

1. The confirmation bias refers to a mental process that explains, among other things, why people
 - A) study psychology.
 - B) seek help from psychiatrists.
 - C) become autistic.
 - D) engage in risky behavior.
 - E) believe in astrology.
2. Which one of the following would be most likely to do research on learning or memory?
 - A) an I/O psychologist
 - B) a professor of psychology at the university
 - C) a psychiatrist
 - D) an applied psychologist
 - E) an experimental psychologist
3. Which one would be considered an applied psychologist?
 - A) a professor of psychology at the university
 - B) an I/O psychologist
 - C) a psychiatrist
 - D) a social worker
 - E) a psychologist doing basic research
4. Psychology is different from other disciplines, such as psychiatry, that deal with people because
 - A) psychology is a broader field, covering all aspects of behavior and mental processes.
 - B) psychology focuses only on animal research.
 - C) psychologists do research.
 - D) psychologists must have doctoral degrees.
 - E) psychology focuses on mental disorder.
5. The ancient Greeks' approach to psychology was not scientific because they
 - A) were more interested in art and music than in truth.
 - B) believed that all truth was revealed in sacred texts given by their gods.
 - C) failed to check their opinions against controlled observations.
 - D) lived in an age before precise measuring instruments had been developed.
 - E) did not publish their results.
6. Rene Descartes made a science of psychology possible when he suggested that
 - A) psychology should be a branch of philosophy.
 - B) science should be based entirely on common sense rather than on religion.
 - C) replicability of results was essential.
 - D) the elements of conscious experience could be arranged into a periodic table.
 - E) sensations and perceptions are the result of activity in the nervous system.
7. One of the roots of cognitive psychology sought to identify the "elements of conscious experience." Adherents to this viewpoint were called
 - A) psychoanalysts
 - B) functionalists
 - C) Gestalt psychologists
 - D) behaviorists
 - E) structuralists
8. Which of the following is a method you would use to tell whether a friend had experienced a perceptual shift while viewing the Necker cube?
 - A) perception
 - B) structuralism
 - C) sensation
 - D) introspection
 - E) behaviorism

9. Modern psychology has strong roots in all of the following traditions EXCEPT
- astrology.
 - structuralism.
 - biology.
 - Greek philosophy.
 - functionalism.
10. Which of the following approaches to psychology would say that the differences between the behavior of males and females are the result of different survival and reproduction issues faced by the two sexes?
- the sociocultural perspective
 - the biological view
 - psychoanalytic theory
 - evolutionary/sociobiological psychology
 - the trait view
11. Mental processes such as perception, thinking, and remembering are sometimes called
- social cues.
 - dependent variables.
 - neural nets.
 - cognition.
 - affective events.
12. If you were a teacher trying to understand how students learn, which of the following viewpoints would be most helpful?
- psychoanalytic theory
 - evolutionary psychology
 - the developmental view
 - the trait view
 - the cognitive view
13. In which of the following sets are ALL factors associated with the perspective indicated?
- mental health, mental disorder, mental imagery: the trait perspective
 - neuroscience, evolutionary psychology, genetics: the biological perspective
 - changes through the life span, changes as the result of mental disorders, changes as a result of social pressure: the developmental perspective
 - memory, personality, environment: the behavioral perspective
 - sensation, perception, memory, the psychoanalytic perspective
14. What does the empirical approach to psychology mean?
15. What is the term for an error made by researchers who only look for evidence that supports their hypothesis?
16. Which type of psychologist might work at Ford Motor Company to determine how to change the lighting and the assembly line, or to determine which questions to ask potential employees?
17. Which type of psychologist would typically look at how different toys are built and how to most fully engage children with the toys?
18. Which school of psychology was dedicated to uncovering the elements of conscious experience?
19. What was the process that Wundt employed when he asked people to respond to a variety of stimuli?
20. What school of psychology focuses on how we construct "perceptual wholes"?
21. Which approach would a psychologist studying alcoholism be likely to use to examine how the person acts when he or she consumes alcohol?
22. Which schools of psychology are the least and the most likely to study thoughts and mental processes?
23. Who was the founder of psychoanalysis?
24. What is the term that evolutionary psychologists use for the process by which the most adaptive genes are passed on to the next generation?
25. How did behaviorists seek to move away from Freud's psychodynamic theory?