

HONORS PSYCHOLOGY | REVIEW QUESTIONS

The purpose of these review questions is to help you assess your grasp of the facts and definitions covered in your textbook. Knowing facts and definitions is necessary (but not sufficient) for success on formal exams, which assess your ability to conceptualize and analyze the material covered in textbook and lecture. An answer key is provided at the end of these review questions so you can check your answers.

1. According to the definition offered in your textbook, psychology is the science of:
 - A) the human mind.
 - B) human and animal behavior.
 - C) thinking, feeling, and motivation.
 - D) behavior and the mind.

2. Psychology is the science of *behavior* and the *mind*. Behavior refers to:
 - A) the observable actions of a person or animal.
 - B) an individual's sensations, perceptions, memories, thoughts, dreams, motives, emotional feelings, and other subjective experiences.
 - C) the parts of the brain that serve specific functions in the production of mental experience.
 - D) adolescent brain function.

3. Individual's sensations, memories, emotional feelings, motives, dreams, thoughts, and other subjective experiences refer to the:
 - A) soul.
 - B) body.
 - C) spirit.
 - D) mind.

4. The founder of scientific psychology is considered to be _____, in part because he founded the first university-based psychology laboratory.
 - A) René Descartes
 - B) Sigmund Freud
 - C) Ivan Pavlov
 - D) Wilhelm Wundt

5. Wilhelm Wundt is credited as the founder of scientific psychology because he:
- A) coined the term “psychology.”
 - B) was the first to conduct psychological research on reflexes.
 - C) published the first textbook that defined psychology as a science and opened the first university-based psychology laboratory.
 - D) was the first theorist to consider the role of physiology in psychological processes.
6. The philosophical belief that human beings consist of both a physical body and a nonphysical soul is known as:
- A) reflexology.
 - B) nativism.
 - C) dualism.
 - D) topographical organization.
7. _____ is the philosophical theory that two distinct systems—the material body and the immaterial soul—are involved in the control of behavior.
- A) Dualism
 - B) Materialism
 - C) Empiricism
 - D) Nativism
8. According to the theory of dualism, behavior is controlled by the:
- A) mind and the brain.
 - B) heart and the will.
 - C) body and the soul.
 - D) brain and the muscles.
9. René Descartes was a:
- A) dualist.
 - B) fundamentalist.
 - C) cognitivist.
 - D) monist.
10. Where did Descartes believe the soul was housed?
- A) the pineal body
 - B) the prefrontal cortex
 - C) the hypothalamus
 - D) the heart

11. *Materialism* is credited to which philosopher?
- A) Thomas Hobbes
 - B) René Descartes
 - C) Socrates
 - D) Immanuel Kant
12. Thomas Hobbes's philosophy that all human behavior can in theory be understood in terms of physical processes in the body, especially the brain is known as:
- A) empiricism.
 - B) nativism.
 - C) structuralism.
 - D) materialism.
13. Hobbes's materialism proposed that:
- A) the nonphysical soul resides in the brain, where it receives sensory information and produces voluntary choices and actions.
 - B) the soul is a meaningless concept and that apparently voluntary choices are the result of mechanistic operations of the body and brain.
 - C) the soul has a physical presence within the brain, which we now call the mind, and that voluntary choices and actions are the result of interactions between mind and body.
 - D) nothing exists in pure form and that voluntary choices and actions result when conflicting material from body and mind collide.
14. Proposed in the 19th century, _____ refers to the notion that specific parts of the brain serve specific roles in the control of mental experience and behavior.
- A) localization of function
 - B) empiricism
 - C) reflexology
 - D) materialism
15. Physiological research in the nineteenth century led to the position that people experience vision when one part of the brain is active and hearing when another part is active. This research led to the concept of _____, which refers to the idea that _____.
- A) reflexology; every human action is initiated by stimuli in the environment
 - B) empiricism; all human knowledge and thought are derived from the patterning and association of sensory experiences
 - C) behaviorism; all behavior can be understood in terms of its relation to observable events in the environment rather than to hypothetical events within the individual
 - D) localization of function; specific parts of the brain serve specific functions in the control of mental experience and behavior

16. What physiological concept proposed that different sensory experiences excite different parts of the brain?
- A) localization of function
 - B) superego
 - C) empiricism
 - D) levels of analysis
17. Which philosophical movement claimed that the human mind consists of elementary ideas that originate from sensory experience?
- A) nativism
 - B) empiricism
 - C) dualism
 - D) interactionism
18. Thomas Hobbes's ideas helped initiate the school of thought known as empiricism, which held as its central belief that:
- A) elementary ideas are innate to the human mind and do not need to be gained through experience.
 - B) all human knowledge and thought ultimately derive from sensory experience.
 - C) observable actions of people and other animals should be studied, but not sensory experiences.
 - D) the relationship between human thought and experiences cannot be established.
19. What does the law of association by contiguity mean?
- A) When a person experiences two events at the same time or one right after the other, those two events will become associated in the person's mind.
 - B) We learn to associate different types of information by being continuously exposed to them.
 - C) We associate two events or two types of stimuli by their similarity to each other.
 - D) We associate new information with information we already know based on past experiences.
20. What psychological school of thought claims that all knowledge is based upon sensory experience?
- A) empiricism
 - B) nativism
 - C) reflexology
 - D) neurology

21. According to empiricists, the most basic operating principle of the mind's machinery is the _____, which means that two events experienced together will be linked in the person's mind so that the thought of one event will tend to elicit the thought of the other.
- A) theory of a priori knowledge
 - B) law of association by similarity
 - C) theory of topographical organization
 - D) law of association by contiguity
22. What is nativism?
- A) the study of organisms in their natural environment
 - B) being prejudiced against foreigners
 - C) the idea that knowledge comes from our sensory experiences of the world around us
 - D) the idea that some knowledge is inborn in the human mind and does not have to be learned by experience
23. The view that elementary ideas are innate to the human mind and are not gained through experience is known as:
- A) empiricism.
 - B) dualism.
 - C) nativism.
 - D) materialism.
24. Immanuel Kant distinguished between _____ knowledge, which is built into the human brain and does not have to be learned, and _____ knowledge, which is gained from experience.
- A) a priori; a posteriori
 - B) nativist; empiricist
 - C) empiricist; nativist
 - D) a posteriori; a priori
25. What is the difference between a priori knowledge and a posteriori knowledge?
- A) A priori is innate and a posteriori is learned.
 - B) There is no difference.
 - C) A priori is learned and a posteriori is innate.
 - D) A priori is past knowledge and a posteriori is future knowledge.
26. The fact that a piece of paper cannot learn is used to support which theory?
- A) nativism
 - B) empiricism
 - C) materialism
 - D) behaviorism

27. Which type of knowledge did Kant say is built into the human brain and does not have to be learned?
- A) level of analysis
 - B) a posteriori knowledge
 - C) natural selection
 - D) a priori knowledge
28. Who was the naturalist scientist who wrote *The Origin of Species* and proposed that natural selection leads to the evolution of behavioral tendencies that promote survival and reproduction?
- A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) Thomas Hobbes
 - C) Charles Darwin
 - D) René Descartes
29. One of Darwin's key ideas is that, because of natural selection, animals have an inborn tendency to behave in ways that help them to:
- A) use the least amount of energy.
 - B) individually select from various natural alternatives.
 - C) learn from their parents.
 - D) survive and reproduce.
30. What does “level of analysis” refer to according to the book?
- A) the number of mental constructs at a given moment in time
 - B) the type of causal process that is referred to in explaining some phenomenon
 - C) how thoroughly a psychologist observes a given behavior
 - D) the rate at which a PET scan analyses brain waves
31. Researchers who specialize in understanding how the nervous system produces the specific type of experience or behavior being studied are called:
- A) behavioral neuroscientists.
 - B) behavioral geneticists.
 - C) evolutionary psychologists.
 - D) cognitive psychologists.

32. Researchers who focus on individual neurons or small groups of neurons to determine how their characteristics contribute to psychological capacities are:
- A) behavioral neuroscientists.
 - B) genetic scientists.
 - C) cognitive scientists.
 - D) nativists.
33. Of the following methods to study jealousy, which would a behavioral neuroscientist most likely utilize?
- A) a maze construction into which two rats are put, and the second rat, in order to reach the reward/reinforcer, may only observe the other rat eat it
 - B) a modification of genes in an effort to observe effect on jealousy
 - C) an examination of forms and consequences of jealousy to identify possible benefits for reproduction
 - D) a preliminary mapping of specific brain areas, in order to learn which of these areas are more active during a jealous state
34. Which of the following approaches would a behavioral geneticist most likely take in order to understand the factors involved in sexual jealousy?
- A) Examine people who have suffered damage to brain areas that are thought to play a role in jealousy to determine if they have any deficits in the experience of jealousy.
 - B) Investigate how jealousy functions to promote long-term mating bonds, such as reducing competition for one's mate.
 - C) Identify how jealous reactions that are effective in obtaining rewards may increase in frequency with experience, and how ineffective reactions may decrease.
 - D) Measure the degree to which identical twins are similar in jealousy as compared to same-sex nonidentical twins.
35. Which area of psychology would best explain behavior in terms of past experiences with the environment?
- A) cognitive
 - B) learning
 - C) social
 - D) evolutionary
36. The term _____ refers to information in the mind.
- A) level of analysis
 - B) behavior
 - C) cognition
 - D) reflexology

37. The study of information that is stored and activated by the brain, such as beliefs, thoughts, or forms of memory, is part of which branch of psychology?
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) physiological
 - D) epigenetic
38. To a learning psychologist, experience in the environment leads to a change in _____, whereas to a cognitive psychologist, experience in the environment leads to a change in _____.
- A) knowledge or beliefs, which then leads to behavior change; behavior
 - B) survival or reproductive benefits; brain regions that process the experience
 - C) behavior; knowledge or beliefs, which then leads to behavior change
 - D) brain regions that process the experience; survival or reproductive benefits
39. Cognitive psychology is best characterized as the study of:
- A) the physiological mechanisms in the brain and elsewhere that mediate behavior and psychological experiences.
 - B) how various forms of mental information guide behavior and experience.
 - C) the various mental and/or emotional disorders that trouble people.
 - D) the manner in which changes in behavior are directly related to changes in the environment.
40. Social psychology is the study of:
- A) how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by others.
 - B) how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of groups are influenced by their cultural heritage.
 - C) how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by their cultural heritage.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
41. The school of psychology that emphasizes how the general psychological processes of an individual are influenced by other people at a given point in time is called _____ psychology.
- A) cultural
 - B) social
 - C) developmental
 - D) clinical

42. A cultural psychologist would most likely investigate jealousy by:
- A) emphasizing the immediate social influences that act on individuals and affect their beliefs about jealousy.
 - B) examining significant differences in romantic and sexual behavior across different countries.
 - C) describing age-related changes in jealousy that correspond with age-related changes in social relationships.
 - D) focusing on how people's knowledge or beliefs about jealousy cause them to engage in specific behaviors with their romantic partner.
43. Which explanations for behavior document and describe the typical age differences that occur in how people act and think?
- A) developmental explanations
 - B) social explanations
 - C) cultural explanations
 - D) evolutionary explanations
44. Certain specialties within psychology, such as sensory psychology, perceptual psychology, and the psychology of motivation, do not correspond to the different levels of analysis discussed in your textbook because they:
- A) are such small and highly specialized areas of study that they do not employ any of these levels of analysis.
 - B) are more appropriately classified under the spectrum of disciplines known as the natural sciences.
 - C) might use any or all of psychology's levels of analysis to understand the specific topics they study.
 - D) were important areas of study when psychology first emerged as a discipline, but are not actively pursued in contemporary psychology.

Answer Key - Untitled Exam-1

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. A
21. D
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A
26. A
27. D
28. C
29. D
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. D
34. D
35. B
36. C
37. B
38. C
39. B
40. A
41. B
42. B
43. A
44. C