1. He established the first psychological laboratory at the University of Leipzig in Germany in 1879.
   a. Fechner
   b. Weber
   c. Freud
   d. Wundt

2. He was both the first American psychologist as well as a supporter of functionalism.
   a. Cattell
   b. Watson
   c. James
   d. Titchener

3. Compared to structuralism, this school of thought was concerned with how humans and animals used their mental processes in adapting to their environment.
   a. psychoanalytic
   b. functionalism
   c. behaviorism
   d. humanism

4. While functionalism is no longer considered a primary perspective in psychology, its focus on trying to determine the function or use of specific behaviors and mental processes can still be seen in the modern perspective.
   a. Gestalt
   b. structural
   c. behavioral
   d. evolutionary

5. This perspective finds the source of our actions in environmental stimuli, rather than in inner mental processes. This school of thought was founded by John Watson.
   a. psychoanalytic
   b. biological
   c. behavioral
   d. humanistic

6. This approach emphasizes the understanding of mental disorders in terms of unconscious needs, desires, memories, and conflicts.
   a. psychoanalytic
   b. biological
   c. behavioral
   d. humanistic

7. Unlike the heavy focus on mental processes in psychoanalysis, this perspective confines itself to the study of observable and measurable behaviors.
   a. behavioral
   b. sociocultural
   c. cognitive
   d. humanistic
Psychologists have carried out studies that have greatly increased our knowledge of the human memory system and the mental processes involved in problem solving. This school of thought is recognized as one of the most prominent schools of psychological thought.

- cognitive
- humanistic
- evolutionary
- behavioral

Skinner’s work on operant conditioning emphasized the importance of reinforcement in learning as well as in shaping behavior. His work and this school of thought have had a powerful influence on modern psychology.

- cognitive
- humanistic
- evolutionary
- behavioral

While some may believe this debate has died out, it truly hasn’t as we continue to learn much more about how our genes and the environment interact with each other.

- free will vs. determinism
- nature-nurture
- interaction of mind and body
- life vs. nature

Suppose you have a friend who has difficulty reading. Which of the following would be a “nature,” as opposed to a “nurture,” explanation of this behavior?

- He had poor teachers.
- The difficulty is related to a genetic mutation.
- His mother drank excessive alcohol while pregnant.
- He is mistreated at home.

While Kohlberg’s moral development theory was highly influential, all of the following were criticisms EXCEPT:

- cultural bias
- sex bias
- high correlation with moral behavior
- confound with verbal intelligence

In America, Wilhelm Wundt’s ideas were popularized by one of his students, _________________, who gave Wundt’s approach the name "structuralism."

- Sigmund Freud
- John Watson
- William James
- E. B. Titchener

Who of the following was a famous functionalist?

- William James
- Wilhelm Wundt
- Sigmund Freud
- E. B. Titchener

The founder of functionalism was:

- Sigmund Freud.
- William James.
- Wilhelm Wundt.
- E. B. Titchener.
16. Sigmund Freud founded the field of psychoanalysis.
   a. Sigmund Freud
   b. William James
   c. Wilhelm Wundt
   d. E. B. Titchener

17. Sigmund Freud concluded that his patients' distress was due to conflicts and emotional traumas that had occurred in their early childhood and that were too threatening to be remembered consciously.
   a. Wilhelm Wundt
   b. William James
   c. Sigmund Freud
   d. E. B. Titchener

18. According to Jean Piaget, at what developmental stage would a child come to understand conservation and cause and effect?
   a. sensorimotor
   b. preoperational
   c. concrete operations
   d. formal operations

19. According to Piaget, children develop abstract reasoning at the ________ stage of cognitive development.
   a. preoperational
   b. sensorimotor
   c. concrete operations
   d. formal operations

20. According to Jean Piaget, the last stage of a child's cognitive development is the ________ stage.
   a. preoperational
   b. sensorimotor
   c. formal operations
   d. concrete operations

21. Who conducted the "obedience study" in which an authority figure commanded participants to violate their ethical standards?
   a. Solomon Asch
   b. Stanley Milgram
   c. Philip Zimbardo
   d. Muzafer Sherif

22. Which statement best describes an aspect of Stanley Milgram's study of obedience?
   a. an ominous-looking shock machine, which had voltage markings from zero to 450 volts
   b. participants in the study were randomly assigned to be teachers or learners
   c. participants were electrically shocked when they made errors in reciting word pairs
   d. a learner and the teacher always sat side by side across from the shock machine

23. About ________ of all participants in Milgram's study administered the highest level of shock to the learner.
   a. a fourth
   b. a third
   c. half
   d. two-thirds
24. Results of Stanley Milgram's study on obedience showed that:
   a. about two-thirds of the subjects stopped delivering shocks when the learner first demanded to be free.
   b. about two-thirds of the subjects, from all ages and from all walks of life, obeyed to the fullest extent.
   c. almost 90 percent of the women and about 60 percent of the men stopped administering shocks even though the experimenter said, "The experiment requires that you continue."
   d. about 90 percent of the older adults and about 60 percent of the students stopped administering shocks even though the experimenter said, "The experiment requires that you continue."

25. Solomon Asch set up an experiment in which eight people were shown a 10-inch line, and they had to choose the line (from a group of three) that matched the original line in length. Through this experiment, Asch was studying:
   a. bystander apathy.
   b. social loafing.
   c. groupthink.
   d. conformity.

26. _______ founded American behaviorism and recognized the real-life implications of classical conditioning.
   a. John B. Watson
   b. Jean Piaget
   c. Ivan Pavlov
   d. B. F. Skinner

27. Initially, when John Watson and his colleague, Rosalie Rayner, showed Little Albert a live white rat, Albert:
   a. began to whimper and tremble.
   b. liked the rat and seemed delighted.
   c. tried to crawl away and escape.
   d. didn't react to the rat, one way or another.

28. Thorndike was known for his work with:
   a. puzzle boxes.
   b. modeling.
   c. monkeys.
   d. a Skinner box.

29. Which of the following behaviorists is associated with operant conditioning?
   a. John Watson
   b. Ivan Pavlov
   c. B. F. Skinner
   d. John Garcia

30. B. F. Skinner used a chamber equipped with a device that delivers food or water when an animal makes a desired response. This device is called a(n):
   a. reinforcement unit.
   b. puzzle box.
   c. Skinner box.
   d. air crib.