# PSYCH EXAM REVIEW

# **History & Approaches Review Questions**

- 1. The view that knowledge is innate or inborn, rather than acquired from experience is known as:
- A. empiricism
- B. functionalism
- C. structuralism
- D. nativism
- E. monism
- 2. John felt the shape of Susie's skull and suggested that this related to her personality traits and behavioral tendencies. John is engaging in the pseudo-scientific practice of:
- A. dualism
- B. structuralism
- C. neurology
- D. functionalism
- E. phrenology
- 3. Edward Titchener trained participants to reflect on and communicate their experience of consciousness, a process known as:
- A. dualism
- B. structuralism
- C. introspection
- D. empiricism
- E. free association
- 4. The idea that people are motivated by unconscious drives is most associated with this early psychologist:
- A. Wilhelm Wundt
- B. William James
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Hermann von Helmholtz
- E. Edward Titchener
- 5. Anton specializes in helping people to manage stress in their relationships and family. He is most likely a(n):
- A. counseling psychologist
- B. psychiatrist
- C. clinical psychologist
- D. industrial-organizational psychologist
- E. behavioral neuroscientist

- 6. Widely considered one of the "fathers" of psychology, he founded a lab at the University of Leipzig which trained several early experimental psychologists:
- A. Edward Titchener
- B. William James
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Hermann von Helmholtz
- E. Wilhelm Wundt
- 7. A psychologist who investigates employee morale and productivity would be a(n):
- A. evolutionary psychologist
- B. industrial-organizational psychologist
- C. social psychologist
- D. developmental psychologist
- E. clinical psychologist
- 8. This early approach to psychology was heavily influenced by Charles Darwin and emphasized understanding the purpose of traits or behaviors:
- A. functionalism
- B. gestalt psychology
- C. structuralism
- D. behaviorism
- E. psychoanalysis
- 9. Artie studies how the presence of other people influences an individual's everyday behavior. He is most likely a:
- A. clinical psychologist
- B. developmental psychologist
- C. social psychologist
- D. cognitive psychologist
- E. neuroscientist
- 10. Joan is interested in how personality and behavior change in elderly adults. She is most likely a:
- A. behavioral psychologist
- B. clinical psychologist
- C. psychiatrist
- D. social psychologist
- E. developmental psychologist



# **History & Approaches Review Questions**

#### 1. D - nativism

Associated with Plato, nativism is the view that knowledge is innate and is gradually revealed or rediscovered.

## 2. E – phrenology

Phrenology was a practice developed by Franz Josef Gall attempting to link bumps and dents in the skull to personality and behavior.

### 3. C – introspection

Introspection was practiced by Edward Titchener and involved training to describe one's thoughts and reactions in order to study consciousness.

#### 4. C – Sigmund Freud

Freud proposed a dynamic unconscious which held thoughts, desires, and fears which would cause anxiety if accessible to consciousness.

#### 5. A – counseling psychologist

Counseling psychologists tend to work to help people manage personal problems and stressors, rather than mental illness.

#### 6. E – Wilhelm Wundt

Wilhelm Wundt was a psychology pioneer at the University of Leipzig who trained a number of doctoral students (including Edward Titchener and G. Stanley Hall) who both went on to found psychology labs in other places.

## 7. B – industrial-organizational psychologist

Industrial-organizational psychologists focus on employee behaviors, attitudes, and management; also known as "occupational psychology".

#### 8. A - functionalism

William James promoted a functionalist approach which emphasized understanding the adaptive purpose of traits and behaviors, rather than trying to understand the structure of consciousness (structuralism).

#### 9. C – social psychologist

Social psychologists investigate how other people and groups can influence individual behavior and interpersonal interactions.

#### **10.** E – developmental psychologist

While mostly associated with studying children, developmental psychologists investigate changes in behavior and cognition across the lifespan.