1. Munchausen's syndrome involves:
   A) a psychological illness in which people fabricate or induce illness in themselves
   B) a psychological illness in which misinterpret bodily sensations and believe they are ill.
   C) the psychological reaction to the end of a significant and emotionally intense relationship
   D) the prolonged effects of alcohol consumption and alcohol abuse

2. The authors of your textbook state that the actual cause of Munchausen's syndrome is:
   A) alcoholism
   B) a chromosomal abnormality
   C) physically and verbally abusive parents
   D) unknown

3. Erik Erikson argues that an understanding of an individual's behavior requires consideration of:
   A) biological events
   B) psychological experience
   C) cultural and historical context
   D) all of the above

4. Psychology is the scientific study of:
   A) mental processes and behavior
   B) mental illness and psychological disorders
   C) how people think
   D) human behavior in natural contexts

5. According to the textbook, which one of the following is true?
   A) biological processes establish all psychological processes
   B) human action occurs in the context of a specific culture
   C) psychological understanding requires understanding of both the biological and cultural forces
   D) all of the above

6. What was the purpose of the study that Jane Elliott, a third grade teacher in Iowa, carried out in her class?
   A) She wanted to study the effect of eye color on class participation.
   B) She was studying empathy in her students.
   C) She wanted her students to experience the painful effects of segregation.
   D) She wanted her students to learn about the genetic transmission of eye color.
7. When Jane Elliott announced to her third grade class one day that blue-eyed people are better and that the blue-eyed students would receive special privileges, what happened as a result?
   A) In the course of a single day the students turned nasty, vicious, and discriminatory towards non-blue-eyed children.
   B) The students complained to their parents about this unfair treatment.
   C) The whole class bonded together to resist their teacher's attempts to stigmatize some of them.
   D) Jane Elliott was fired for behaving in such an unprofessional manner.

8. Jane Elliott ran a study in her third grade class, in which she told students that they were superior to other students because of their eye color. The results of the study showed that
   A) class participation and confidence in academics increased dramatically for the superior eye color group
   B) students refused to believe that eye color would influence academic ability
   C) performance on a spelling test went up for the superior eye color group and down for students in the inferior eye color group
   D) there was no change, as students already believed that certain eye colors were superior

9. Which of the following is not a result of Jane Elliott’s study in which she told students that their eye color made them superior to other students?
   A) students were more aggressive and accusing of other groups within a few minutes of being told that there were differences because of eye color
   B) performance on academic tests were not influenced but leadership skills were much greater when students were in the superior eye color group
   C) academic confidence was greater for the superior eye color group and lower for students in the inferior eye color group
   D) students remembered years later that they felt strongly that they were better or worse as a result of eye color.

10. The aim of biopsychology (also referred to as behavioral neuroscience) is to:
    A) link soma and somette in order to understand how emotions manifest themselves behaviorally
    B) investigate the physical basis of psychological phenomena such as motivation, emotion, and stress
    C) understand the complex interactions of the nervous system
    D) study how thoughts and feelings influence an individual’s biological reactions
11. Biopsychologists and behavioral neuroscientists attempt to
   A) study how individuals learn to control their actions
   B) study the way that unconscious motives guide behavior
   C) understand how different areas of the brain are responsible for different behavioral outcomes
   D) investigate the electrical and chemical processes in the nervous system that underlie mental events

12. Phineas Gage is useful to psychology because he exemplifies:
   A) how damage to a specific area of the brain can lead to predictable changes in behavior
   B) the extent to which the mind can influence the operations of the body
   C) how both mind and body interact
   D) whether a person's mind and body can be influenced by one's cultural heritage

13. Creating lesions in the brain (i.e., surgically removing parts of the brain) has been shown to:
   A) slow down behavior
   B) speed up behavior
   C) create new behaviors
   D) affect behavior in different ways depending on the location of the lesion

14. Localization of function refers to
   A) the extent to which people have different skills in different locations
   B) the connection between brain activity and behavior
   C) the tendency for people to emphasize different skills with different groups of people
   D) the extent to which different parts of the brain control different aspects of functioning

15. The individual who discovered that lesions on the left side of the brain caused aphasia is:
   A) Marc Dax
   B) Paul Broca
   C) Carl Wernicke
   D) Phineas Gage

16. Damage to the front section of the left hemisphere (Broca's area) will cause:
   A) problems in language comprehension
   B) problems in language production
   C) partial vision loss
   D) all of the above
17. An individual who speaks fluently, apparently following the rules of grammar, but yet makes little sense is likely to be suffering from which one of the following?
   A) a poor education
   B) laryngeal dysfunction
   C) damage to Broca's area
   D) damage to Wernicke's area

18. The authors of your textbook argue that current thinking is that:
   A) behavior is dependent upon particular parts of the brain
   B) behavior is due to the interaction of numerous parts of the brain
   C) physiology is no longer useful in understanding why it is that people behave the way they do
   D) biopsychology is the basis of all human behavior, excluding thinking

19. Psychological anthropologists study people:
   A) in their natural settings
   B) as individuals
   C) as homo erectus
   D) only from their artifacts

20. This past Saturday night, I went to a dance club and thought of how unusual people can be. I wondered what people from other societies do on a Saturday night. I figure the best way to find out is to go where they are and see what they do. This is an area of psychology referred to as:
   A) psychological anthropology
   B) cross-cultural psychology
   C) societal psychology
   D) comparative psychology

21. Lately, I have been wondering whether intelligence varies from one society to another. I think I want to further explore this area so I think I should become a:
   A) psychological anthropologist
   B) cross-cultural psychologist
   C) societal theorist
   D) comparative psychologist

22. Psychology initially arose from:
   A) religion
   B) sociology
   C) philosophy
   D) physics
23. Which of the following is true of the relationship between philosophy and psychology, according to the authors of your textbook?
   A) psychology used research methods to questions that philosophers used logic to deduce
   B) philosophy addresses very different questions from psychology
   C) psychology and philosophy use the same basic experimental tools but psychology is more scientific in the phrasing of hypotheses
   D) psychological arguments are drawn primarily from biology and physiology of the brain

24. Which one of the following methods is used by philosophers?
   A) logic and argumentation
   B) statistical analysis
   C) experimentation
   D) all of the above are methods

25. Who is often described as the ‘father of psychology?’
   A) Edward Titchner
   B) Wilhelm Wundt
   C) Sigmund Freud
   D) William James

26. The first laboratory in Psychology was founded in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879 by:
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) Wilhelm Wundt
   C) William James
   D) René Descartes

27. The preferred method of doing science, according to Wundt, was:
   A) experimentation
   B) reasoning
   C) logic
   D) introspection

28. Wilhelm Wundt was most interested in
   A) how childhood experiences influenced adult personality
   B) how animals learned from their environment
   C) which parts of the brain were most active in problem solving
   D) the elementary units of human consciousness

29. The process of looking inward and reporting on one's conscious experience is called:
   A) structuralism
   B) psychodynamic processing
   C) functionalism
   D) introspection
30. I’ve been curious about the limits of my hearing ability. I sit still in my room, recording all the sounds I can hear and what I am thinking about during the task. I have just used the method of:
   A) introspection
   B) reflection
   C) empiricism
   D) inclusive fitness

31. Structuralism was founded by:
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) William James
   C) Wilhelm Wundt
   D) Edward Titchener

32. The approach to psychology which involved devising a method for uncovering the basic elements of consciousness and the way they combine with each other into ideas was known as
   A) structuralism
   B) behavioralism
   C) functionalism
   D) elementarism

33. Which ONE of the following was NOT a school of thought dominating psychology in its early years?
   A) structuralism
   B) psychodynamic processing
   C) functionalism
   D) philosophical science

34. Which school emphasized the role of psychological processes in helping individuals adapt to their environment?
   A) structuralism
   B) psychodynamic processing
   C) functionalism
   D) introspection

35. The first psychology textbook, published in 1890, was written by:
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) William James
   C) Wilhelm Wundt
   D) Edward Titchener
36. In order to understand the way that learning responds to practice, a functionalist might:
   A) have a subject relate how their mind changed over a series of trials
   B) study learning in small children and adults
   C) review the history of learning from a philosophical perspective
   D) observe learning in different cultures

37. What do Calkins, Prosser, and Washburn have in common?
   A) They were all early functionalists.
   B) These men were all opposed to allowing women to receive higher education.
   C) They are all women who made significant contributions to the women's rights movement and to psychology.
   D) They are all women who made significant contributions to psychoanalytic theory.

38. Who was the first American woman to receive a doctorate in psychology?
   A) Margaret Floy Washburn
   B) Inez Prosser
   C) Margaret Mead
   D) Mary Whiton Calkins

39. The first American woman to complete her doctoral training in psychology was not awarded a degree, despite outscoring her male peers on the doctoral qualifying exams. Her name was
   A) Margaret Floy Washburn
   B) Inez Prosser
   C) Margaret Mead
   D) Mary Whiton Calkins

40. Who was the first African American woman to receive a doctorate in psychology?
   A) Margaret Floy Washburn
   B) Inez Prosser
   C) Margaret Mead
   D) Mary Whiton Calkins

41. The first African American to receive a doctorate in psychology, often know as ‘the father of Black Psychology’, was:
   A) Henry James
   B) Francis Cecil Summer
   C) Thomas Kuhn
   D) Mark Calkins

42. According to Kuhn, science progresses by:
   A) substituting new theoretical assumptions (paradigms) for old ones
   B) repetition of classic experiments
   C) retaining old paradigms
   D) a gradual accumulation of facts
43. Which of the following is a component of a paradigm?
   A) It includes a set of theoretical assertions that provide a model of the object of study.
   B) It includes a set of shared metaphors that compare the object under investigation to something else that is readily comprehended.
   C) It includes a set of methods that members of the scientific community agree will, if properly executed, produce valid and useful data.
   D) All of the above are components of a paradigm.

44. According to Kuhn, which of the following lacks an accepted paradigm in the eyes of most members of the scientific community?
   A) psychology and the social sciences
   B) chemistry
   C) physics
   D) astronomy

45. Kuhn argued that, instead of a paradigm, a young field of study, such as psychology, is likely to have:
   A) a neutral methodology
   B) schools of thought, perspectives
   C) conflictual methodologies
   D) a unifying theory of determinism

46. If a field of study, such as psychology, does not have a broad system of assumptions agreed on by the community, but it has some shared metaphors, theoretical propositions and accepted methods of research, one might say that the field of study has a
   A) conflict of interest
   B) perspective to approach questions
   C) phenomenological approach
   D) lack of scientific reason

47. The founder of psychoanalysis is:
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) William James
   C) Wilhelm Wundt
   D) Edward Titchener

48. There are thought to be three key premises upon which the psychodynamic perspective rests. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
   A) people's actions are determined by the way thoughts, feelings, and wishes are connected in their minds.
   B) many mental events occur outside conscious awareness
   C) behavior and thought are a product of one's culture
   D) mental processes may conflict with one another.
49. Too often I find myself trying to understand why I stayed up late at night watching movies when I should have been working. It seems that my feelings and wishes are what are driving my behavior. This fits very well with which ONE of the following perspectives?
   A) cognitive  
   B) psychodynamic  
   C) empiricism  
   D) biopsychology

50. Freud came up with the notion that behavior is due to unconscious forces from:
   A) the interpretation of the dreams of himself and others  
   B) the philosophical writings of William James  
   C) the experimental findings of Wundt and Titchener  
   D) patients of his whose symptoms had no physical basis

51. The idea that psychological symptoms that were not consciously created or maintained, and had no physical basis must have an unconscious basis was essential for
   A) separating psychology from philosophy  
   B) the psychodynamic approach to psychology  
   C) understanding why women were not capable of success  
   D) creating a shared paradigm for psychology

52. The in-depth observation of a small number of people is referred to as:
   A) a case study  
   B) the psychodynamic assumption  
   C) cultural anthropology  
   D) falsifiability criterion

53. The idea that people reveal themselves in everything they do:
   A) is the basis of a case study  
   B) is the psychodynamic assumption  
   C) is the definition of cultural anthropology  
   D) is called the falsifiability criterion

54. Advancing science by proving theories wrong is referred to as:
   A) a case study  
   B) the psychodynamic assumption  
   C) cultural anthropology  
   D) the falsifiability criterion
55. If I think that conducting experiments, and not relying on clinical data, is the very best way to understand human behavior and to advance the field of psychology, which perspective should I NOT join?
   A) psychodynamic
   B) behaviorist
   C) cognitive
   D) biopsychology

56. One of the reasons why the psychodynamic perspective has been criticized from a scientific perspective is that it has violated _____, the ability of a theory to be proven wrong.
   A) the notion of inclusive fitness
   B) rationality
   C) reasoning
   D) the falsifiability criterion

57. One person shoots another person and his lawyer argues that God told him to do it. This theory of the shooter's behavior is a poor one and would not be accepted as a scientific explanation because it does not support:
   A) inclusive fitness
   B) logic
   C) reasoning
   D) the falsifiability criterion

58. I have a theory that reading a person’s aura will allow me to understand their state of mind. As nobody else can see auras the way that I do, it is not possible for anyone else to prove my theory wrong. My theory violates the
   A) laws of reason
   B) the psychodynamic assumption
   C) structuralist approach
   D) falsifiability criterion

59. The behaviorist perspective:
   A) focuses on the way objects and events in the environment come to control behavior through learning
   B) anticipates that mental events will determine behavior
   C) focuses on the relationship between development and family tendencies
   D) all of the above

60. The idea that environmental events will influence an individual’s behavior is known as
   A) the behavioral perspective
   B) the psychodynamic perspective
   C) the action-reaction hypothesis
   D) the functionalist approach
61. Who stated that if he were given 12 healthy infants at birth he could produce doctors or thieves by controlling their environment:
   A) B. F. Skinner
   B) Ivan Pavlov
   C) John Locke
   D) John Watson

62. I strongly believe that my experiences have shaped and influenced my current actions. I should become a:
   A) cognitive psychologist
   B) cross-cultural psychologist
   C) behaviorist
   D) biopsychologist

63. To a behaviorist, mental events such as thoughts and emotions are
   A) unnecessary to understand behavior
   B) a central focus of study
   C) non-existent – the mind is a black box with nothing inside
   D) caused by early childhood experiences, and can be studied through introspection

64. The notion that we are born a blank slate and that we are a function of our experiences is called:
   A) tabula rasa
   B) cartesian dualism
   C) structuralism
   D) fateism

65. People used to say, ìAnyone can be president.î This saying supports the notion that we are all born equal. If that is true and who we are depends on our experience, then we have support for the notion of:
   A) tabula rasa
   B) inclusive fitness
   C) sociobiology
   D) ethology

66. Behaviorists are not comfortable with studying mental events such as thoughts or feelings because
   A) they cannot be independently verified because they are not directly observable
   B) they are unpredictable
   C) they are complicated
   D) they are available through introspection
67. According to behaviorism, psychology:
   A) should be based on introspection
   B) is the science of behavior
   C) requires the consideration of thoughts, particularly the memories of past experiences
   D) needs to focus on unconscious rather than subconscious forces

68. The primary metaphor of behaviorism is:
   A) the mind is like a computer
   B) humans are not animals
   C) humans and other animals are like machines
   D) the brain is not the mind, and vice versa

69. The primary method of behaviorism is:
   A) experimental
   B) introspection
   C) insight
   D) all of the above

70. The study of how people perceive, process, and retrieve information is known as
   A) the perceptual approach
   B) the psychodynamic approach
   C) the structuralist approach
   D) the cognitive perspective

71. The computer was an important technological development for which psychological perspective?
   A) cognitive
   B) psychodynamic
   C) behaviorist
   D) evolutionary

72. One method often used by cognitive psychologists in experiments on memory is:
   A) feeling patterns
   B) response time
   C) program deformation
   D) processing lag

73. The best metaphor to understand the cognitive perspective is that the mind is:
   A) a black box
   B) a computer
   C) a jigsaw puzzle
   D) an iceberg
74. The primary method of the cognitive perspective is:
   A) experimental
   B) introspection
   C) insight
   D) all of the above

75. The transformation, storage, and retrieval of environmental inputs through thought and memory is called
   A) information processing
   B) introspection
   C) rationalism
   D) thinking

76. The argument over whether human behavior is learned or biologically rooted is called:
   A) the mind-body problem
   B) Cartesian dualism
   C) epistemology
   D) the nature-nurture controversy

77. The evolutionary perspective argues that many human behaviors exist because:
   A) they have helped our ancestors survive
   B) they allowed for the rearing of healthy offspring
   C) behaviors have evolved
   D) all of the above

78. The idea that human behavioral proclivities must be understood in the context of their adaptive significance is known as
   A) the behavioral perspective
   B) the cross-cultural perspective
   C) the psychodynamic perspective
   D) the evolutionary perspective

79. The evolutionary psychologist believes that:
   A) most behavior is learned
   B) society is still evolving
   C) human behavior has stopped evolving
   D) many human responses serve a survival function (or did so in the past)

80. The evolutionary perspective emphasizes the study of:
   A) learning and motivation
   B) the inborn (innate) processes that determine behavior
   C) intelligence
   D) neurophysiology
81. Charles Darwin:
   A) invented the concept of evolution
   B) argued that adaptive traits do not truly exist
   C) studied the flight patterns of the peppered-moth of England
   D) proposed natural selection as the mechanism by which evolution operates

82. Adaptive traits are
   A) traits that help organisms adjust to their environment
   B) traits that help people understand others speaking a different language
   C) structuralist traits
   D) traits that cause genetic differences between groups

83. My girlfriend has a very fast response time. It has actually saved her life a couple of times since she was able to avoid two car accidents, for example. This behavior of hers should be considered an example of:
   A) an adaptive trait
   B) inclusive fitness
   C) rationalism
   D) determinism

84. The darkening of the peppered moth during the industrialization of England is an example of:
   A) settling coal dust
   B) the effects of smog
   C) adaptation
   D) predestination

85. The field of ethology involves the study of:
   A) society's ethics
   B) the evolution of animal behavior
   C) the evolution of human behavior
   D) the evolution of ethos

86. Which one of the following fields considers behavior from a biological and evolutionary perspective?
   A) social psychology
   B) sociobiology
   C) gestalt psychology
   D) cognitive psychology

87. The major difference between ethology and sociobiology is that:
   A) ethology studies animal behavior whereas sociobiology studies human behavior
   B) ethology emphasizes biology whereas sociobiology emphasizes learning
   C) sociobiology studies animal behavior whereas ethology studies human behavior
   D) there is no difference between the two fields
88. I am interested in how genetics and the environment work together to influence psychological traits. Most likely, I should study the field of
   A) functionalism
   B) behavioral genetics
   C) behavioral anthropology
   D) ethnobiology

89. The capacity of an organism to survive and produce offspring is known as:
   A) inclusive fitness
   B) behavioral genetics
   C) reproductive success
   D) progeny ascent

90. It has been argued that an organism's behavior is affected by increasing one's own chance of survival as well as the survival of genetically-related individuals. This notion has been labeled:
   A) inclusive fitness
   B) behavioral genetics
   C) reproductive success
   D) progeny ascent

91. According to inclusive fitness, people are most likely to engage in behaviors that
   A) that aid in information processing
   B) that increase belongingness in social groups
   C) increase survival and reproduction of themselves and their relatives
   D) that increase survival so that genetic material can be passed along to future generations

92. If the notion of inclusive fitness is correct, what should I do when I see a car about to crash into a group of people I am standing with? None of the people in the group are my relatives.
   A) I should save as many others as I can before the crash occurs even if it means sacrificing myself.
   B) I should save as many as I can but also make sure I do not sacrifice myself
   C) I should save myself. I can make new friends.
   D) I should save myself and only those who are very close friends of mine.

93. The primary method of investigation for the evolutionary perspective is:
   A) deduction
   B) prediction
   C) observation
   D) experimentation
94. One criticism leveled at evolutionary psychologists in the past is that:
   A) they have little direct (experimental) evidence to support their explanations
   B) their explanations are politically incorrect
   C) generalizing behaviors of pepper moths, for example, to conclusions about humans is not useful
   D) their conclusions are illogical

95. The experiment that examined the extent to which grandparents will invest in their grandchildren predicted, and showed, that the _____ invested the most in their grandchildren.
   A) maternal grandmother
   B) paternal grandmother
   C) maternal grandfather
   D) paternal grandfather

96. Which field of psychology argues that one's perception of the pieces will be influenced when seeing them as parts of the whole?
   A) evolutionary
   B) perceptual
   C) empirical
   D) gestalt

97. Among the most important contribution(s) of the behaviorist perspective is/are:
   A) the focus on learning and the consequences of behavior
   B) the requirement for systematic, experimental observation
   C) it proposes a mechanism for many kinds of learning
   D) all of the above

98. Whereas the cognitive perspective focuses on reason, empiricism focuses on systematic and experimental:
   A) prediction
   B) observation
   C) variables
   D) manipulations

99. The evolutionary perspective focuses on:
   A) why we behave as we do
   B) how we behave
   C) when we behave
   D) where we behave

100. The psychodynamic perspective focuses on:
    A) motivation and emotion
    B) sensation and perception
    C) observable behavior
    D) all of the above