1. The term “Psychology” is often represented by the Greek letter ______.
   A. chi  
   B. sigma  
   C. alpha  
   D. psi

2. A popular rock group released a CD picturing a man’s head with different traits mapped onto various brain areas. This human head map was inspired by the field of:
   A. Functionalism  
   B. Introspection  
   C. Psychoanalysis  
   D. Phrenology

3. In 1879, the first psychological research laboratory was set up by:
   A. Charles Darwin  
   B. Edward Titchener  
   C. Max Wertheimer  
   D. Wilhelm Wundt

4. Which early American psychology taught at Harvard, and wrote one of the most important psychology texts ever, *The Principles of Psychology*, in 1890?
   A. William James  
   B. Wilhelm Wundt  
   C. G. Stanley Hall  
   D. Edward Titchener

5. An early approach to scientific psychology, called ________, emphasized the purpose of behavior.
   A. structuralism  
   B. psychoanalysis  
   C. functionalism  
   D. introspection

6. Who is credited with teaching the first psychology class in the United States?
   A. William James  
   B. Wilhelm Wundt  
   C. Sigmund Freud  
   D. Edward Titchener

7. In the history of psychology, Margaret Washburn
   A. Was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology  
   B. Was refused a Ph.D. by Harvard because she was a woman.  
   C. Brought about important advances in the practice of psychoanalysis.  
   D. Was the first woman president of the American Psychological Association

8. Which of the following is a theory of personality emphasizing unconscious motives and conflicts
   A. Functionalism  
   B. Phrenology  
   C. Trained Introspection  
   D. Psychoanalysis

9. The largest numbers of psychologists are ________ psychologists.
   A. Counseling  
   B. Personality  
   C. Clinical  
   D. Industrial/organizational
10. Roger Sperry might view psychology as the
A. Physiological perspective
B. Cognitive perspective
C. Humanistic perspective
D. Psychodynamic perspective

11. The ______ perspective looks for the causes of behavior in the functioning of genes, the brain, the nervous system, and the endocrine system.
A. cognitive
B. biological
C. humanistic
D. psychodynamic

12. A researcher who is investigating the link between genetics and mental illnesses are using the _____ perspective.
A. cultural
B. biological
C. humanistic
D. behaviorist

13. This physician developed the psychodynamic principles of motivation. Who is he?
A. John Dewey
B. William James
C. Sigmund Freud
D. Wilhelm Wundt

14. According to the humanistic perspective, the main task for humans is to
A. Survive powerful, instinctive forces.
B. Attend, think, remember, and understand
C. Strive for growth and development of their potential
D. Shape personal behavior in order to avoid unfavorable consequences

15. Which perspective is Carl Rogers associated with?
A. Behaviorism
B. Psychoanalytic
C. Biological
D. Humanism

16. Which perspective attempts to analyze childhood fears, wishes, and thoughts?
A. Principles of evolution.
B. Human feelings and emotions.
C. Human thought and knowledge
D. Inner forces that push and pull behavior

17. The central emphasis of the cognitive approach is on
A. Principles of evolution.
B. Human feelings and emotion
C. Human thoughts and knowledge
D. Inner forces that push and pull behavior.

18. A teenager has been a troublemaker. A psychologist who favors the behaviorist perspective would most likely explain her behavior in terms of.
A. Heredity
B. Her mental processes
C. The role of specific brain systems.
D. Her previous behavior and its consequences

19. ________ Psychologists are most likely to engage in research concerning the fundamental processes of eating.
A. Environmental
B. Personality
C. Experimental
D. Developmental

20. Forensic psychologists may be
A. asked to clarify goals.
B. Asked to overcome adjustment problems.
C. Trained in both law and psychology.
D. None of the above.

21. ________ oriented psychologists use techniques such as CAT scans, PET scans, to demonstrate how the brain influences thoughts and behavior.
A. Sociocultural
B. Biologically
C. Cognitively
D. Behaviorally
22. __________ psychologists are most directly concerned with the investigation of issues related to gender roles and the development of traits.
A. Personality
B. Organizational
C. Clinical
D. School

23. According to Freud, adult problems invariably
A. Result in bad dreams
B. Result in Freudian slips
C. Can be traced back to critical states during childhood
D. Can be traced back to faulty cognitions

24. Bob has a strong desire to quit biting his nails. A psychologist from the biological perspective would try to help by:
A. Applying a strong, back tasting solution to Bob’s nails.
B. Probing Bob’s unconscious need for oral fulfillment.
C. Finding a drug that reduces Bob’s craving for biting nails.
D. Emphasizing that nail biting is a decision that Bob can control.

25. Bob has a strong desire to quit biting his nails. A psychologist from the humanistic perspective would try to help by:
A. Applying a strong, back tasting solution to Bob’s nails.
B. Probing Bob’s unconscious need for oral fulfillment.
C. Finding a drug that reduces Bob’s craving for biting nails.
D. Emphasizing that nail biting is a decision that Bob can control.

26. The term “behaviorist” is most closely associated with which of the following perspectives?
A. Learning
B. Social-Cognitive
C. Cognitive
D. Sociocultural

27. What kind of psychologist would be interested in the effects of music playing in the background while people shopped.
A. Consumer
B. Clinical
C. Television
D. Experimental

28. The school of behaviorism defined psychology as
A. The study of behavior and mental processes.
B. The study of the brain and its behavior.
C. The sociological study of group behavior.
D. The study of observable behavior.

29. Which perspective views aggression as a learned behavior?
A. Psychoanalytic
B. Evolutionary
C. Behaviorism
D. Cognitive

30. Which perspective views aggression as survival of the fittest?
A. Biological
B. Evolutionary
C. Sociocultural
D. Cognitive

31. In the early 1800s, the theory of phrenology was developed by:
A. Wilhelm Wundt
B. William James
C. Joseph Gall
D. Sigmund Freud
32. In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, A. Wilhelm Wundt was born.  
B. The idea of behaviorism was first suggested.  
D. The first formal laboratory devoted to experimental psychology was founded.

33. In his theory of evolution, Darwin explained human behavior in terms of  
A. Biological processes.  
B. Learning experiences.  
C. Natural selection.  
D. Unconscious mental forces.

34. When Edward Titchener brought Wundt’s psychology to the United States, his method was known as  
A. Structuralism.  
B. Introspection.  
C. Functionalism.  
D. Psychoanalysis.

35. The person who emphasized the causes and consequences of behavior was:  
A. Joseph Gall.  
B. Wilhelm Wundt.  
C. Sigmund Freud.  
D. William James.

36. Which book is considered to be the most important book written about Psychology?  
A. The Baby Book.  
B. Behavior of Organisms.  
C. Principles of Psychology.  
D. Understanding Psychology.

37. An interesting fact concerning Mary Calkins is that she  
A. Was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in Psychology.  
B. Wrote an influential early textbook entitled The Animal Mind.  
C. Brought about important advances in the practice of psychoanalysis.  
D. Was the first woman president of the American Psychological Association.

38. Research psychologists who are interested in designing a more efficient work environment would be considered a(n):  
A. Experimental psychologist.  
B. Developmental psychologist.  
C. Industrial-organizational psychologist.  
D. Psychometric psychologist.

39. Freud’s view of psychology is called the  
A. Physiological perspective.  
B. Cognitive perspective.  
C. Humanistic perspective.  
D. Psychodynamic perspective.

40. John Watson’s view of psychology is called the  
A. Behavioral.  
B. Cognitive perspective.  
C. Humanistic perspective.  
D. Psychodynamic perspective.

41. John Watson believed that psychology should limit itself to the study of  
A. Emotions.  
B. Human consciousness.  
C. Observable behavior.  
D. Unconscious mental processes.
42. According to the _____ perspective, the purpose of behavior is to reduce conflict between personal needs and society’s demands.
A. Cultural
B. Humanistic
C. Behaviorist
D. Psychodynamic

43. The humanistic perspective in psychology gives greater weight and importance to
A. The capacity of humans to make choices
B. Breaking down complex behavior into elementary units of behavior
C. How environment forces come to control the individual’s behavior
D. The powerful instinctual tendencies that dominate people’s actions.

44. If a psychologist uses the information from more than one perspective, the psychologist would be considered
A. Crazy.
B. Narrow minded.
C. Eclectic.
D. Confused.

45. Which perspective draws a connection between genetics and personality?
A. Biological
B. Sociocultural
C. Behaviorism
D. Gestalt

46. Rogers developed a theory of _______ while Maslow developed theory of _______.
A. Reinforcement, genetics
B. Self-concept, self-doubt
C. Therapy, motivation
D. Therapy, personality

47. A man is convicted of being a serial killer. A psychologist who favors the biological perspective would look for the determinants of the killer’s behavior in the
A. Immediate stimulus environment.
B. Man’s unconscious drives and conflicts.
C. Man’s brain and nervous system processes.
D. Adaptive behaviors of the man’s ancestors.

48. If a person is experiencing personal problems, it should suggest that he talks to a _____ psychologist
A. Cognitive
B. Counseling
C. Educational
D. Developmental

49. Experimental psychologists are especially concerned with
A. Testifying at legal trials
B. Developing aptitude tests for students.
C. Changes that occur throughout the life span.
D. Carry out research in many different areas of interest

50. Structuralism attempted to define experience in terms of:
A. Habits.
B. Sensations, feelings, and mental images.
C. Situational variables.
D. Conscious ideas and instincts.

51. If you were to read an article comparing the values of spanking and not spanking children, it would probably report research that had been carried out by ______ psychologists.
A. Clinical
B. Developmental
C. Personality
D. School
52. Which of the following pairs is associated with the development of behaviorism?
A. Pavlov and Watson
B. Galton and Watson
C. James and Dewey
D. Bartles and Jaymes

53. The sociocultural perspective looks at how one’s behavior is influenced by
A. Rewards and punishments.
B. Early childhood problems.
C. One’s daily diet.
D. Societal pressures

54. Bob has a strong desire to quit biting his nails. A psychologist from the behavioral perspective would try to help by:
A. Applying a strong, bad tasting solution to Bob’s nails.
B. Probing Bob’s unconscious need for oral fulfillment
C. Finding a drug that reduces Bob’s craving for biting his nails.
D. Emphasizing that nail biting is a decision that Bob can control.

55. Bob’s has a strong desire to quit biting his nails. A psychologist from the psychoanalytic perspective would try to help by:
A. Applying a strong, bad tasting solution to Bob’s nails.
B. Probing Bob’s unconscious need for oral fulfillment
C. Finding a drug that reduces Bob’s craving for biting his nails.
D. Emphasizing that nail biting is a decision that Bob can control.

56. Which kind of psychologist would study the effects of prejudice and discrimination?
A. Consumer
B. Clinical
C. Social
D. Educational

57. The school of psychoanalysis stressed that behavior was caused by
A. Heredity rather than environment.
B. Environment rather than heredity.
C. Unconscious motives and conflicts.
D. Conscious choice and self-direction.

58. Which perspective views aggression as a result of brain abnormalities?
A. Biological
B. Cognitive
C. Sociocultural
D. Humanistic

59. Which perspective views aggression as a result of stresses such as poverty?
A. Biological
B. Evolutionary
C. Sociocultural
D. Cognitive
Answers:

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. D
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. D
26. A
27. A
28. D
29. C
30. B
31. C
32. D
33. C
34. B
35. D
36. C
37. D
38. C
39. D
40. A
41. C
42. D
43. A
44. C
45. A
46. C
47. C
48. B
49. D
50. B
51. B
52. A
53. D
54. A
55. B
56. C
57. C
58. A
59. C