AP Psychology: History Of Psychology Overview Test

1. The scientific study of mind and behavior is called:
   A) physiology.
   B) psychology.
   C) philosophy.
   D) psychopathology.

2. Psychological processes are said to be ________ because they promote the welfare and reproduction of organisms.
   A) perceptive
   B) flexible
   C) adaptive
   D) physiological

3. The early roots of psychology are firmly planted in physiology and in:
   A) anatomy.
   B) logic.
   C) dualism.
   D) philosophy.

4. Mirroring debates among current psychologists, early Greek philosophers debated such questions as:
   A) Are cognitive abilities inborn?
   B) Is phrenology essential to human growth?
   C) Can twins reared apart share common behaviors?
   D) Is behavior shaped by experience?

5. Which Greek philosopher argued that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn?
   A) Plato
   B) Hippocrates
   C) Aristotle
   D) Descartes
6. Some early philosophers believed that certain kinds of knowledge were innate or inborn, a theory known as:
   A) the tabula rasa.
   B) nativism.
   C) empiricism.
   D) structuralism.

7. Some early philosophers believed that all knowledge was acquired through experience, an idea now known as:
   A) functionalism.
   B) philosophical empiricism.
   C) structuralism.
   D) nativism.

8. The older position of nativism is reflected in current psychological views that emphasize the effect of ________ on behavior.
   A) nurture
   B) intuition
   C) schemas
   D) nature

9. Nature is to nurture as nativism is to:
   A) experience.
   B) adaptation.
   C) behaviorism.
   D) phrenology.

10. Plato is to nativism as Aristotle is to:
    A) philosophical structuralism.
    B) philosophical empiricism.
    C) phrenology.
    D) physiology.
11. Phrenology, a theory developed by ________, suggested that specific mental abilities and characteristics were located in specific regions of the brain.
   A) Descartes
   B) Plato
   C) Gall
   D) Broca

12. Paul Broca's famous patient, M. Leborgne, suffered damage to a small part of the left side of his brain, resulting in:
   A) an inability to communicate at all.
   B) a heightened ability to do mathematical calculations.
   C) an inability to speak more than a single syllable.
   D) an increased capacity for auditory functioning.

13. The study of biological processes, especially those of the human body, is called:
   A) psychology.
   B) anatomy.
   C) phrenology.
   D) physiology.

14. Historians generally credit the emergence of psychology as a science to:
   A) Wundt.
   B) Helmholtz.
   C) Broca.
   D) Titchener.

15. The first laboratory devoted exclusively to psychology as an independent field of study opened in:
   A) Berlin in 1879.
   B) Leipzig in 1879.
   C) Leipzig in 1889.
   D) Berlin in 1889.
16. Wundt believed that scientific psychology should focus on analyzing consciousness and the basic elements that constitute the mind, an approach he called:
   A) functionalism.
   B) empiricism.
   C) structuralism.
   D) dualism.

17. Presented with a stimulus, student observers in Wundt's lab were asked to report on their “raw” sensory experience, a technique known as:
   A) interspection.
   B) circumspection.
   C) retrospection.
   D) introspection.

18. Which of the following used the method of introspection to scientifically focus on basic elements of the mind?
   A) René Descartes
   B) William James
   C) John Watson
   D) Edward Titchener

19. Most often, laboratory studies using introspection involved presenting participants with a sound or a ________ and asking them to report their sensory experience.
   A) color
   B) shape
   C) symbol
   D) weight

20. Edward Titchener, one of Wilhelm Wundt's star pupils, is known for:
   A) setting up a psychology laboratory in the United States.
   B) writing a detailed description of the work Wundt was doing in Leipzig.
   C) setting up a psychology lab in Berlin.
   D) writing Principles of Psychological Psychology.
21. In the end, the structuralist approach faded primarily because of:
   A) a change in the spirit of the times.
   B) the difficulty in measuring results from introspection.
   C) a paradigm shift at the turn of the century.
   D) the deaths of Wundt and Titchener.

22. The unpredictable nature of results from introspection contributed to the decline of:
   A) empiricism.
   B) functionalism.
   C) humanism.
   D) structuralism.

23. When psychology was born, study focused on ________, but in the first half of the 20th century American psychologists concentrated on ________.
   A) environmental influences on behavior; innate characteristics
   B) conscious thoughts and feelings; unconscious motives
   C) adaptive behavior; maladaptive behavior
   D) mental processes; behavior that could be observed

24. The study of the purpose mental processes serve in enabling us to adapt to our environment is called:
   A) structuralism.
   B) social Darwinism.
   C) functionalism.
   D) behaviorism.

25. William James was a noted:
   A) structuralist.
   B) behaviorist.
   C) functionalist.
   D) empiricist.

26. William James is to ________ as John Watson is to ________.
   A) functionalism; behaviorism
   B) functionalism; structuralism
   C) structuralism; behaviorism
   D) structuralism; functionalism
27. James was influenced strongly by the work of:
   A) G. Stanley Hall.
   B) Max Wertheimer.
   C) Wolfgang Kohler.
   D) Charles Darwin.

28. Darwin's proposal that the features of an organism that help it survive and reproduce are more likely than other features to be passed on to subsequent generations is known as:
   A) the principle of natural selection.
   B) the principle of heredity.
   C) the principle of survivalism.
   D) the principle of innate abilities.

29. Which school of psychology was most concerned with the adaptive importance of mental processes?
   A) structuralism
   B) functionalism
   C) behaviorism
   D) empiricism

30. The first psychology research laboratory in North America was set up in 1881 at Johns Hopkins University by:
   A) William James.
   B) G. Stanley Hall.
   C) Wilhelm Wundt.
   D) Charles Darwin.

31. G. Stanley Hall is known for the role he played in all the following activities except:
   A) founding the first psychology journal in the United States.
   B) founding the first national organization of psychologists in the United States.
   C) producing the first psychological conference in the United States.
   D) establishing the first research laboratory in the United States.
32. Errors of perception, memory, or judgment in which subjective experience differs from objective reality are called:
   A) memory lapses.
   B) hallucinations.
   C) Freudian slips.
   D) illusions.

33. Gestalt psychologists used _______ to show how perception of a whole object or scene can influence judgments about its individual elements.
   A) illusions
   B) visual hallucinations
   C) images
   D) visual delusions

34. Gestalt psychologists believed that:
   A) visual illusions are caused by faulty thinking.
   B) the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
   C) images are produced in different parts of the brain.
   D) hallucinations are the result of a chemical imbalance in the brain.

35. Gestalt psychologists' claim was diametrically opposed to what _______ psychologists believed.
   A) functionalist
   B) perceptual
   C) structuralist
   D) behavioral

36. The theory that emphasizes the importance of unconscious mental processes in shaping feelings, thoughts, and behaviors is called:
   A) Gestalt theory.
   B) the theory of the unconscious mind.
   C) innate theory.
   D) psychoanalytic theory.
37. Freud emphasized that the problems of many patients could be traced to:
   A) effects of early childhood experiences that could not be remembered.
   B) “mindbugs” in the brain.
   C) early feelings of inadequacy that negatively influence adulthood.
   D) observable infant behavior.

38. Sigmund Freud is to Edward Titchener as ________ is to ________.
   A) the unconscious; inner sensations
   B) psychoanalysis; functionalism
   C) empiricism; structuralism
   D) structuralism; functionalism

39. The primary goal of psychoanalysis is to:
   A) interpret dreams in light of psychoanalytic theory.
   B) bring unconscious material into conscious awareness.
   C) enable the patient to accept the past.
   D) explore sexual desires.

40. Freud's view of human nature was largely ________, whereas humanistic psychologists accented the ________.
   A) constructive; prospective
   B) optimistic; pessimistic
   C) negative; positive
   D) positive; negative

41. The influence of psychoanalytic theory has diminished over the past 40 years because of all the following factors except:
   A) its inherent pessimism.
   B) the difficulty in testing the theory.
   C) a sense that the theory was out of step with the times.
   D) its readily understood approach to dealing with the problems of life.

42. The branch of psychology that emphasizes the positive potential of human beings is called:
   A) humanistic psychology.
   B) Gestalt psychology.
   C) cognitive psychology.
   D) idealistic psychology.
43. An approach that advocates that psychologists restrict themselves to the scientific study of objectively observable behavior is called:
   A) objectivism.
   B) behaviorism.
   C) absolutism.
   D) relativism.

44. ______ proposed that psychologists focus entirely on the study of behavior—on what people do—rather than what on people experience.
   A) William James
   B) Margaret Floy Washburn
   C) John Watson
   D) Carl Rogers

45. Which of the following would likely subscribe to the idea that psychologists should consider only behaviors that are observable?
   A) John Watson
   B) William James
   C) G. Stanley Hall
   D) Mary Whiton Calkins

46. All but which of the following are reasons that behaviorism became popular?
   A) It was recognized that the technique of introspection was too subjective.
   B) Behaviorism fit the requirements of “real science.”
   C) Behavior is easier to measure objectively than is private experience.
   D) John Watson was personally admirable.

47. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, is best known for:
   A) his experiments with salivating dogs.
   B) his experiments with head-bobbing pigeons.
   C) his work with clinically depressed clients.
   D) his experiments with rats and mazes.
48. If you are having trouble finding your cat, you may try shaking the can that contains his treats. The sound of the treats as you shake the can would be:
   A) a response.
   B) a stimulus.
   C) an aural reinforcement.
   D) a delusion.

49. When 4-year-old Mary hears the sound of the ice cream truck’s music, she runs outside in hopes of getting another ice cream bar. The ice cream bar is:
   A) a response.
   B) a stimulus.
   C) a reinforcement.
   D) a reactionary agent.

50. Compared with structuralists, early behaviorists were much less likely to focus their research on:
   A) stimulus and response interactions.
   B) the behavioral effects of negative reinforcement.
   C) the inner workings of the mind.
   D) the unconscious.

51. B. F. Skinner used a “conditioning chamber” in his research with:
   A) dogs.
   B) sea slugs.
   C) cats.
   D) rats.

52. The consequences of a behavior that determine whether it is likely that the behavior will occur again are called:
   A) reinforcement.
   B) conditioning.
   C) stimulus-producing behavior.
   D) punishment.
53. Using the principle of ________, B. F. Skinner successfully taught pigeons to play Ping-Pong.
   A) supply and demand
   B) reinforcement
   C) reward and punishment
   D) stimulus training

54. The scientific study of mental processes, including perception, thought, memory, and reasoning, is called:
   A) behavioral neuroscience.
   B) physiology.
   C) cognitive psychology.
   D) mental psychology.

55. All the following were cognitive psychologists except:
   A) Frederic Bartlett.
   B) Jean Piaget.
   C) Kurt Lewin.
   D) William James.

56. The advent of ________ in the 1950s had an enormous conceptual impact on the development of cognitive psychology.
   A) statistical programming
   B) stimulus-response
   C) conditioning
   D) computers

57. A cognitive psychologist who studied the perceptual and cognitive errors of children in order to gain insight into the nature and development of the human mind was:
   A) Jean Piaget.
   B) Hermann Ebbinghaus.
   C) J. S. Martindale.
   D) Frederic Bartlett.
58. Cognitive psychology developed as a field because of all the following except:
   A) the evolutionary advance of brain function.
   B) the invention of the computer.
   C) psychologists' efforts to improve the performance of the military.
   D) Noam Chomsky's theories about language.

59. ________ was an early neuropsychologist who trained rats to run mazes, surgically removed parts of their brains, and then measured how well they could run the maze again.
   A) Noam Chomsky.
   B) Karl Lashley.
   C) Jean Piaget.
   D) Paul Broca.

60. An approach that links psychological processes to activities in the nervous system and to other bodily processes is called:
   A) cognitive psychology.
   B) physiological psychology.
   C) behavioral neuroscience.
   D) cognitive neuroscience.

61. All the following contributed to the rise of cognitive neuroscience except:
   A) the development of noninvasive brain-scanning techniques.
   B) the increased use of introspection techniques.
   C) the advent of PET scans.
   D) the use of MRI scanners.

62. The branch of psychology that explains mind and behavior in terms of the adaptive value of abilities that are preserved over time by natural selection is called:
   A) anthropological psychology.
   B) revolutionary psychology.
   C) evolutionary psychology.
   D) natural anthropology.
63. Dr. O'Leary believes that most men prefer to choose young, healthy women for their life partners because so doing boosts their chances for producing healthy offspring. This outlook illustrates the ______ perspective.
   A) cultural  
   B) evolutionary  
   C) behavioral  
   D) developmental

64. Understanding why an aversion to noxious odors may have been a factor in the survival of our forebears is most relevant to the ______ perspective.
   A) cultural  
   B) Gestalt  
   C) evolutionary  
   D) psychoanalytic

65. The study of the causes and consequences of interpersonal behavior is called:
   A) interpersonal psychology.  
   B) cause and effect.  
   C) behavioral psychology.  
   D) social psychology.

66. Dr. Garcia studies conforming behavior among adolescents. Which area of psychology does this research best represent?
   A) cognitive psychology  
   B) social psychology  
   C) clinical psychology  
   D) cultural psychology

67. All the following contributed to the development of social psychology in the 1930s except:
   A) the invention of the computer.  
   B) the immigration to the United States of talented German scientists.  
   C) the Holocaust.  
   D) the civil rights movement in the United States.
68. Cultural psychology developed:
   A) in the late 1800s.
   B) as a collaboration between psychologists and anthropologists.
   C) as a result of the Holocaust.
   D) when absolutists and relativists began to feud.

69. If you believe that culture makes little or no difference for most psychological phenomena, you are:
   A) a relativist.
   B) a behaviorist.
   C) an absolutist.
   D) a social psychologist.

70. If you believe that depression manifests itself in all cultures, you are thinking like:
   A) an evolutionary psychologist.
   B) a relativist.
   C) a culturist.
   D) an absolutist.

71. If you believe that psychological phenomena are likely to vary considerably across cultures, you are thinking like:
   A) an absolutist.
   B) a cultural anthropologist.
   C) an evolutionary psychologist.
   D) a relativist.

72. The American Psychological Association was formed in:
   A) 1892 on the campus of Clark University.
   B) 1939 at the beginning of World War II.
   C) at the turn of the century in 1900.
   D) in 1855 in conjunction with Howard University's psychology club.
73. The American Psychological Association was originally made up of academic psychologists, whereas today nearly ______ of its members work in clinical and health-related settings.
   A) 100%
   B) 70%
   C) 40%
   D) 10%

74. The Association for Psychological Science was formed:
   A) by cognitive psychologists rebelling against John Watson's behaviorism.
   B) before the founding of the American Psychological Association.
   C) when academic psychologists wanted an organization that focused on the needs of psychologists carrying out scientific research.
   D) as a result of a union of the American Psychological Association and the European Psychological Association.

75. Although all 32 of the founding members of the American Psychological Association were White and male, today about half of all APA members are:
   A) Latino.
   B) non-White.
   C) African American.
   D) women.

76. Mary Calkins was the first woman to serve as president of the American Psychological Association; ______ was the first member of a minority group to become president.
   A) Kenneth Clark
   B) Francis Cecil Sumner
   C) William James
   D) Margaret Floy Washburn

77. Psychologists work in a wide variety of settings, but by far the largest percentage work:
   A) as psychiatrists.
   B) in clinical settings.
   C) in schools.
   D) in business settings.
78. Findings from a 1997 study by Dianne Tice and Roy Baumeister of procrastination among college students included all the following except:
   A) Procrastinators felt less stress than nonprocrastinators early in the semester.
   B) Procrastinators exhibited poorer performance than nonprocrastinators.
   C) Procrastinators did their best work under pressure.
   D) Procrastinators reported more stress and health problems across the entire semester.
1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. D
18. D
19. A
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. D
24. C
25. C
26. A
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. B
31. C
32. D
33. A
34. B
35. C
36. D
37. A
38. A
39. B
40. C
41. B
42. A
43. B
44. C
45. A
46. D
47. A
48. B
49. C
50. C
51. D
52. A
53. B
54. C
55. D
56. D
57. A
58. A
59. B
60. C
61. B
62. C
63. B
64. C
65. D
66. B
67. A
68. B
69. C
70. D
71. D
72. A
73. B
74. C
75. D
76. A
77. B
78. C