**Chapter 01**

**Test Bank**

1. Psychology is formally defined asA. the study of the human brain.B. the subjective study of human behavior.**C.** the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.D. the exclusive study of abnormal behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

2. One way to tell that an explanation is pseudoscientific rather than scientific is toA. see if the explanation is historically accurate.B. look at the emotional impact of the explanation on people.C. see if the explanation has scientific terminology in it.**D.** look at how readily proponents of the explanation will accept evidence to the contrary.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Definition of Psychology*

3. Which of the following is an example of a behavior?A. A man imagines that he is a bat.B. A student remembers an answer to a question.**C.** A woman drives to work.D. An old man forgets his birthday.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

4. Which of the following scenarios exemplifies a mental process?**A.** Rita is angry with her husband.B. Tim is scolding his daughter.C. Dave is quarreling with his wife.D. Madeline is arguing with her son.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

5. Which of the following actions is a behavior?A. feeling happyB. dreaming**C.** humming to oneselfD. thinking about the future*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

6. Which of the following statements is true of mental processes?A. Each of us experiences them publicly.B. They are considered to be pseudoscientific.C. They are the same as behaviors.**D.** They cannot be observed directly.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

7. According to the science of psychology, which of the following is a mental process?A. swimming**B.** feeling proudC. cryingD. reading out loud*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

8. Which of the following statements is true of critical thinkers?A. They do not think objectively.B. They are willing to readily accept evidence to the contrary.**C.** They question and test what some people say are facts.D. They are not skeptics.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Critical Thinking*

9. Which of the following statements best defines critical thinking in psychology?A. It is the process of accepting observed events as true.**B.** It is the process of reflecting deeply, asking questions, and evaluating evidence.C. It is a form of thinking intended to create something new and different.D. It is a form of thinking that has been rejected by contemporary psychologists.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Critical Thinking*

10. Behaviors differ from mental processes in that behaviorsA. are controlled externally.B. stem from critical thinking.C. are expressed privately.**D.** can be observed directly.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

11. Which of the following scenarios demonstrates the attitude of skepticism in psychology?A. Martina asks her pharmacist to repeat the instructions for taking her medication.B. Doug tells a customer at his clothing boutique that he can buy clothes that are cheaper at another store.**C.** Lindsey wonders if the sleeping pill she has been prescribed can really help her sleep.D. Alex buys the newest exercise ball in the market to help him lose weight in just five days.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Critical Thinking*

12. Which of the following attitudes are central to the scientific approach to psychology?**A.** critical thinking, curiosity, skepticism, and objectivityB. critical thinking, curiosity, skepticism, and subjectivityC. critical thinking, curiosity, political correctness, and objectivityD. critical thinking, curiosity, political correctness, and subjectivity*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Critical Thinking*

13. Using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means gaining knowledge through the observation of events, the collection of data, and logical reasoning.A. pseudoscientific method**B.** empirical methodC. method of intuitionD. creative method*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Critical Thinking*

14. Which of the following goals of science does the empirical method best fulfill?A. expectations**B.** objectivityC. subjectivityD. political correctness*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Critical Thinking*

15. One of the reasons psychologists have reached a more accurate understanding of human behavior is that theyA. are unanimous about why the mind and behavior work as they do.B. do not need to be objective in their studies of humans.**C.** foster debate and controversies.D. do not follow the empirical method.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Definition of Psychology*

16. Positive psychology is a branch of psychology that emphasizesA. recovery from sickness.**B.** human strengths.C. repression of unpleasant experiences.D. psychological problems.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 7Topic: Positive PsychologyTopic: Subfields of Psychology*

17. Which of the following is a criticism of positive psychology?A. It focuses on why things go wrong in life.B. It neglects the best qualities of humanity.**C.** It neglects human weaknesses.D. It gives equal emphasis to all aspects of human experience.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 8Topic: Positive Psychology*

18. The method of study used by Wilhelm Wundt and his collaborators to discover the basic elements, or "structures," of mental processes wasA. psychonautics.B. natural selection.**C.** introspection.D. psychoanalysis.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

19. Which of the following statements is true of introspection as a method of study?A. It focuses on uncovering unconscious thoughts.B. It focuses on the purposes of the mind in an individual's adaptation to the environment.C. It focuses on judging what is going on in a person's mind based on his or her behavior.**D.** It relies entirely on a person's conscious reflection.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

20. Which of the following is a core question in functionalism?A. What are the elements of mental processes?**B.** Why is human thought adaptive?C. Does nature play a larger role than nurture in developing a person's psychological characteristics?D. Why is nurture more significant than nature in developing a person's psychological characteristics?*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

21. Seo-yeon is a psychologist. In one of her experiments, she shows her subjects an image of an infant playing with a puppy and asks them to describe what they experienced when viewing the image. In this scenario, Seo-yeon is attempting to understand how basic sensory processes shape an individual's understanding of the world using the method ofA. trephining.**B.** introspection.C. internal observation.D. information processing.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

22. Mark, a psychologist, is researching how mothers feel when their babies cry. He asks his first subject to reflect upon her thoughts and feelings while her baby is crying. In this scenario, which of the following psychological approaches is Mark most likely using for his research?A. functionalism**B.** structuralismC. humanismD. behaviorism*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

23. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the method of introspection used by Wilhelm Wundt?**A.** A researcher asks his subjects to report their conscious feelings when they hear a specific song.B. A scientist asks her subjects to recall a list of words.C. A scientist observes rats in a maze to see how fast they learn to find their way out.D. A researcher gives an intelligence test to her subjects.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

24. In the context of structuralism as a perspective of psychology, the primary research method used wasA. hypnosis.B. psychoanalysis.C. natural selection.**D.** introspection.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

25. Will and Megan are student researchers in the field of psychology, whose method of study is introspection. In trying to understand mental processes, they attempt to analyze the mind in terms of its basic elements. In the context of psychological approaches, their research representsA. functionalism.**B.** structuralism.C. behavioral psychology.D. insight psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

26. In which early school of thought in psychology did researchers ask participants to think about what was going on mentally as various events took place?A. behaviorismB. functionalism**C.** structuralismD. humanism*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

27. In a psychological study, Danny is asked to report the feelings he experiences when he is subjected to the persistent sound of an ambulance siren. In this scenario, Danny is most likely being studied through the method of**A.** introspection.B. pseudoscience.C. functionalism.D. psychoanalysis.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

28. Which of the following statements is true of Wilhelm Wundt's early work in psychology?A. It was based on the idea that the mind is a separate entity from the body.B. It was focused on human interactions with the outside world and the purpose of thoughts.C. It was focused on measuring the adaptive value of human thought.**D.** It was based on the idea that mental processes could be measured.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 8Topic: History of PsychologyTopic: Structuralism*

29. In the field of psychology, researchers who advocate structuralism are most likely toA. question whether human thought is adaptive.B. consider the mind as flexible and fluid.**C.** emphasize the components of the mind.D. study the purpose of the mind and behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

30. Which of the following statements is true of functionalism?A. It relies entirely on a person's conscious reflection.B. It involves looking inside one's own mind by focusing on one's own thoughts.C. It focuses on the "what" of the mind.**D.** It probes the purposes of the mind and behavior in an individual's adaptation to the environment.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

31. In the field of psychology, researchers who advocate functionalism are most likely toA. use introspection in their research.**B.** see the mind as flexible and fluid.C. focus on identifying the structures of the human mind.D. study people's conscious reflections.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

32. William James called the natural flow of thoughtA. free recall.**B.** a stream of consciousness.C. an association of ideas.D. natural selection.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves using introspection to investigate the components of the mind, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves the functions or purposes of the mind and behavior in the individual's adaptation to the environment.**A.** Structuralism; functionalismB. Functionalism; structuralismC. Functionalism; psychodynamic theoryD. Behaviorism; structuralism*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: FunctionalismTopic: Structuralism*

34. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates between structuralism and functionalism in early psychology?A. Functionalism focused on the elements of the mind; structuralism focused on the purpose of thoughts.B. Functionalism focused on the functions of the mind; structuralism focused on the functions of behavior.C. Functionalism relied on introspection; structuralism relied on a stream of consciousness.**D.** Functionalism was about the "why" of the mind; structuralism was about the "what" of the mind.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: FunctionalismTopic: Structuralism*

35. Wendy, a psychology student, is keen to learn why human beings cry when they are sad and laugh when they are happy. She wants to know how these emotions help human beings adapt to changes in the environment. Which historical perspective of psychology are Wendy's interests most reflective of?**A.** functionalismB. behaviorismC. socialismD. structuralism*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

36. Antelopes with long legs were able to run faster than antelopes with short legs. Therefore, they were able to escape predators more often. Over time, antelopes with long legs survived and antelopes with short legs became extinct. This example supports the principle ofA. genetic mutation.**B.** natural selection.C. catastrophism.D. coevolution.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Natural Selection*

37. When describing the process of natural selection, Charles Darwin claimed thatA. genes only carry physical traits and not the traits associated with survival and reproduction.B. environments that do not favor certain organisms will help these organisms propagate their species.**C.** organisms that are best adapted to their environment will survive and produce more offspring.D. genetic mutations are initiated by human beings and are not responsible for evolution.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Natural Selection*

38. Which of the following is true of the principle of natural selection proposed by Darwin?A. Genetic mutations eliminate the chances of survival of a species.**B.** A species with a characteristic that helps it to adapt to an environmental change will survive.C. A characteristic can be passed from one generation to the next without being recorded in the genes.D. A species that can camouflage is less likely to survive.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Natural Selection*

39. Michelle, a researcher, conducts a study to investigate how people's hands sweat during stressful interviews. In this scenario, Michelle is most likely following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.**A.** biological approachB. evolutionary approachC. cognitive approachD. behavioral approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

40. Dr. Stanley, a psychologist, conducts a study on the effect of the color red on babies. Although there is no visible change in the babies when they see the color, he studies their neural patterns and notes that specific sections of their brains are being stimulated by the color. In this scenario, which of the following approaches has Dr. Stanley used for his research?A. the psychodynamic approachB. the cognitive approach**C.** the biological approachD. the behavioral approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

41. Kevin conducts a study to examine the behavior associated with lying. He uses a polygraph machine to measure changes in respiration, pulse, and blood pressure of the participants when they lie. In the given scenario, Kevin uses the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology in his research.**A.** biological approachB. evolutionary approachC. cognitive approachD. behavioral approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

42. Which of the following statements is true of neuroscientists?**A.** They believe that thoughts and emotions have a physical basis in the brain.B. They claim that aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people behave.C. They study the observable behavioral responses of people and their environmental determinants.D. They are concerned with how people become who they are, from conception to death.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

43. Which of the following is true of neuroscience as a contemporary approach to psychology?A. It focuses on natural selection as the method of evolution for species.B. It focuses on the unconscious elements of behavior, thought, and emotion.C. It emphasizes that behavior can only be understood through direct observation.**D.** It emphasizes that the brain is central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

44. Jake, a researcher, measures the levels of testosterone in adult males when they perform aggressive acts. He is of the opinion that hormone levels are the single most prominent cause of male aggression. In this scenario, Jake is most likely using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his study.A. evolutionary approachB. humanistic approachC. sociocultural approach**D.** biological approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

45. Professor Alan is studying the regions of the brain that are activated when his subjects view disturbing images from horror movies. In the context of perspectives in psychology, the professor is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his study.A. cognitive approachB. psychodynamic approachC. sociocultural approach**D.** biological approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

46. Which of the following best describes B. F. Skinner's beliefs about studying human behavior?A. Adult behaviors are best understood by examining childhood experiences.B. Psychology should be about people's thoughts, feelings, and goals.**C.** Psychology should be about what people do.D. The structure of the mind can be understood through the use of introspection.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Behavioral Approach*

47. Gabriela is trying to toilet train her three-year-old son. She tells him that every time he uses the toilet, she will give him a sticker of his favorite cartoon character. In the given scenario, Gabriela is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology to train her son.A. cognitive approach**B.** behavioral approachC. sociocultural approachD. biological approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

48. Miguel's twelve-year-old daughter often gets late for school as she does not wake up on time. To encourage her to get up on time, he tells her that every day she is late for school, she has to go to bed half an hour early. In the given scenario, Miguel is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology to change his daughter's habit.A. humanistic approachB. psychodynamic approach**C.** behavioral approachD. evolutionary approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

49. Annette is an adolescent with extreme social anxiety. Dr. Benson's treatment plan for Annette focuses on rewarding her whenever she takes a step toward conquering her fears. In this scenario, Dr. Benson adheres most closely to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. cognitive approach**B.** behavioral approachC. psychodynamic approachD. sociocultural approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

50. Which of the following is most likely to be the focus of study for a behavioral psychologist?A. The feelings of rejection a person experiences during childhoodB. The sensations a person reports when he or she is tapped on the knee**C.** The effects of rewards and punishments on a child's behaviorD. The mental images a person conjures up when reflecting on a pleasant vacation*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

51. Timothy is a behavioral psychologist. Which of the following techniques is he most likely to use to motivate a little girl to clean her room?A. stimulate certain parts of the girl's brainB. suggest the idea to the girl while she is hypnotizedC. let the girl feel a sense of intrinsic achievement**D.** offer the girl candy for cleaning her room*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

52. A psychologist who believes that psychologists should analyze only human conduct that can be observed, not ideas, thoughts, feelings, or motives is most likely a**A.** behavioral psychologist.B. cognitive psychologist.C. humanistic psychologist.D. psychodynamic psychologist.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

53. Every time four-year-old Johnny puts his toys away or puts his clothes in the hamper, his parents praise him. Johnny's parents are using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology to train Johnny to keep his room clean.A. cognitive approach**B.** behavioral approachC. psychodynamic approachD. humanistic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

54. Which of the following statements is true of behaviorists?A. They believe that psychology should be about people's thoughts and feelings.**B.** They emphasize the scientific study of observable behavioral responses.C. They primarily use the method of introspection in their experimental studies.D. They unanimously reject the importance of thought processes in psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

55. Katherine, a socially inhibited teenager, has always been withdrawn and isolated at her rehabilitation center. Her psychologist tells her that she can spend an additional hour in the garden if she voluntarily initiates a conversation with another teenager. In the given scenario, Katherine's psychologist is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology to help Katherine socialize with others.A. psychodynamic approachB. cognitive approach**C.** behavioral approachD. evolutionary approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Behavioral Approach*

56. A family therapist tells Mr. and Mrs. Johnson that they will have to take away some of their son's privileges if they want him to stop bullying his younger brother. In the context of psychological perspectives, the family therapist most likely follows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. evolutionary approachB. cognitive approach**C.** behavioral approachD. psychodynamic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Behavioral Approach*

57. Individuals who believe that rewards and punishments determine our actions are following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. psychodynamic approachB. biological approach**C.** behavioral approachD. evolutionary approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Behavioral Approach*

58. Eva is a five-year-old girl who has been brought to Dr. Frost for therapy because she has suddenly stopped speaking; she answers no questions and communicates with no one. Dr. Frost uses techniques intended to uncover Eva's unconscious thoughts or experiences. He believes that the answer lies within her mind. In this scenario, Dr. Frost is following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.**A.** psychodynamic approachB. biological approachC. behavioral approachD. humanistic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

59. Which of the following statements is true of the practitioners of the psychodynamic approach?A. They believe that personality is shaped entirely by genetic factors.**B.** They believe that sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think.C. They emphasize that psychology should be about what people do and should not concern itself with things that cannot be seen, such as thoughts, feelings, and goals.D. They use evolutionary ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining specific human behaviors.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

60. In his psychotherapeutic practice, Dr. Wagner stresses on his clients' unconscious processes as well as their unresolved conflicts. Dr. Wagner most likely follows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. behavioral approachB. cognitive approach**C.** psychodynamic approachD. sociocultural approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

61. During a therapy session, Mrs. Brown's therapist, Donald, asks her about her dreams because he believes that they are the key to her unconscious mind. In this scenario, Donald is most likely using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. behavioral approachB. cognitive approachC. sociocultural approach**D.** psychodynamic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

62. Dr. White, a therapist, tells her clients that she is less interested in their day-to-day lives and more interested in their childhood experiences and their relationship with their parents. Which approach to psychology is Dr. White most likely a proponent of?**A.** the psychodynamic approachB. the behavioral approachC. the evolutionary approachD. the humanistic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

63. After a few months of therapy, Michelle's therapist, Allen, reveals to her that her symptoms of anxiety are most likely a result of her troubled childhood, which was spent in fear of a very strict father. Which of the following approaches to psychology is Allen most likely using to understand and explain Michelle's symptoms?A. the evolutionary approachB. the behavioral approach**C.** the psychodynamic approachD. the sociocultural approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

64. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology emphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological drives and society's demands, and early childhood family experiences.A. evolutionary approachB. behavioral approach**C.** psychodynamic approachD. cognitive approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

65. Nineteen-year-old Steve is extremely antisocial. He often gets into trouble with the law and is unable to hold on to any part-time job for long. His best friend is determined to find out about his childhood because she believes that his experiences as a child will help explain his adjustment problems as an adult. In this scenario, his best friend's approach is most similar to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. evolutionary approach**B.** psychodynamic approachC. behavioral approachD. humanistic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

66. The therapeutic technique that involves an analyst unlocking a person's unconscious conflicts by talking with the individual about his or her childhood memories is called**A.** psychoanalysis.B. psychopathology.C. introspection.D. abstraction.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: PsychoanalysisTopic: Psychodynamic Approach*

67. Dr. Brian, a therapist, explains to fifteen-year-old Darcy's parents that Darcy fears his stepmother because most of the fairy tales he heard in his childhood portrayed stepmothers as evil people. Which of the following approaches is Dr. Brian using to explain Darcy's behavior?**A.** the psychodynamic approachB. the humanistic approachC. the cognitive approachD. the sociocultural approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

68. How do today's psychodynamic theories differ from Freud's original psychodynamic approach to psychology?A. Freud's original psychodynamic approach did not pay any attention to unconscious motivation.B. Freud's original psychodynamic approach was focused primarily on observable behaviors.**C.** Today's theories place less emphasis on sexual drives as determinants of behavior.D. Today's theories place less emphasis on social and cultural experiences as determinants of behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

69. In the context of contemporary approaches to psychology, which of the following is a difference between the psychodynamic approach and the humanistic approach?A. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes the capacity for positive growth, whereas the humanistic approach emphasizes the mental processes involved in knowing.**B.** The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious thought, whereas the humanistic approach emphasizes the freedom to choose one's destiny.C. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes the mental processes involved in knowing, whereas the humanistic approach emphasizes early childhood family experiences.D. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes conscious memories, whereas the humanistic approach emphasizes ways in which social and cultural environments influence behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic ApproachTopic: Psychodynamic Approach*

70. According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology, a person is in control of his or her life and has the capacity for positive growth.**A.** humanistic approachB. psychodynamic approachC. evolutionary approachD. biological approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

71. Abe and Carl are psychologists who believe that people have free will and can make choices based on higher human values. Abe's and Carl's views reflect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. sociocultural approachB. behavioral approach**C.** humanistic approachD. psychodynamic approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

72. The humanistic approach to psychology emphasizes the role of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a determinant of behavior.A. proprioceptionB. unconscious impulses**C.** free willD. external rewards*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

73. Dennis, a psychologist, conducts a survey on why most people tend to help a crying child. After the survey, he explains that most people help a crying child because they choose to live by higher human values such as altruism. In this scenario, Dennis's explanation is reflective of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. biological approachB. behavioral approach**C.** humanistic approachD. psychodynamic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

74. A psychologist following the humanistic approach to psychology would be most interested in howA. children learn about relationships by observing their parents' interactions.**B.** people make choices that lead to positive growth.C. drugs affect one's capability to accurately judge one's abilities.D. people interpret behavior according to the cultures they belong to.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

75. The humanistic approach to psychology and the behavioral approach to psychology differ in that the behavioral approach states that humans are driven byA. unconscious impulses, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by external rewards.B. evolutionary factors, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by unconscious impulses.**C.** mental processes, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by free will.D. biological factors, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by evolutionary factors.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral ApproachTopic: Humanistic Approach*

76. Henry, the seven-year-old subject of an experiment, acts out by hitting his little brother often. Observing psychologists attempt to explain Henry's violent behavior. Which of the following explanations would most likely be provided by a humanistic psychologist?A. Henry's aggression is caused by a chemical imbalance in his brain.B. Henry's aggression is facilitated by the feelings of abandonment he experienced as a toddler.C. Henry's aggression is facilitated by the attention he receives when he hits his brother.**D.** Henry's aggression is caused by Henry's use of free will.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

77. Samuel, a psychologist, wants to investigate why people remember their first dates for a lifetime but tend to forget subsequent dates with the same partner. In this scenario, Samuel is most likely a(n)A. evolutionary psychologist.**B.** cognitive psychologist.C. biological psychologist.D. psychodynamic psychologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

78. Which of the following statements is true of cognitive psychologists?A. They stress that people lack the ability to control their lives.**B.** They view the mind as an active and aware problem-solving system.C. They emphasize that people are simply controlled by the environment in which they live.D. They believe that humans are purely motivated by external rewards.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

79. The cognitive approach to psychology differs from the behavioral approach to psychology in that the cognitive approachA. believes that people are controlled by genetic factors, whereas the behavioral approach believes that people are controlled by psychodynamic factors.**B.** views the mind as an active and aware problem-solving system, whereas the behavioral approach portrays behavior as governed by external forces.C. emphasizes that people are controlled by their environment, whereas the behavioral approach emphasizes that people's personalities are influenced by genetic factors.D. believes that humans are purely motivated by external rewards, whereas the behavioral approach emphasizes that people are influenced by unconscious processes.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12-13Topic: Behavioral ApproachTopic: Cognitive Approach*

80. Which of the following subfields of psychology is correctly matched with a sample topic?**A.** behavioral neuroscience: the influence of chronic stress on physical healthB. developmental psychology: the effectiveness of drug therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorderC. cognitive psychology: the influence of an event on people's thinkingD. health psychology: the role that frustration plays in producing aggression*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

81. Which of the following questions is most likely to be discussed by a cognitive psychologist?A. How does the presence of other people change an individual's thoughts, feelings, or perceptions?B. Why are we attracted to particular kinds of people?C. How does parent–infant bonding affect adult relationships?**D.** How do people visualize objects in their minds?*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

82. In the context of the approaches to psychology, a researcher who is studying how people process information is most likely studyingA. developmental psychology.**B.** cognitive psychology.C. clinical psychology.D. personality psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

83. Peter, a psychology student, is working on identifying the ways in which adults interpret information and then use the information to solve problems and make decisions. In this scenario, Peter's research most likely reflects the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. behavioral approach**B.** cognitive approachC. biological approachD. sociocultural approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

84. Dr. Jackson has spent a lifetime studying how adults solve problems. It is likely that Dr. Jackson specializes in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. behavioral approach**B.** cognitive approachC. sociocultural approachD. evolutionary approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

85. Dr. Vance, a psychologist, performs a test that requires its participants to solve a puzzle. If Dr. Vance's study is to find out how the human mind solves puzzles, he is most likely aA. psychoanalyst.B. behaviorist.**C.** cognitive psychologist.D. humanistic psychologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

86. Which of the following is a criticism of the evolutionary approach to psychology?**A.** It inaccurately explains why men and women have different social roles.B. It considers the influence of cultural diversity in shaping personalities.C. It deemphasizes the role of environment in human psychology.D. It considers the role of human experience in shaping personalities.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

87. According to evolutionary psychologists,**A.** the way humans adapt is traceable to problems early humans faced in adapting to their environments.B. sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think, feel, and behave.C. people have the ability to control their lives and are not simply controlled by the environment.D. an individual's mental processes are in control of behavior through memories, perceptions, images, and thinking.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

88. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology focuses on ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining scientific human behaviors.**A.** evolutionary approachB. psychodynamic approachC. cognitive approachD. structuralism approach*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

89. Professor McDonald believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference has been known to enhance the survival of their species. This opinion best illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. industrial approachB. cognitive approach**C.** evolutionary approachD. psychodynamic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

90. Which of the following accurately describes the belief of evolutionary psychologists?A. The evolutionary approach accurately explains why men and women have different social roles.B. Evolution accounts for cultural diversity and experiences.C. The evolutionary approach does not explain certain behavioral patterns such as levels of aggressiveness.**D.** Evolution influences decision making, fears, and mating patterns.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

91. Men in some countries prefer to date women with wide hips as they find them more attractive. Dr. Jacobs, a psychologist, believes that this is because in past women with wider hips were more likely to survive childbirth. According to him, over time, this trait has become more attractive to men as this ensures survival of their genes. Dr. Jacobs most likely follows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.**A.** evolutionary approachB. psychodynamic approachC. sociocultural approachD. cognitive approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Evolutionary Approach*

92. Which of the following statements is true about the sociocultural approach to psychology?A. It claims that human behavior cannot be understood without understanding the physiology of the brain.B. It claims that the way humans adapt is traceable to problems early humans faced in adapting to their environment.C. It maintains that basic human behavior is universal and does not vary across countries or cultures.**D.** It argues that understanding a person's behavior requires knowing about the ethnic context in which the behavior occurs.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

93. The College of Architecture in the city of Exodia has a student population comprised largely of foreign students. The dean of the college has hired a psychologist to help the faculty understand and manage the needs of these foreign students. In this scenario, the psychologist hired by the dean is most likely aA. podiatrist.B. neuroscientist.**C.** socioculturalist.D. paleontologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

94. If a psychologist studies about the behavioral differences between people from two religions, he or she is most likely following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.A. psychodynamic approachB. cognitive approachC. humanistic approach**D.** sociocultural approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

95. Elixir Inc. has a recruitment policy that encourages hiring people from minority groups. To ensure that its diverse workforce helps rather than hinders business development, Elixir is seeking the guidance of a psychologist. Keeping its needs in mind, Elixir will most likely hire aA. psychotherapist.B. neuroscientist.**C.** socioculturalist.D. psychoanalyst.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

96. Dr. Smith is conducting research on the levels of achievement motivation in the country of Spadia. He is studying the behaviors of different religious groups to determine the correlation between religious upbringing and the need to achieve. In this scenario, Dr. Smith is most likely using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his research.**A.** sociocultural approachB. biological approachC. cognitive approachD. psychodynamic approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

97. Dr. Badal, a psychologist, is studying achievement motivation among groups of African American, Latino, and Asian American people. In this scenario, Dr. Badal is most likely practicing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to psychology.**A.** sociocultural approachB. biological approachC. evolutionary approachD. cognitive approach*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

98. When psychologists who primarily provide therapy engage in evidence-based practice, they are usingA. pseudoscience to determine mental processes.B. speculation to establish explanations for human behavior.**C.** therapeutic tools whose effectiveness is supported by empirical research.D. the trial-and-error method for the purpose of subjectivity in research.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 14Topic: Profession of Psychology*

99. In psychology, individuals who are primarily engaged in helping people and offering them guidance as they work through problems are often called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of psychology.**A.** practitionersB. researchersC. coachesD. technicians*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 14Topic: Profession of Psychology*

100. In the context of careers in psychology, a specialist with a medical degree who specializes in abnormal behavior is known as a(n)A. behaviorist.B. organizational psychologist.C. developmental psychologist.**D.** psychiatrist.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

101. If a person goes to medical school and specializes in psychological disorders, he or she will most likely practiceA. health psychology.B. counseling psychology.**C.** psychiatry.D. pathology.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

102. Which of the following statements is true of psychiatrists?A. They specialize in solving sociocultural issues.B. They have a doctoral degree in psychology.C. They are psychologists who study genetics.**D.** They can prescribe medication.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

103. Which of the following statements accurately differentiates between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists?A. Psychiatrists need to have at least one year of internship in a mental health facility to practice psychology, whereas clinical psychologists are only required to do graduate work to practice psychology.**B.** Psychiatrists have medical degrees, whereas clinical psychologists have doctoral degrees.C. Psychiatrists are not licensed to practice therapy, whereas clinical psychologists are licensed to practice therapy.D. Psychiatrists follow the psychodynamic approach to solve sociocultural issues, whereas clinical psychologists follow the biological approach to study evolutionary psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

104. Which of the following statements is true of psychologists?A. Psychologists who engage in clinical practice can prescribe drugs.**B.** Psychologists who primarily provide therapy engage in evidence-based practice.C. Psychologists employed at universities are actively discouraged from doing research.D. Psychologists are required to do eight years of graduate work with three years of internship to be eligible to practice clinical psychology.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

105. Marlena, diagnosed with clinical depression, is frustrated with her therapist because he has not helped her overcome her illness. Marlena has lost faith in self-reflection and analysis and believes that the only way her symptoms will reduce is through medication. In this scenario, which psychological professional should Marlena consult for her needs?A. a clinical psychologistB. a professional counselor**C.** a psychiatristD. a pathologist*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

106. Richard, a psychologist, is specifically interested in the brain's role in behavior. Which of the following is most likely his area of specialization in psychology?A. evolutionary psychologyB. behavior modification**C.** behavioral neuroscienceD. cognitive psychology*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Areas of Specialization*

107. Simon, a psychologist, is interested in studying the regions of the brain that are stimulated when a person feels anxious. Simon's study fits best into the area of specialization known asA. sociocultural psychology.B. structuralism.**C.** behavioral neuroscience.D. pseudoscience.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Areas of Specialization*

108. George, a scientist, is studying how the levels of certain neurotransmitters in the brain create the condition of depression. George's study fits best into the area of specialization known asA. pseudoscience.B. social psychology.**C.** behavioral neuroscience.D. structuralism.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Areas of Specialization*

109. Dr. Lane is monitoring the levels of specific chemicals in the human brain to see their effects on the development of psychosis in individuals. Dr. Lane's study fits best into the area of**A.** behavioral neuroscience.B. social psychology.C. structuralism.D. pseudoscience.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Areas of Specialization*

110. Mathew, a psychologist, is studying the different physical systems and psychological processes that are activated in his subject, Patrick, every time Patrick listens to a song he likes. In this scenario, Mathew is most likely working in the specialized area ofA. industrial psychology.**B.** sensation and perception.C. motivation and emotion.D. clinical psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Areas of Specialization*

111. A psychologist who studies the psychological processes that allow a person to listen to a musical tune is most likely specializing in the area of**A.** sensation and perception.B. behavioral psychology.C. environmental psychology.D. intelligence and consciousness.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Areas of Specialization*

112. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the intricate process by which behavior changes in response to changing circumstances.A. Stagnation**B.** LearningC. PostulationD. Anticipation*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Definition of Psychology*

113. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the broad name given to the field of psychology that specifically examines attention, consciousness, information processing, and memory.A. Psychopathology**B.** Cognitive psychologyC. Behavioral psychologyD. Psychoanalysis*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

114. Norman, a psychologist, is conducting a study about why memory decreases with age and how the skills of problem solving and decision-making change as a person grows older. In this scenario, Norman's study fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.A. behavioralB. forensicC. clinical**D.** cognitive*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15-16Topic: Areas of Specialization*

115. Mohit conducts research on how thought and behavior change and remain stable across the life span of an individual. This indicates that Mohit is most likely aA. behavioral neuroscientist.B. biological psychologist.**C.** developmental psychologist.D. cognitive psychologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Areas of Specialization*

116. Which of the following types of psychologists is most likely to conduct a research on how reasoning skills or emotional skills change with age?**A.** a developmental psychologistB. a forensic psychologistC. an industrial psychologistD. a health psychologist*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Profession of Psychology*

117. Which of the following statements is true of developmentalists?**A.** They study aging in humans.B. They are primarily used in legal settings by police agencies.C. They specialize in studying forensics.D. They specialize in studying paleontology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

118. Michael, a psychologist, is studying how biological and environmental factors contribute to a person's growth from birth to death. Michael's topic of study fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.**A.** developmentalB. forensicC. healthD. environmental*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Areas of Specialization*

119. A psychologist's research focuses on how ecological changes affect a child's growth. The psychologist's focus fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.A. clinical**B.** developmentalC. cognitiveD. humanistic*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Areas of Specialization*

120. Diane, a psychologist, is examining the intrinsic factors that make Stella ambitious and passionate about accomplishing her goals but make Cameron indifferent to the goals assigned to him. In this scenario, Diane's research fits best into the area of specialization known asA. behavioral psychology.B. forensic psychology.**C.** motivation and emotion.D. sensation and perception.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Areas of Specialization*

121. Personality psychology considers personality, consisting of theA. physiological traits of an individual.**B.** relatively enduring characteristics of an individual.C. ability of an individual to study forensics.D. continuous flow of changing sensations, images, thoughts, and feelings in an individual.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

122. Benedict conducts research on whether the tendency to be friendly, anxious, or hostile affects people's health, career choice, or interpersonal relationships. This implies that Benedict is most likely a student ofA. physiological psychology.B. social psychology.C. community psychology.**D.** personality psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of Specialization*

123. Which of the following scenarios correctly illustrates the work of a social psychologist?**A.** Derek studies how groups of people start to think alike when they spend time together.B. Christian studies the differences in reproductive rates among mammals.C. Tiara examines the physiological changes that a person experiences when he or she is anxious.D. Jemima examines the areas of the human brain involved in emotional hyperactivity.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

124. Dr. Hansen is conducting a study to understand whether or not one's level of extraversion stays the same from infancy to adulthood. She is most likely aA. cognitive psychologist.B. geneticist.**C.** personality psychologist.D. neurobiologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

125. Giovanni conducts research on prejudice and racism to understand how people of one group perceive and treat people in other groups. This indicates that Giovanni is most likely a student of**A.** social psychology.B. personality psychology.C. clinical psychology.D. cognitive psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of Specialization*

126. Dr. Ames is a scientist whose focus of research is on the way groups influence the decisions that individuals make. In the context of areas of specialization in psychology, Dr. Ames is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.A. healthB. personalityC. developmental**D.** social*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 16Topic: Areas of Specialization*

127. Which of the following types of psychologists is likely to be most interested in noting the reactions and interactions of the audience in a theater when a fire alarm goes off?A. a developmental psychologist**B.** a social psychologistC. an industrial psychologistD. an evolutionary psychologist*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

128. Which of the following questions is most likely to be discussed by a social psychologist?**A.** Why are we attracted to particular kinds of people?B. How do our reasoning skills change as we age?C. How do people visualize objects in their minds?D. How does parent–infant bonding affect adult relationships?*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of Specialization*

129. Prejudice and racism are topics most likely to be studied byA. geneticists.B. cognitive psychologists.C. neurologists.**D.** social psychologists.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of Specialization*

130. Which of the following statements is true of industrial and organizational psychology?A. Both are centered on the workers in organizations and not on the organizations that employ the workers.B. Both industrial and organizational psychologists can prescribe medicines.C. Industrial psychology exclusively uses the behavioral approach to psychology, whereas organizational psychology exclusively uses the biological approach to psychology.**D.** Industrial psychology focuses on personnel matters, whereas organizational psychology focuses on organizational leadership.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

131. Bianco Inc. is struggling with the low productivity and high turnover of its employees. Management at Bianco consults Edward, a psychologist, who suggests that the lack of recreational opportunities at Bianco is a probable reason for the dissatisfaction among its employees. In this scenario, Edward's area of specialization most likely is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.A. cognitiveB. clinical**C.** industrialD. personality*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

132. The scientific study of psychological disorders and the development of diagnostic categories and treatments for those disorders is known asA. psychoanalysis.**B.** psychopathology.C. experimental psychology.D. applied psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of Specialization*

133. Samantha has been diagnosed with a personality disorder. She has various symptoms that make it difficult for her to function in the real world. Dr. Powell examines Samantha's symptoms and considers all the external factors that may have played a role in Samantha's illness. In this scenario, Dr. Powell is most likely a professional in the field of**A.** clinical psychology.B. neuropsychology.C. cognitive psychology.D. evolutionary psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Subfields of Psychology*

134. Which of the following subdisciplines of psychology attempts to understand special populations of students, such as the academically gifted and those with special needs?**A.** educational psychologyB. health psychologyC. counseling psychologyD. cognitive psychology*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

135. Which of the following is most likely to be the focus of educational psychology?A. The relationship between bodily systems and chemicals and their relationship to behavior and thoughtB. The role of psychological factors in the physical health and illness of studentsC. The changes in our emotional skills that take place as we age**D.** The effectiveness of particular teaching techniques*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

136. Which of the following is true about health psychology?**A.** Health psychologists study the roles of stress and coping in people's lives.B. Health psychologists work in the area of mental health only.C. Health psychology is a one-dimensional approach to human health.D. Health psychology focuses primarily on psychological disorders.*APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Health Psychology*

137. Eric, a psychologist, opens a center for the caregivers of people with mental illnesses. His intention is to provide the caregivers with the support they need to live with a mentally ill person and to prevent the development of any illnesses in the caregivers. In this scenario, Eric's work fits best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.A. cognitiveB. sport**C.** communityD. environmental*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of Specialization*

138. Community psychologists try to prevent mental health problems by**A.** identifying high-risk groups.B. using pseudoscientific methods.C. reversing psychopathological studies to fit their arbitrary needs.D. exploring the differences in animal and human psychology.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

139. Teresa, a fifteen-year-old, has problems with adjustment. She is distracted and restless in class and very resistant to authority. A consultant psychologist administers an intelligence test to Teresa and discovers that Teresa's adjustment problems are because she has an extremely high IQ. In this scenario, Teresa has been most likely tested by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.A. evolutionaryB. environmental**C.** schoolD. educational*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

140. Which of the following statements is true of school and educational psychologists?A. Educational psychologists study the development of individuals from birth till death.B. School psychologists cannot administer tests to children.C. School psychologists cannot make recommendations about educational placement.**D.** Educational psychologists work at colleges and universities.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Profession of PsychologyTopic: Subfields of Psychology*

141. Based on the various studies she has conducted, Olivia, a psychologist, suggests that people tend to sleep well in rooms with green walls because the walls make them feel like they are surrounded by nature. In this scenario, Olivia's studies fit best into the area of specialization known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.A. industrialB. clinical**C.** environmentalD. personality*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of Specialization*

142. Clinotech Inc. hires a psychologist, Matt, to improve the productivity of its workers. Matt analyzes the company's layout and recommends changes to the office layout as well as additional changes, such as adding plants to the office and changing the wall paint. In this scenario, Matt is most accurately classified as a(n)A. counseling psychologist.B. clinical psychologist.**C.** environmental psychologist.D. personality psychologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

143. The managers at a gym have approved the renovation of the gym. They want to make sure that the physical changes do not have a negative impact on the performance of the players during games. Which of the following psychologists would most likely study the behavior of the athletes in response to the changes?**A.** environmental psychologistsB. industrial psychologistsC. cognitive psychologistsD. psychodynamic psychologists*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

144. Which of the following tasks is most likely to be performed by a forensic psychologist?A. applying principles of psychology to the selection and training of employeesB. evaluating the effectiveness of a particular teaching techniqueC. providing career counseling to students of criminal justice**D.** evaluating the state of mind of a defendant at the time of a crime*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

145. Which of the following types of psychologists is most likely to be asked to evaluate whether a person is likely to be a danger to society?A. an educational psychologist**B.** a forensic psychologistC. a psychodynamic psychologistD. an evolutionary psychologist*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of Specialization*

146. Jim, a lawyer, is considering hiring a psychologist to help with jury selection. Jim will most likely hire a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.A. social**B.** forensicC. educationalD. physiological*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

147. Which of the following psychologists would most likely be interested in studying the personalities of athletes and what makes them different from nonathletes?A. a cognitive psychologistB. a psychoanalyst**C.** a sport psychologistD. a psychopathologist*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of Specialization*

148. Which of the following psychologists is an athlete most likely to consult if he or she was suddenly unable to perform in a game and wanted to understand why?A. an educational psychologistB. a humanistic psychologist**C.** a sport psychologistD. a community psychologist*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

149. Philippe primarily focuses on improving the athletic performance of his patients through techniques such as relaxation and visualization. This implies that Philippe is most likely a(n)A. cognitive psychologist.**B.** sports psychologist.C. counseling psychologist.D. educational psychologist.*APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

150. Which of the following is true about the nature–nurture controversy in psychology?A. Nature refers to the social experiences that affect a person's psychological characteristics.B. The controversy is indicative of how the mind impacts the body.**C.** Both nature and nurture play significant roles in the psychology of a person.D. Nurture refers to the genetic heritage of a person.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 20Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*

151. List the fundamental goals of psychological research. Explain, with an example, how each of these goals is accomplished in a research study.Students' answers will vary. The fundamental goals of psychological science are to describe, predict, and explain behavior.

Researchers might be interested in knowing whether individuals will help a stranger who has fallen down. The investigators could devise a study in which they observe people walking past a person who needs help.

•Through many observations, the researchers could come to describe helping behavior by counting how many times it occurs in particular circumstances.

•They may also try to predict who will help, and when, by examining characteristics of the individuals studied. Are happy people more likely to help? Are women or men more likely to help?

•After psychologists have analyzed their data, they also will want to explain why helping behavior occurred when it did.

•Finally, these investigators might be interested in improving helping behavior by devising strategies.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of PsychologyTopic: Scientific Method*

152. Define the terms "behavior" and "mental processes." Provide two examples of each.

Students' answers will vary. Behavior is everything people do that can be directly observed. Mental processes are the thoughts, feelings, and motives that each person experiences privately but that cannot be observed directly. Examples of behavior are a baby crying and a college student riding a motorcycle to campus. Examples of mental processes are a baby's feelings when its mother leaves the room and a student's memory of a motorcycle trip.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HighLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 4Topic: Definition of Psychology*

153. Describe positive psychology. State a criticism of positive psychology.

Positive psychology is a branch of psychology that emphasizes human strengths. Research in positive psychology centers on topics such as hope, optimism, happiness, and gratitude. One goal of positive psychology is to bring a greater balance to the field by moving beyond focusing on how and why things go wrong in life to understanding how and why things go right.

Positive psychology is not without its own critics. Indeed, some psychologists insist that human weaknesses are the most important topics to study. To be a truly general science of human behavior, psychology must address all sides of human experience.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 7-8Topic: Positive Psychology*

154. Describe the term "pseudoscience." Provide one example.

Students' answers will vary. Related to critical thinking and skepticism is the distinction between science and pseudoscience. Pseudo means "fake," and pseudoscience refers to information that is couched in scientific terminology but is not supported by sound scientific research. Astrology is an example of a pseudoscience.

Although astrologers may present detailed information about an individual, supposedly based on when that person was born, no scientific evidence supports these assumptions and predictions. One way to tell that an explanation is pseudoscientific rather than scientific is to look at how readily proponents of the explanation will accept evidence to the contrary.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Definition of PsychologyTopic: Key Issues and Controversies*

155. Describe the method of introspection used by the proponents of structuralism. Provide an example.

Students' answers will vary. Wilhelm Wundt and his collaborators concentrated on discovering the basic elements, or "structures," of mental processes. Their approach was thus called structuralism because of its focus on identifying the structures of the human mind, and their method of study was introspection. Introspection means looking inside one's own mind by focusing on one's own thoughts (literally, "looking inside"). For this type of research, a person in Wundt's lab would be asked to think (introspect) about what was going on mentally as various events took place. For example, the individual might be subjected to a sharp, repetitive clicking sound and then might have to report whatever conscious thoughts and feelings the clicking produced. Introspection relies entirely on the person's conscious reflection. What made this method scientific was the systematic, detailed self-report required of the person in a controlled laboratory setting.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

156. Describe the concept of functionalism. Who was most closely associated with this approach?

William James's view of psychology was referred to as functionalism. Functionalism probed the functions and purposes of the mind and behavior in the individual's adaptation to the environment. Functionalists focused on human interactions with the outside world and the purpose of thoughts. James saw the mind as flexible and fluid, characterized by constant change in response to a continuous flow of information from the world. James called this natural flow of thought a "stream of consciousness."*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

157. Discuss Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and the process of natural selection.

Natural selection is the process by which the environment determines who wins the competition for scarce resources such as food and shelter. Darwin asserted that organisms with biological features that led to survival and reproduction would be better represented in subsequent generations. Over many generations, organisms with these characteristics would constitute a larger percentage of the population. Eventually, this process could change an entire species.

According to evolutionary theory, species change through random genetic mutation. That means that, essentially by accident, some members of a species are born with genetic characteristics that make them different from other members. If these changes are adaptive (if they help those members compete for food, survive, and reproduce), they become more common in the species. If environmental conditions were to change, however, other characteristics might become favored by natural selection, moving the process in a different direction.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Natural Selection*

158. How have developments in neuroscience helped psychologists in the field of physiological psychology?

Neuroscience is the scientific study of the structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry of the nervous system. Although a number of physiological systems may be involved in thoughts and feelings, the emergence of neuroscience has perhaps contributed the most to physiological psychology. Neuroscience emphasizes that the brain and nervous system are central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion. Neuroscientists believe that thoughts and emotions have a physical basis in the brain. Electrical impulses zoom throughout the brain's cells, releasing chemical substances that enable us to think, feel, and behave. Our remarkable human capabilities would not be possible without the brain and nervous system, which constitute the most complex, intricate, and elegant system imaginable.

Although neuroscience is perhaps most often linked with research on human thought, it has spread to many research areas. Today, psychologists from diverse perspectives study topics such as behavioral neuroscience, developmental neuroscience, social neuroscience, and so forth. Although biological approaches might sometimes seem to reduce complex human experience to simple physical structures, developments in neuroscience have allowed psychologists to understand the brain as an amazingly complex organ, perhaps just as complex as the psychological processes linked to its functioning.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 11Topic: Biological Approach*

159. Explain the behavioral approach to psychology.

The behavioral approach emphasizes the scientific study of observable behavioral responses and their environmental determinants. It focuses on an organism's visible interactions with the environment—that is, behaviors, not thoughts or feelings. The principles of the behavioral approach have been widely applied to help people change their behavior for the better.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

160. Explain the psychodynamic approach to psychology.

The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological drives (such as the drive for sex) and society's demands, and early childhood family experiences. Practitioners of this approach believe that sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think, feel, and behave.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

161. Explain the cognitive approach to psychology.

According to cognitive psychologists, the human brain houses a "mind" whose mental processes allow us to remember, make decisions, plan, set goals, and be creative. The cognitive approach emphasizes the mental processes involved in knowing how individuals direct their attention, perceive, remember, think, and solve problems.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Cognitive Approach*

162. Explain the sociocultural approach to psychology, and discuss its importance.

The sociocultural approach examines the ways in which social and cultural environments influence behavior. Socioculturalists argue that understanding a person's behavior requires knowing about the cultural context in which the behavior occurs. The sociocultural view focuses not only on comparisons of behavior across countries but also on the behavior of individuals from different ethnic and cultural groups within a country.

The sociocultural view focuses not only on comparisons of behavior across countries but also on the behavior of individuals from different ethnic and cultural groups within a country. Rising cultural diversity in the United States in recent years has prompted increasing interest in the lives of ethnic minority groups, especially the factors that have restricted or enhanced their ability to adapt and cope with living in a predominantly non-Latino White society. Further, as the nations of the world grow increasingly economically interdependent, it becomes especially important to understand cultural influences on human interaction. For example, psychologists are interested in studying how psychological characteristics may help or hinder negotiations among individuals from different cultures.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13-14Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

163. Explain the fundamental differences between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist.

A clinical psychologist typically has a doctoral degree in psychology, which requires approximately four to five years of graduate work and one year of internship in a mental health facility. In contrast, a psychiatrist is a physician with a medical degree who subsequently specializes in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy. Another difference between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist is that a psychiatrist can prescribe drugs, whereas a clinical psychologist generally cannot.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

164. Explain the difference between clinical psychologists and counseling psychologists.

Both clinical and counseling psychologists diagnose and treat people with psychological problems. Counseling psychologists sometimes work with people to help solve practical problems in life. For example, counseling psychologists may work with students, advising them about personal problems and career planning. Clinical psychologists are interested in psychopathology—the scientific study of psychological disorders and the development of diagnostic categories and treatments for those disorders.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 17Topic: Areas of SpecializationTopic: Profession of Psychology*

165. Briefly discuss how community psychology helps people.

Community psychology concentrates on improving the quality of relationships among individuals, their community, and society at large. Community psychologists are practitioner scientists who provide accessible care for people with psychological problems. Community-based mental health centers are one means of delivering services such as outreach programs to people in need, especially those who traditionally have been underserved by mental health professionals.

Community psychologists strive to create communities that are more supportive of their residents by pinpointing needs, providing services, and teaching people how to access resources that are already available. Community psychologists are also concerned with prevention. That is, they try to prevent mental health problems by identifying high-risk groups and then intervene by connecting individuals with appropriate services and resources in the community.*APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 17-19Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

166. Pseudoscience refers to information that is couched in scientific terminology but is not supported by sound scientific research.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Defining Psychology*

167. Objectivity means going with our hunches rather than waiting to see what the evidence tells us.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Definition of Psychology*

168. Psychologists have reached a more accurate understanding of human behavior because psychology fosters controversies.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 5Topic: Definition of Psychology*

169. Psychology emerged from the disciplines of philosophy, biology, and physiology.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 8Topic: History of Psychology*

170. Structuralists concentrated on identifying the basic elements of the human mind.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Structuralism*

171. From William James's perspective, the key question for psychology is what the mind is (that is, its structures) rather than what it is for (its purposes or functions).**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 9Topic: Functionalism*

172. According to evolutionary theory, species change through predetermined genetic mutation.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 9Topic: Natural Selection*

173. The behavioral approach to psychology considers early childhood family experiences to be the primary determinants of behavior.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

174. Neuroscience emphasizes that the brain and nervous system are central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.Page: 11Topic: Behavioral Approach*

175. Today's psychodynamic theories tend to place less emphasis on sexual drives and more on cultural and social experiences as determinants of behavior.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

176. The behavioral approach to psychology focuses on the thoughts or feelings that influence the way people behave.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Behavioral Approach*

177. The psychodynamic approach to psychology emphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological drives (such as the drive for sex) and society's demands, and early childhood family experiences.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

178. Sigmund Freud believed that early family relationships shape an individual's personality.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

179. The humanistic approach to psychology stresses that people are controlled by the environment.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

180. In the context of the approaches to psychology, humanists believe that people can change their own fates through conscious decisions.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 12Topic: Humanistic Approach*

181. The sociocultural approach to psychology states that differences in culture have negligible impact on people's personalities.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.Page: 13Topic: Sociocultural Approach*

182. Dr. Sam is a clinical psychologist and his father is a psychiatrist. One difference between them is that Dr. Sam's father can prescribe drugs, whereas Dr. Sam cannot.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

183. If a person consults a clinical psychologist with the expectation that he or she will be prescribed medication for an illness, he or she is mistaken.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 15Topic: Profession of Psychology*

184. Forensic psychologists try to prevent mental health problems by identifying high-risk groups and then intervene by connecting individuals with appropriate services and resources in the community.**FALSE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.Page: 19Topic: Areas of Specialization*

185. In psychology, nature refers to the genetic heritage of a person.**TRUE***APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: LowLearning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology.Page: 20Topic: Health Psychology*

*Category* *# of Questions*

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation 185

APA Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology 38

APA Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains 92

APA Outcome: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy 55

Bloom's: Apply 75

Bloom's: Remember 37

Bloom's: Understand 73

Difficulty: High 54

Difficulty: Low 57

Difficulty: Medium 74

Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology. 30

Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology. 58

Learning Objective: Summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology. 73

Learning Objective: Summarize the scope and goals of psychology. 24

Page: 11 13

Page: 12 36

Page: 12-13 1

Page: 13 22

Page: 13-14 1

Page: 14 2

Page: 15 17

Page: 15-16 1

Page: 16 7

Page: 17 16

Page: 17-19 1

Page: 19 14

Page: 20 2

Page: 4 12

Page: 5 9

Page: 7 1

Page: 7-8 1

Page: 8 3

Page: 9 26

Topic: Areas of Specialization 38

Topic: Behavioral Approach 18

Topic: Biological Approach 8

Topic: Cognitive Approach 10

Topic: Critical Thinking 6

Topic: Defining Psychology 1

Topic: Definition of Psychology 15

Topic: Evolutionary Approach 6

Topic: Functionalism 9

Topic: Health Psychology 2

Topic: History of Psychology 2

Topic: Humanistic Approach 10

Topic: Key Issues and Controversies 2

Topic: Natural Selection 5

Topic: Positive Psychology 3

Topic: Profession of Psychology 27

Topic: Psychoanalysis 1

Topic: Psychodynamic Approach 16

Topic: Scientific Method 1

Topic: Sociocultural Approach 8

Topic: Structuralism 15