   | c.  | It relates current problem behaviors to childhood experiences. |
|   | d.  | It compares human behavior to that of laboratory animals. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 135. What does positive psychology study?

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|   | a.  | the influence of childhood traumas on adult personality |
|   | b.  | experiences that make people happy and successful |
|   | c.  | mathematical models of the nervous system |
|   | d.  | causes of violent or antisocial behavior |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 136. Which of these would a health psychologist be MOST likely to study?

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|   | a.  | genetic influences on behavior |
|   | b.  | effects of exercise, diet, and alcohol on health |
|   | c.  | effects of antidepressant drugs on mental health |
|   | d.  | new and improved ways to deliver psychotherapy |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 137. Why was Mary Calkins important in the history of psychology?

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|   | a.  | She was one of the first women in psychology. |
|   | b.  | She was the founder of evolutionary psychology. |
|   | c.  | She devised the first useful personality test. |
|   | d.  | She led the movement to apply ethics to psychological research. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 138. Today, how many of the PhD degrees in psychology in the United States go to women?

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|   | a.  | less than five percent |
|   | b.  | ten to twenty percent |
|   | c.  | about half |
|   | d.  | more than half |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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