

**TEST ITEMS FOR KALAT'S**

**INTRODUCTION TO**

# **Psychology**

**Leonard W. Hamilton  
C. Robin Timmons**

**5th Edition**



# Test Items for Kalat's INTRODUCTION TO Psychology

5TH EDITION

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# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE TEST-ITEM FILE

This test-item file was written to accompany *Introduction to Psychology, Fifth Edition*, by James W. Kalat. This file consists of nearly 4,700 questions, with several hundred questions from the fourth edition being rewritten and more than 600 new questions added. Instructors familiar with the fourth edition, will note that the questions from Test banks A and B are combined into a single bank along with all of the questions that appear in the Study Guide.

The test bank is available on computer disk for the IBM PC (or compatible) and Macintosh computers. The testing system is offered without charge to instructors who adopt the text. Instructions for using the computerized test-item file accompany the software.

Test items are arranged by chapter, and within each chapter the items are in the approximate order in which the material appears in the text. A table of contents at the beginning of each chapter lists the chapter subheadings and the question number that begins that section. This table will be useful to ensure distribution of exam questions across all sections, or to easily omit sections.

The *Final Examination* section contains items that ask students to connect concepts from one chapter with concepts from other chapters and to recognize the meaning of terms when the distractors come from various chapters. For example, one item asks which of Freud's stages a child would probably be in if that child were in Piaget's sensorimotor stage. To answer correctly, students must know that Piaget's sensorimotor stage takes place in infancy and must then choose the Freudian stage characteristic of infancy. We do not recommend that you take your final exam entirely from the *Final Examination* file; you might want to combine some of these items with items from individual chapter files.

In the left-hand column adjacent to each question you will find 4 to 6 lines of information:

*Answer* gives the correct answer.

*Page* gives the page of the chapter heading where the answer to the item can be found. For the final exam file, the items refer to material covered in multiple places, so these items refer to the relevant *chapter* numbers. The Glossary/Subject Index in the text will also be useful to find the relevant discussions.

*Topic* words appear on the third line, referring to the heading in the text under which the material in the item is found.

*Question categories* (e.g., *Factual*, *Conceptual*, *Example*, and *Definition*) are shown on the fourth line. These categories are often intuitive: Items that come from the text almost verbatim are listed as factual. Those that seem to require at least a little understanding beyond that are listed as conceptual. We did our best to classify those items, but we will not defend our classifications if you disagree. Some of the items refer specifically to the Concept Check (*Concheck*) portions of the chapter.

*Statistical data* appear on the last two lines. Many of the items found in the test banks have been class-tested in classes at North Carolina State University. For items that have been class-tested, we provide two additional types of information, generally found on the fifth and sixth lines in the left-hand column. *Correct* = indicates the percentage of students who answered the item correctly (therefore, the higher the



number, the less difficult the item). For the items that have been class-tested we also provide a two-digit decimal after the term  $r =$ , indicating the point-biserial correlation coefficient between performance on a given item and performance on the whole test. A high point-biserial indicates that the students who did well on the test as a whole were more likely to answer this item correctly. Generally a point-biserial of at least .25 to .30 indicates that the item is reasonable. A point-biserial much lower than that suggests that something may be wrong with the item. The point-biserial often is low if the item is so easy that almost everyone answers it correctly or so difficult that even the best students are reduced to wild guessing (if the answer key is wrong, it will be negative.) Where this information is not available, we leave the categories blank in case you wish to add your own data.

Students have had the opportunity to see some of these exact test items, either because they appear in Ruth H. Maki and William Maki's *Study Guide* (SG) or on the *Brooks/Cole* world wide web (www) page. The items that were selected to appear on the web page are typically questions of a general nature that could be answered using nearly any comprehensive introductory text, making them good material for final exams. You may wish to include some of these items on exams to reward those students who use these supplemental materials to study.

A final bit of advice: *Brooks/Cole Publishing Company* has provided this test bank as a help in constructing your tests, but it is no substitute for your own judgment. A particular item may or may not be appropriate, depending on which topics you emphasized in class and how you covered them. It is possible to have the software choose the items for you at random, but if you do so, you are likely to get a test that grossly overemphasizes one or two topics and ignores others. Some of the items we provide for you are slight variations of each other and should not be used together on the same test. We provided them to give you as much choice as possible, and to allow you to create alternate versions of a test, which cover the main topics but have differently worded questions. Choose your items carefully. Furthermore, it is not difficult to include new items you have written to cover material from your lectures. The documentation that accompanies the software explains how to do this.

Some of the items were prepared or revised by Thomas P. Stonebraker for earlier editions of this test item file and, of course, many of the items have been written and tested by James Kalat..

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# WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

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Answer: C  
Page 2  
Psychology  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

- ✓ 1. Popular claims about psychology that begin with "They say" are  
A. usually valid.  
B. almost always wrong.  
C. best evaluated based on evidence.  
D. always so nonsensical that we can't even evaluate their truth.  
E. partly valid under most circumstances.

Answer: B  
Page 2  
Psychology  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

2. The theme of the textbook is to  
A. present the views of all psychologists.  
B. examine the evidence for claims concerning psychology.  
C. present the personal views of the top two or three psychologists in each field.  
D. present only those theories that are also widely supported by the general public.

Answer: E  
Page 5  
Psychologists  
Definition (SG)  
Correct =  
r =

- ✓ 3. Psychology is best defined as the study of  
A. abnormality.  
B. social influences.  
C. consciousness.  
D. human behavior.  
E. behavior and experience.

Answer: A  
Page 5  
Philosophy  
Definition  
Correct =  
r =

4. The current definition of psychology given in the text is the systematic study of  
A. behavior and experience.  
B. the mind.  
C. methods of motivating and controlling others.  
D. abnormal thought and behavior.

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Philosophy  
Definition  
Correct =  
r =

- ✓ 5. The word psychology was derived from the Greek words psyche, meaning \_\_\_\_\_, and logos, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mind ... body  
B. word ... study  
C. normal ... abnormal  
D. mind ... word

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Philosophy  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
r =

6. What we typically refer to as common sense  
A. is almost always accurate in psychology, but not in other sciences.  
B. remains about the same throughout an individual's life.  
C. is pretty much the same around the world.  
D. differs greatly from one culture to another.

Answer: A  
Page 5  
Philosophy  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

- ✓ 7. The Scientific Revolution began  
A. during the Renaissance.  
B. during the iron age.  
C. following the discovery of fire.  
D. as an attempt to improve agriculture.

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Philosophy  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

- ✓ 8. The Scientific Revolution represented a shift toward seeking \_\_\_\_\_ instead of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. individual support ... government support  
B. theoretical knowledge ... practical knowledge  
C. relative truth ... absolute truth  
D. immediate causes ... final causes

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Factual  
Correct = 62%  
r = 0.24

- ✓ 9. According to the position known as determinism,  
A. after engaging in any behavior, a person feels an urge to engage in the opposite behavior.  
B. people can choose for themselves what kind of people they want to be.  
C. development of any behavior depends equally on hereditary and environmental determinants.  
D. every behavior has a cause.



Answer: B  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

10. The term chaos, as used by mathematicians and physicists,  
A. can also be applied to psychology because psychologists are even less predictable than mathematicians.  
B. can also be applied to psychology, because complex psychological effects are the result of many small influences.  
C. can not be used in psychology because psychological effects are determined by an individual's conscious decisions.  
D. is not really relevant to psychology because psychological events are entirely predictable.

Answer: B  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Factual (www)  
Correct = 94%  
 $r = 0.03$

- ✓ 11. The philosophical position that every behavior has a cause is known as  
A. free will.  
B. determinism.  
C. hereditarianism.  
D. environmentalism.

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Definition  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 12. Someone who believes that all behaviors have a physical cause is an adherent of which philosophical position?  
A. hereditarianism  
B. environmentalism  
C. free will  
D. determinism

Answer: C  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

13. Professor Fuller B. Loney claims that all behavior is determined by free will. This would imply that  
A. everybody would behave in exactly the same way.  
B. a single theory would predict all behaviors.  
C. no theories of behavior could make predictions.  
D. we would be much better at predicting the behavior of close friends and relatives.

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Definition  
Correct = 70%  
 $r = 0.17$

- ✓ 14. An adherent of the position known as determinism believes that  
A. some behaviors depend on more complex mechanisms than others do.  
B. differences in people's behavior depend mostly on differences in their heredity.  
C. differences in people's behavior depend mostly on differences in their environment.  
D. all behaviors have causes.

Answer: A  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Definition  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 15. According to the adherents of the position known as determinism, how much of human behavior has a cause?  
A. all of it  
B. some of it  
C. an unknown amount  
D. none of it

Answer: C  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct = 81%  
 $r = 0.36$

16. Someone who supports the position of determinism (as opposed to free will) believes that  
A. people can change their own behavior if they try hard enough.  
B. the development of behavior depends more on the environment than on genetics.  
C. every behavior has a cause.  
D. the only way to find out why people act as they do is simply to ask them.

Answer: A  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual (SG)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

17. Prof. R is engaged in a debate with Prof. S. Prof R argues that people are free to make choices and that their choices are unpredictable. Prof. S argues that choices are made because of past experience and that each choice could be predicted if we knew enough. Prof. R's arguments support \_\_\_\_\_ and Prof. S's arguments support \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. free will; determinism  
B. mind controls brain; brain controls mind  
C. determinism; free will  
D. brain controls mind; mind controls brain  
E. nurture; nature



Answer: A  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct = 86%  
 $r = 0.36$

18. The adherents of free will disagree with the adherents of determinism with regard to whether behavior is
- A. predictable.
  - B. inherited.
  - C. persistent.
  - D. useful.

Answer: B  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

19. Psychologists who wish to test the assumptions of determinism are most likely to investigate
- A. the role of heredity in the development of behavior.
  - B. whether it is possible to predict behaviors.
  - C. whether different parts of the brain have different functions in behavior.
  - D. why certain people seem so much more determined to achieve their goals than other people are.

Answer: D  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct = 77%  
 $r = 0.27$

20. Which of the following (if true) would most seriously contradict the assumptions of determinism?
- A. Some behaviors are controlled mostly by heredity and others mostly by environment.
  - B. Two parts of the brain control the same aspects of behavior.
  - C. Despite being very determined to succeed, people with low levels of intelligence are unable to accomplish as much as people with high intelligence.
  - D. Certain behaviors are completely unpredictable.

Answer: A  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

21. A psychologist offers people three pairs of shoes and investigates whether their choices are predictable. The results are likely to be relevant to which of these issues?
- A. free will versus determinism
  - B. the mind-brain problem
  - C. the nature-nurture issue
  - D. the ethics of behavior modification

Answer: C  
Page 5  
Determinism  
Definition  
Correct = 52%  
 $r = 0.44$

22. According to the adherents of determinism, why is it sometimes impossible to predict people's behavior accurately?
- A. People have a free will.
  - B. Some behaviors have causes but others do not.
  - C. Sometimes the causes are so complex that it is not possible to predict certain behaviors.
  - D. The experimental method is appropriate only for the physical sciences, not for the behavioral sciences.

Answer: B  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Definition (www)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

23. The mind-brain (or mind-body) problem refers to the question:
- A. Which is more important in controlling behavior, the mind or the brain?
  - B. How is the mind related to the brain and does one control the other?
  - C. What causes the mind to undergo "out-of-body" experiences?
  - D. Which part of the mind controls the body?

Answer: A  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Definition  
Correct = 92%  
 $r = 0.22$

24. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the term mind-body question?
- A. "Is the mind separate from or identical with the physical brain?"
  - B. "Which is stronger, the mind or the body?"
  - C. "Is the mind aware of anything that goes on in the body?"
  - D. "Do you mind what I do with your body?"

Answer: D  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

25. Some investigators try to determine the relationship between physical/chemical processes and our conscious experiences. They are said to be investigating the
- A. nature-nurture issue.
  - B. question of free will and determinism.
  - C. question of internal versus external locus of control.
  - D. mind-body problem.



- Answer: B  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =
26. Positron-emission tomography (PET) is used to measure the  
A. size of an individual's brain.  
B. amount of activity in various portions of the brain.  
C. effects of radiation on behavior.  
D. similarity in behavior emitted by people with various genetic makeups.
- Answer: B  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =
27. Using positron-emission tomography (PET), researchers are able to demonstrate  
A. the existence of free will.  
B. that different areas of the brain are active during different behaviors.  
C. that the entire brain is uniformly activated during most behaviors.  
D. the role of genetics in controlling behavior.
- Answer: C  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
r =
28. Which of the following research questions is most closely related to the mind-brain problem?  
A. Why do the people in some countries drink more alcohol than others?  
B. Why do boys and girls play with different kinds of toys?  
C. Are different areas of the brain more or less active during different behaviors?  
D. Are certain kinds of behavior unpredictable or random?
- Answer: D  
Page 6  
Mind-Brain  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
r =
29. Brain researchers would probably be most comfortable with which of the following statements?  
A. Brain activity causes mental activity.  
B. Mental activity causes brain activity.  
C. Brain activity and mental activity are completely independent.  
D. Brain activity and mental activity are the same thing.
- Answer: A  
Page 8  
Nature-Nurture  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
r =
30. Which of the following questions is NOT closely related to the nature-nurture question?  
A. Are some areas of the brain more active than others during a given behavior?  
B. Why does the behavior of boys differ from that of girls?  
C. Are people in certain countries genetically predisposed to drink more alcohol than people in other countries drink?  
D. Why are certain psychological disorders more common in large cities than in rural areas?
- Answer: C  
Page 8  
Nature-Nurture  
Conceptual (SG)  
Correct =  
r =
31. Boys generally spend more time playing with toy guns and trucks than girls do. Which of the following reasons for this is consistent with the nature point of view?  
A. Boys watch more violent television shows than girls do.  
B. Boys like to do what their fathers do and many fathers use guns and trucks.  
C. Boys have genes that make them prefer such toys.  
D. Society discourages girls from playing with such toys.  
E. Boys are given such toys so they have more opportunities to play with them.
- Answer: C  
Page 8  
Nature-Nurture  
Conceptual (www)  
Correct =  
r =
32. Which of the following research questions is most directly related to the nature-nurture issue?  
A. Are some areas of the brain more active than others during a given behavior?  
B. Are certain behaviors completely random or unpredictable?  
C. Are the behavioral differences between boys and girls due to differences in their genes?  
D. Is personality consistent from one situation to another?
- Answer: B  
Page 8  
Nature-Nurture  
Example  
Correct =  
r =
33. If you become skillful at basketball because your friends encourage you to play and you have practiced a lot, your behavior is influenced primarily by \_\_\_\_\_. If you are good at basketball mainly because you are very tall, as have been all of the members of your family for generations, your behavior is influenced primarily by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nature ... nurture  
B. nurture ... nature  
C. nature ... nature  
D. nurture ... nurture



Answer: A  
Page 8  
Careers  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

34. It is most likely that you would find a psychologist working in which of the following occupational settings?
- A. an academic institution
  - B. a hospital
  - C. a public school system
  - D. business

Answer: B  
Page 8  
Careers  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

35. Approximately what percentage of Psychologists work in health provider settings (such as independent practice, hospitals, or clinics)?
- A. 10%
  - B. 40%
  - C. 70%
  - D. 90%

Answer: C  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual (www)  
Correct =  
r =

36. A biopsychologist tries to relate behavior to
- A. interactions between conscious and unconscious thought processes.
  - B. experiences early in life.
  - C. electrical and chemical activities in the body.
  - D. the influences of other people.

Answer: C  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual (SG)  
Correct =  
r =

37. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in the genetic makeup of an individual?
- A. cognitive
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. biological
  - D. psychoanalytic
  - E. clinical

Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

38. Which of the following is a biopsychologist least likely to investigate?
- A. effects of drugs on behavior
  - B. effects of brain damage on behavior
  - C. effects of genetics on behavior
  - D. effects of unconscious thoughts on behavior

Answer: A  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual  
Correct =  
r =

39. Which kind of psychologist is most likely to study the effects of brain damage on behavior?
- A. biopsychologist
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. psychoanalyst
  - D. social psychologist

Answer: B  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual (www)  
Correct =  
r =

40. Which type of psychologist is most likely to investigate the principles of learning?
- A. psychoanalyst
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. social psychologist
  - D. quantitative psychologist

Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
r =

41. In trying to explain or understand individual differences, a behavioral psychologist would focus more on \_\_\_\_\_ while a cognitive psychologist would focus more on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. past consequences ... influences of other people
  - B. influences of other people ... emotional aspects of the behavior
  - C. involvement of the brain and nervous system ... unconscious motives
  - D. past consequences ... thought processes and knowledge



Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual (SG)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

42. A child is constantly in trouble at school for disrupting the class. How would a learning psychologist view this situation?
- A. there is conflict in the child's home, and he unconsciously wants to hurt his parents
  - B. the child may have damage to a specific part of his brain
  - C. the child's diet is lacking in essential minerals and vitamins
  - D. the child only receives attention (which is reinforcing) when he is disruptive
  - E. other students expect the child to be disruptive, so he is

Answer: C  
Page 9  
Academic  
Definition  
Correct = 80%  
 $r = 0.38$

43. Cognition means
- A. emotional attachment.
  - B. intense concentration.
  - C. thought and knowledge.
  - D. transmission between neurons.

Answer: C  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

44. Cognitive psychologists are similar to behaviorists in their
- A. heavy reliance on animal experiments.
  - B. rejection of all discussion of thinking.
  - C. reliance on experiments and observations of behavior.
  - D. preference for self-reports instead of objective observation.

Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual (www)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

45. A cognitive psychologist who tries to explain differences in performance among individuals will probably concentrate on how those individuals differ in their
- A. age.
  - B. social influences.
  - C. emotions.
  - D. knowledge.

Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

46. A cognitive psychologist studies
- A. the relationship between brain and behavior.
  - B. the influence of the social environment on behavior.
  - C. the behavior of infants.
  - D. thinking and acquiring knowledge.

Answer: B  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual  
Correct = 95%  
 $r = 0.26$

47. Which kind of psychologist specializes in the study of thought and knowledge?
- A. quantitative psychologist
  - B. cognitive psychologist
  - C. behaviorist
  - D. physiological psychologist

Answer: A  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual  
Correct = 86%  
 $r = 0.28$

48. In which way would a cognitive psychologist be most likely to try to help a slow-learning child?
- A. teach better problem-solving strategies
  - B. test the child's vision and hearing
  - C. administer drugs or prescribe a special diet to alter brain chemistry
  - D. measure the child's IQ

Answer: B  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

49. One distinction between experts and nonexperts is that
- A. experts divide phenomena into fewer categories.
  - B. experts are better at recognizing relevant information when forming categories.
  - C. experts have greater intelligence and use less information.
  - D. experts take longer to identify simple patterns.

Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual (www)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

50. Developmental psychologists study
- A. the behavior of infants and pre-school children.
  - B. the behavior of children who have not yet reached puberty.
  - C. behavioral changes in individuals who are not yet 21 years old.
  - D. behavioral changes over all ages, including the elderly.



Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

51. Which kind of psychologist is most concerned with how behavior is influenced by other people?  
A. cognitive psychologist  
B. psychoanalyst  
C. quantitative psychologist  
D. social psychologist

Answer: B  
Page 9  
Academic  
Factual (www)  
Correct = 95%  
 $r = 0.30$

52. The main interest of social psychologists is  
A. how behavior develops as a function of age.  
B. how behavior is influenced by other people.  
C. the role of learning and memory in behavior.  
D. how human behavior has changed over the course of history.

Answer: C  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual  
Correct = 77%  
 $r = 0.30$

53. Because people expect a particular individual to succeed, they treat that person differently and thereby cause the success they expected. This phenomenon is likely to be studied by which kind of psychologist?  
A. physiological psychologist  
B. comparative psychologist  
C. social psychologist  
D. quantitative psychologist

Answer: D  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual  
Correct = 77%  
 $r = 0.29$

54. Which of the following correctly states how a particular type of psychologist would probably approach the differences in behavior between boys and girls?  
A. A cognitive psychologist would try to explain it in terms of differences in the brains of boys and girls.  
B. A psychoanalyst would try to measure the differences without necessarily trying to explain them.  
C. A behaviorist would try to understand the different thought processes of boys and girls.  
D. A social psychologist would try to understand how children are affected by the expectations adults have for boys and girls.

Answer: A  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual (SG)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

55. A psychologist believes that differences between males and females are due to society's expectations about how boys and girls behave. This psychologist takes which viewpoint?  
A. social  
B. cognitive  
C. physiological  
D. clinical  
E. behaviorist

Answer: A  
Page 9  
Academic  
Conceptual  
Correct = 69%  
 $r = 0.26$

56. Human behavior is sometimes influenced by "self-fulfilling prophecies"; that is, we act in certain ways because we expected ourselves to act that way, or because other people around us expected us to act that way. Which of the following kinds of psychologist is most likely to study effects of this type?  
A. social psychologists  
B. ergonomists  
C. behaviorists  
D. developmental psychologists

Answer: B  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual (www)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

57. A clinical psychologist specializes in  
A. studying how children's behavior changes as they grow older.  
B. helping people with psychological disorders.  
C. providing medical treatments to people with abnormal behavior.  
D. conducting laboratory experiments on animal behavior.



Answer: D  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 58. A clinical psychologist would be most likely to explain a disruptive schoolchild's behavior in terms of
- A. a clinical brain disorder.
  - B. the influence of the other children.
  - C. the reinforcing effects of attention.
  - D. psychological problems.

Answer: A  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 59. Which type of psychologist specializes in helping troubled people?
- A. clinical psychologist
  - B. physiological psychologist
  - C. behaviorist
  - D. cognitive psychologist

Answer: D  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual (SG)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 60. A clinical psychologist is
- A. the same as a psychiatrist
  - B. the same as a psychoanalyst
  - C. any psychologist with a Ph.D.
  - D. a psychologist who helps people with psychological problems
  - E. any psychologist who administers and interprets tests

Answer: C  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 88%  
 $r = 0.27$

- ✓ 61. A clinical psychologist
- A. is licensed to prescribe drugs.
  - B. generally has an M.D. degree.
  - C. generally has a Ph.D. or Psy.D. degree.
  - D. is the same thing as a psychiatrist.

Answer: B  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 92%  
 $r = 0.22$

- ✓ 62. A clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist differ in
- A. the way they deal with clients who have only minor problems.
  - B. their education.
  - C. whether they agree with the theories of Sigmund Freud.
  - D. whether they deal with children or adults.

Answer: C  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual (www)  
Correct = 95%  
 $r = 0.29$

- ✓ 63. The difference between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist is that
- A. A psychiatrist deals with minor disorders and a clinical psychologist deals with major disorders.
  - B. A psychiatrist does research and a clinical psychologist does not.
  - C. a clinical psychologist has a Ph.D. degree and a psychiatrist has an M.D. degree.
  - D. a clinical psychologist uses Freudian methods and a psychiatrist does not.

Answer: C  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 84%  
 $r = 0.30$

- ✓ 64. The main difference between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist is that the psychiatrist
- A. has extra training in research methods.
  - B. has extra training in the theories of Sigmund Freud.
  - C. has an M.D. instead of a Ph.D.
  - D. has a Ph.D. instead of an M.D.

Answer: A  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 90%  
 $r = 0.23$

- ✓ 65. Which of the following mental-health specialists is most likely to prescribe drugs as a means of treating a client with anxiety or depression?
- A. psychiatrist
  - B. clinical psychologist
  - C. counseling psychologist
  - D. physiological psychologist

Answer: C  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual (SG)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 66. How is a psychologist different from a psychiatrist?
- A. There is no difference between them.
  - B. Psychiatrists deal with helping people; psychologists do research in universities.
  - C. Psychiatrists have M.D. degrees; psychologists have Ph.D. degrees.
  - D. Psychologists use methods developed by Freud; psychiatrists do not.
  - E. Psychologists can prescribe drugs; psychiatrists cannot.



Answer: B  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 67. What educational degree does a psychiatrist hold?  
A. M.A.  
B. M.D.  
C. Ph.D.  
D. B.S.

Answer: A  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Conceptual  
Correct = 79%  
 $r = 0.28$

68. Which of the following is illegal or unethical behavior?  
A. A clinical psychologist prescribes tranquilizers for a client with anxiety.  
B. A psychiatrist signs papers to discharge someone from a mental hospital.  
C. A psychiatrist claims to be a medical doctor.  
D. A clinical psychologist treats someone who is not mentally ill.

Answer: A  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Concheck (www)  
Correct = 95%  
 $r = 0.15$

69. One thing that a psychiatrist does that a clinical psychologist does not do is  
A. prescribe drugs.  
B. conduct research.  
C. analyze dreams.  
D. hypnotize people.

Answer: B  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 82%  
 $r = 0.32$

- ✓ 70. Two people with the same psychological disorder seek help -- one from a psychiatrist and the other from a clinical psychologist. What is the most likely difference in the way they will be treated?  
A. The psychiatrist will conduct more extensive personality tests before deciding on a method of treatment.  
B. The clinical psychologist will try harder to find treatments that do not require drugs.  
C. The psychiatrist will do more listening and less talking.  
D. The clinical psychologist will rely more heavily on the methods of Sigmund Freud.

Answer: D  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 71. What education is required to become a psychoanalyst?  
A. a bachelor's degree plus 2 years of additional study  
B. a Ph.D. degree  
C. an M.D. degree  
D. a Ph.D., Psy.D., or an M.D. plus about 6-8 years of additional study

Answer: C  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual (SG)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 72. A psychoanalyst  
A. is the same as a clinical psychologist.  
B. is the same as a psychiatrist.  
C. adheres to Freud's methods and theories.  
D. has fewer years of formal training than a clinical psychologist.  
E. always has an M.D. degree.

Answer: B  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Definition (www)  
Correct = 88%  
 $r = 0.31$

- ✓ 73. The single characteristic that best distinguishes a psychoanalyst from both a psychologist and a psychiatrist is that a psychoanalyst  
A. is licensed to prescribe drugs.  
B. relies mostly on Freud's theories.  
C. does research instead of clinical practice.  
D. treats only clients with severe disorders.

Answer: C  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 91%  
 $r = 0.43$

- ✓ 74. A psychoanalyst has what education?  
A. A Ph.D. in psychology plus additional training in research methods.  
B. A bachelor's degree in clinical psychology.  
C. A doctorate in psychology or psychiatry plus additional training in Freud's theories.  
D. A doctorate in psychology or psychiatry plus additional training in the use of drug therapies.

Answer: D  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

- ✓ 75. Which of the following requires the least amount of education or training?  
A. clinical psychologist (with a Ph.D.)  
B. clinical psychologist (with a Psy.D.)  
C. psychoanalyst  
D. clinical social worker



Answer: D  
Page 10  
Clinical  
Factual  
Correct = 87%  
 $r = 0.26$

- ✓76. The main difference between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist is that the clinical psychologist
- A. prescribes drugs.
  - B. deals with more serious kinds of disturbance.
  - C. relies heavily on the theories of Sigmund Freud.
  - D. has a Ph.D. degree instead of an M.D.

Answer: B  
Page 11  
Applied  
Factual  
Correct = 84%  
 $r = 0.45$

- ✓77. Industrial/Organizational psychologists would likely be involved with all of the following except
- A. job selection.
  - B. counseling an employee on marital problems.
  - C. worker satisfaction.
  - D. reduction of job stress.

Answer: D  
Page 11  
Applied  
Factual  
Correct = 66%  
 $r = 0.45$

- ✓78. Which of the following is NOT a typical activity for industrial-organizational psychologists?
- A. designing or redesigning jobs
  - B. advising employers on how to select among job applicants
  - C. recommending incentives to improve work motivation
  - D. counseling employees who have emotional disorders

Answer: B  
Page 11  
Applied  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

79. Dr. Domuch is a psychologist who helps a company train people for jobs, select good employees, and organize the workplace to maximize workers' productivity and satisfaction level. Dr. Domuch is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. clinical
  - B. industrial-organizational
  - C. cognitive
  - D. developmental

Answer: D  
Page 11  
Applied  
Conceptual  
Correct =  
 $r =$

80. If you ran a large corporation and you wanted to hire a psychologist to help ensure that you hired people who were well-suited for the jobs you have, you would be best advised to hire a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. counseling
  - B. community
  - C. social
  - D. industrial-organizational

Answer: D  
Page 11  
Applied  
Conceptual (www)  
Correct =  
 $r =$

81. What kind of psychologist should you hire if you run a company and want to find ways to increase the levels of productivity and satisfaction among your employees?
- A. forensic psychologist
  - B. clinical psychologist
  - C. personality psychologist
  - D. industrial-organizational psychologist

Answer: C  
Page 11  
Applied  
Definition  
Correct = 58%  
 $r = 0.45$

- ✓82. One of the main activities of an industrial-organizational psychologist is to
- A. represent the interests of employees when they are in conflict with management.
  - B. provide counseling for workers who are distressed about their job.
  - C. advise a company's personnel office on how to select among job applicants.
  - D. redesign machinery so that workers will find it easier to use.

Answer: B  
Page 11  
Applied  
Definition  
Correct = 83%  
 $r = 0.41$

- ✓83. The primary concern in the field of ergonomics is to
- A. understand the attitudes of people at work.
  - B. improve the design of machines so that people can use them more effectively.
  - C. choose the people who can most effectively learn how to operate machines.
  - D. redesign jobs so the more work can be done automatically and less by employees.