


Pool Canvas

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Name Chapter 1--Introduction

Description

Instructions

[Modify](#)

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the text, the word "behavior" refers to any activity of an organism that can be

- Answer**
- directly observed.
 - indirectly observed.
 - precisely measured.
 - both a and b

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the text, learning is a ____ in behavior that results from some type of experience.

- Answer**
- change
 - permanent change
 - relatively permanent change
 - conscious change

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Classical conditioning is to ____ behavior as operant conditioning is to ____ behavior.

- Answer**
- novel; voluntary
 - reflexive; voluntary
 - reflexive; novel
 - voluntary; reflexive

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Suppose your friend smiles after you give her a compliment. As a result, you are now more likely to compliment her in the future. This is best described as an example of

- Answer**
- classical conditioning.
 - cognitive learning.
 - observational learning.
 - operant conditioning.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Walking to school is to ____ conditioning as sweating in a frightening situation is to ____ conditioning.

- Answer**
- operant; classical
 - classical; operant
 - cognitive; classical
 - cognitive; operant

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Examples of behaviors that can be classically conditioned include

- Answer**
- anxiety.
 - salivation.
 - blinking.
 - all of these

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In operant conditioning, behaviors are

- Answer**
- controlled by the events that precede them.
 - governed by the person's thoughts and feelings.
 - controlled by their consequences.
 - largely innate.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Aristotle was a(n) ____ while Plato was a(n) ____.

Answer ✓ empiricist; nativist
 structuralist; functionalist
 functionalist; structuralist
 nativist; empiricist

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Jason thinks that great scientists are born and not made while Allison thinks that they have simply been given superior training. Jason is best described as a(n) _____, while Allison is best described as a(n) _____.

Answer functionalist; structuralist
 empiricist; nativist
 structuralist; functionalist
 ✓ nativist; empiricist

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Joseph once saw an accident in which a car had plowed into a big oak tree. Now, each time he drives by that tree, he is reminded of the accident. This is an example of Aristotle's law of

Answer frequency.
 contrast.
 ✓ contiguity.
 similarity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question As I look at the spotlight, I am reminded of the sun. This is best described as an example of Aristotle's law of

Answer contiguity.
 contrast.
 proximity.
 ✓ similarity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Seeing someone who is very old makes me wonder what he or she looked like as a young person. This is an example of the law of

Answer frequency.
 ✓ contrast.
 contiguity.
 similarity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question As I look at my messy apartment, I am reminded of my friend's ultra-clean apartment. This is best described as an example of Aristotle's law of

Answer contiguity.
 ✓ contrast.
 proximity.
 similarity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question When Trish saw the lush green forest, it reminded her of the desert that she had visited last year. This is best described as an example of the law of

Answer contiguity.
 similarity.
 ✓ contrast.
 frequency.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question My neighbor so often mows his lawn on Sunday, I can easily imagine the sound of his lawn mower even on a Sunday when he doesn't mow his lawn. This is best described as an example of Aristotle's law of

Answer contrast.
 contingency.
 ✓ frequency.
 proximity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question We easily associate birds with trees and tires with cars. This is in keeping with Aristotle's law of

Answer ✓ contiguity.
 contingency.
 proximity.
 similarity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

- Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Aristotle's laws of ____ and ____ are still considered important aspects of learning.
- Answer**
- contiguity; proximity
 - frequency; similarity
 - contrast; contingency
 - ✓ frequency; contiguity
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** This person suggested that at least some types of behavior are mechanistic, and can therefore be scientifically investigated.
- Answer**
- Aristotle
 - ✓ Descartes
 - Locke
 - James
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Descartes believed that the behaviors of nonhuman animals are
- Answer**
- entirely operant.
 - ✓ entirely reflexive.
 - freely chosen.
 - partially reflexive.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** "I am able to control only some of my behaviors." This statement best exemplifies ____ theory of human behavior.
- Answer**
- ✓ Descartes'
 - Plato's
 - Locke's
 - Titchener's
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** "A person is both a physical being and a spiritual being." The person whose philosophical assumptions are most in agreement with this statement is
- Answer**
- Aristotle.
 - Locke.
 - ✓ Descartes.
 - Skinner.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Who among the following most strongly believed that there is a fundamental difference between humans and animals?
- Answer**
- B. F. Skinner
 - ✓ René Descartes
 - William James
 - Clark Hull
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** An individual who believes that humans and animals are fundamentally different would most likely agree with the viewpoint of
- Answer**
- Clark Hull.
 - Ivan Pavlov.
 - ✓ René Descartes.
 - B. F. Skinner.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The notion that knowledge is almost entirely a function of experience was strongly promoted by
- Answer**
- René Descartes.
 - ✓ the British empiricists.
 - Plato.
 - all of these
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The British empiricists promoted the notion that knowledge is almost entirely a function of
- Answer**
- heredity.
 - reflection.
 - ✓ experience.
 - divine intervention.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The term "tabula rasa" is most clearly associated with

- Answer**
- Edward Titchener.
 - John Locke.
 - René Descartes.
 - B. F. Skinner.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The notion that the mind is a blank slate is most clearly associated with

- Answer**
- Edward Titchener.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - René Descartes.
 - John Locke.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question "All that we are is a function of what we have experienced." This statement most closely agrees with the point of view known as

- Answer**
- British empiricism.
 - mind-body dualism.
 - social learning theory.
 - structuralism.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Although _____ believed that the mind consists of various combinations of basic elements, it was researchers associated with the approach known as _____ who actually began to test that idea.

- Answer**
- the British Empiricists; Platonism
 - Plato; British Empiricism
 - the British Empiricists; Structuralism
 - Structuralists; Functionalism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question This perspective holds that it is possible to understand the mind by identifying its basic elements.

- Answer**
- structuralism
 - behaviorism
 - nativism
 - empiricism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In the method of _____, experimental subjects try to accurately describe their inner thoughts and emotions.

- Answer**
- attentive vigilance
 - cognitive mapping
 - introspection
 - introversion

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Judit is asked to report her precise thought patterns as she plans her next move in chess. This is an example of the method of

- Answer**
- cognitive perception.
 - attentive perception.
 - cognitive elucidation.
 - introspection.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The structuralist emphasis on _____ helped establish psychology as a scientific discipline.

- Answer**
- inferences
 - systematic observation
 - observable behavior
 - unconscious processes

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The functionalists believed that psychology should be the study of

- Answer**
- the elements of conscious experience.
 - mind-body dualism.
 - observable behavior.
 - adaptive processes.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question "What purpose is served by our ability to dream?" This question would most likely be asked by a psychologist who follows the approach known as

- Answer**
- associationism.
 - structuralism.
 - mind-body dualism.
 - functionalism.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following approaches would most readily lead to the discovery of principles that have practical application?

- Answer**
- British empiricism
 - structuralism
 - functionalism
 - mind-body dualism

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question William James was a ____ while Titchener was a ____.

- Answer**
- behaviorist; functionalist
 - functionalist; structuralist
 - structuralist; functionalist
 - functionalist; behaviorist

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Structuralism is to functionalism as ____ is to ____.

- Answer**
- James; Titchener
 - Titchener; James
 - Watson; Locke
 - Locke; Watson

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question One similarity between structuralism and functionalism is that both approaches

- Answer**
- made use of animal experimentation.
 - focused on overt behavior.
 - emphasized the study of adaptive processes.
 - utilized the method of introspection.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which school of psychology was the immediate predecessor to behaviorism?

- Answer**
- Functionalism
 - British empiricism
 - Structuralism
 - Gestalt psychology

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The principle or mechanism that explains how species change across generations in response to environmental pressures is

- Answer**
- inheritance.
 - functionalism.
 - natural selection.
 - Darwinism.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Natural selection leads to

- Answer**
- inheritance.
 - changes in species across generations.
 - changes in species within a generation.
 - learning to adapt to the environment.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Natural selection leads to changes in a species because

- Answer**
- some individuals survive longer than others.
 - some individuals reproduce more than others.
 - traits are learned, rather than genetic.
 - none of these

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 44 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following are the three components of the principle of natural selection?

- Answer**
- traits vary within a population, there is competition for limited resources, individuals learn to adapt to their environment
 - there is competition for limited resources, traits are heritable, there is survival of the fittest
 - traits vary within a population, traits are heritable, some species live longer than others
 - ✔ traits vary within a population, traits are heritable, there is competition for limited resources

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 45 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question From an evolutionary perspective, the ability to learn is considered to be

- Answer**
- a non-genetic trait.
 - an invariant trait.
 - ✔ an adaptation.
 - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 46 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question This person strongly criticized psychology for emphasizing the study of conscious experience.

- Answer**
- Titchener
 - ✔ Watson
 - Locke
 - James

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 47 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to Watson, a major problem with the study of internal events is that

- Answer**
- ✔ one has to make inferences that are often unreliable.
 - it requires a large number of subjects.
 - the role of genetic factors is often ignored.
 - it is too simplistic to produce anything of value.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 48 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question One of the major difficulties with the structuralist approach to psychology was the fact that the method of ____ was unreliable.

- Answer**
- deduction
 - induction
 - contemplation
 - ✔ introspection

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 49 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to ____, a major problem with the study of internal events is that one has to make inferences that are often ____.

- Answer**
- Bandura; too simplistic
 - ✔ Watson; unreliable
 - Watson; too simplistic
 - Bandura; unreliable

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 50 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In researching the causes of a behavior, behaviorists

- Answer**
- place equal emphasis on genetic and environmental factors.
 - place a stronger emphasis on the role of nurture over nature.
 - tend to be empiricists rather than nativists.
 - ✔ both b and c

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Behaviorism is traditionally defined as a ____ approach to psychology that emphasizes the study of ____ on observable behavior.

- Answer**
- natural science; internal events
 - cognitive; environment influences
 - ✔ natural science; environmental influences
 - cognitive; internal events

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Julianne thinks that her poor marks are the result of low self-esteem which in turn is due to an unconscious fear of success. James thinks that Julianne's poor marks are the result of insufficient studying. According to the law of ____, the explanation that is more likely correct is ____.

- Answer**
- ✔ parsimony; James'
 - perseverance; Julianne's
 - perseverance; James'
 - parsimony; Julianne's

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The KISS rule in engineering ("Keep it simple stupid") is one version of

- Answer**
- the law of redundancy.
 - the law of parsimony.
 - the law of effect.
 - the law of empiricism.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Consider these two statements: (A) the dog salivates because it knows that I am about to give it a treat; (B) the dog salivates as a reflexive response to the smell of food. Which statement *violates* Morgan's Canon?

- Answer**
- A
 - B
 - both A and B
 - neither A nor B

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Following his banishment from a university position, Watson

- Answer**
- retired from psychology.
 - became the "pop" psychologist of his era.
 - applied the principles of conditioning to advertising.
 - both b and c.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Given Watson's behavioral leanings, it is interesting to note that he

- Answer**
- was quite uncomfortable with the discussion of feelings.
 - was extremely interested in the meaning of dreams.
 - hated animals.
 - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Although extreme, Watson's methodological behaviorism played a valuable role in enabling psychology to

- Answer**
- focus more strongly upon human, as opposed to animal, behavior.
 - become more experimental in nature.
 - break free from the extreme mentalism of the times.
 - emphasize the role of biological factors.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Methodological behaviorism asserts that psychologists should study those behaviors that can be

- Answer**
- investigated in animal experiments.
 - directly observed.
 - indirectly observed.
 - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which school of behaviorism is most likely to consider reports about thoughts and feelings to be unscientific?

- Answer**
- radical behaviorism
 - methodological behaviorism
 - neobehaviorism
 - social learning theory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following theorists is most likely to be unimpressed with a discussion about the psychological importance of daydreaming?

- Answer**
- Hull
 - Watson
 - Skinner
 - Bandura

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Recall the opening vignette to Chapter 1 in the textbook where, after making love, one behaviorist comments, "That was fine for you, how was it for me?" This joke is most descriptive of which school of behaviorism?

- Answer**
- methodological behaviorism
 - social learning theory
 - radical behaviorism
 - neobehaviorism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 62 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which behaviorist would be least interested in your inner thought processes while solving a math problem?

Answer

- Skinner
- Tolman
- James
- ✓ Watson

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 63 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following behaviorists would be least interested in conducting an experiment on a person's ability to form mental images?

Answer

- Skinner
- Hull
- ✓ Watson
- Tolman

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 64 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question "Daydreams cannot be scientifically investigated." This statement would most likely come from a

Answer

- ✓ methodological behaviorist.
- neobehaviorist.
- cognitive behaviorist.
- radical behaviorist.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Watson's specific theory of learning was

Answer

- based largely on operant conditioning.
- ✓ a stimulus-response theory.
- a cognitive-reflex theory.
- based largely on the study of innate patterns of behavior.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Watson's specific theory of learning was

Answer

- an S-R theory.
- derived largely from Pavlov's work on classical conditioning.
- ✓ both a and b
- neither a nor b

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In an S-R theory, learning is believed to involve the formation of connections between ____ stimuli and ____ responses.

Answer

- general; general
- ✓ specific; specific
- observable; covert
- covert; covert

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question With respect to the nature-nurture debate, ____ shifted over time toward becoming an extreme proponent of the ____ perspective with respect to human behavior.

Answer

- Skinner; nurture
- ✓ Watson; nurture
- Skinner; nature
- Watson; nature

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Of the following behaviorists, who would be most likely to reject the assumption that genes play a strong role in determining differences in math ability?

Answer

- ✓ Watson
- Bandura
- Skinner
- Tolman

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 70 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Researchers have discovered that expert performers

Answer

- usually show strong evidence of talent from an early age.
- show superlative skills in many different fields of endeavor.
- ✓ usually require at least 10 years of practice to become experts.
- both a and b

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 71 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Karen is an excellent tennis player. According to information presented in the text, Karen's ability is probably the result of

- Answer**
- excellent motor skills that were inherited from her parents.
 - high self-efficacy.
 - high self-esteem.
 - an extensive amount of deliberate practice.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 72 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question On the basis of research findings, Ericsson and colleagues (1993) have argued that the most critical factor in determining expert performance is

- Answer**
- unstructured play.
 - deliberate practice.
 - innate ability.
 - a combination of a and c

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 73 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In a study of expert performance, Ericsson and colleagues (1993) report that top level performers practice their craft

- Answer**
- no more than one or two hours per day.
 - eight or more hours per day.
 - only when they feel like practicing.
 - about 4 hours per day.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 74 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Ericsson and colleagues' (1993) study of expert performance, heredity may influence expert performance in determining

- Answer**
- innate ability.
 - the extent to which one becomes interested in a subject matter.
 - one's ability to endure the hard work that is required.
 - both b and c.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 75 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A major challenge to methodological behaviorism came from _____, who used intervening variables, usually in the form of hypothesized physiological process, to help explain behavior.

- Answer**
- Hull
 - Tolman
 - Skinner
 - Watson

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 76 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Clark Hull believed that internal events can be included in a science of behavior given that they can be

- Answer**
- inferred.
 - directly observed.
 - operationalized.
 - described.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 77 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The middle man in a business transaction is analogous to what is called a(n)

- Answer**
- extraneous variable.
 - intervening variable.
 - independent variable.
 - confounding variable.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 78 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Neobehaviorism utilizes intervening variables, usually in the form of hypothesized _____, to help explain behavior.

- Answer**
- cognitive processes
 - fixed action patterns
 - physiological processes
 - unconscious conflicts

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 79 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which school of behaviorism would be most interested in the effect of thirst on behavior?

- Answer**
- neobehaviorism
 - radical behaviorism
 - purposive behaviorism
 - methodological behaviorism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 80 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Because I am hungry as a result of food deprivation, I walk quickly as I head to the cafeteria. This statement is most descriptive of ____ brand of behaviorism.

- Answer**
- Tolman's
 - Skinner's
 - ✓ Hull's
 - Bandura's

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 81 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following behaviorists would be most interested in manipulating the degree to which a rat has been food deprived?

- Answer**
- Watson
 - Tolman
 - Bandura
 - ✓ Hull

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 82 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following approaches to behaviorism views behavior as very machine-like, with specific responses becoming attached to specific stimuli?

- Answer**
- radical behaviorism
 - purposive behaviorism
 - social learning theory
 - ✓ neobehaviorism

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 83 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Hull's model of behavior is quite similar to modern cognitive approaches that view humans as

- Answer**
- self-motivating.
 - animals that respond with fixed action-patterns that are not modifiable.
 - ✓ analogous to computers that process bits of information to produce responses.
 - more susceptible to social cues than to biological cues.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 84 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following behaviorists would probably be most interested in robotics?

- Answer**
- Tolman
 - Skinner
 - ✓ Hull
 - Bandura

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 85 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Tolman's approach to behaviorism utilizes intervening variables, usually in the form of hypothesized ____, to help explain behavior.

- Answer**
- ✓ cognitive processes
 - fixed action patterns
 - physiological processes
 - unconscious conflicts

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 86 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Tolman's 'molar' approach to behaviorism was inspired by the ____ approach of ____.

- Answer**
- ✓ holistic; Gestalt theorists
 - molecular; Hull
 - introspective; Titchener
 - methodological; Watson

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 87 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A mental representation of one's surroundings is a

- Answer**
- spatial mentation.
 - spatial cognition.
 - ✓ cognitive map.
 - spatial heuristic.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 88 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Janice always gets lost whenever she deviates from the route that she normally takes when she drives home. Tolman would be most likely to say that she is suffering from a defective

- Answer**
- schema.
 - schemata.
 - ✓ cognitive map.
 - vestibular system.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 89 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 89. When I visited Paris for a conference, I spent the first few days just wandering the streets. On the third day, when I had to meet a friend at the Louvre museum, I knew exactly how to get there. This is best described as an example of ____ learning.

- Answer**
- delayed
 - S-R
 - ✓ latent
 - observational

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 90 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Tolman and Honzik's (1930) maze study suggested that

- Answer**
- there is no distinction between learning and performance.
 - ✓ there is a distinction between learning and performance.
 - maze running in rats is a largely reflexive.
 - both a and c

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 91 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question "Learning can take place in the absence of reward." This statement most likely came from a

- Answer**
- methodological behaviorist.
 - neobehaviorist.
 - ✓ cognitive behaviorist.
 - classical behaviorist.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 92 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In ____, learning occurs even though there isn't any observable demonstration of that learning.

- Answer**
- operant conditioning
 - ✓ latent learning
 - classical conditioning
 - adjunctive learning

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 93 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following behaviorists would emphasize the distinction between learning and performance?

- Answer**
- Skinner
 - ✓ Tolman
 - Watson
 - Hull

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 94 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The field of study known as ____ could be considered a direct descendent of Tolman's approach to behaviorism.

- Answer**
- teleological behaviorism.
 - ✓ animal cognition.
 - humanistic psychology.
 - evolutionary psychology.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 95 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following theorists is most likely to explain behavior in terms of thoughts and feelings?

- Answer**
- Skinner
 - Hull
 - Tolman
 - ✓ Bandura

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 96 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question 96. Observational learning is a particularly important aspect of

- Answer**
- purposive behaviorism.
 - Neobehaviorism.
 - ✓ social learning theory.
 - methodological behaviorism.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 97 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The social learning approach

- Answer**
- recognizes the distinction between learning and performance.
 - is more closely aligned to Tolman's approach than Hull's.
 - assigns an important role to self-referent thoughts.
 - ✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 98 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Among the following, who is most likely to say that you go to the supermarket because you *expect* that food is available at the supermarket?

- Answer**
- a methodological behaviorist
 - a radical behaviorist
 - a social learning theorist
 - a neobehaviorist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 99 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This behaviorist believes that our behavior is often strongly influenced by the beliefs we have about our own abilities.

- Answer**
- Bandura
 - Tolman
 - Hull
 - Skinner

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 100 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The importance of "thinking before acting" is most consistent with the viewpoint of which behaviorist?

- Answer**
- Skinner
 - Hull
 - Tolman
 - Bandura

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 101 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the notion of ____, behavior, environment and internal events (person variables) all influence each other.

- Answer**
- reciprocal determinism
 - interactive determinism
 - reciprocal inference
 - interactive inference

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 102 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Tara complains that she is doing poorly in her classes because she isn't being taught well. The theorist most likely to regard this explanation as an oversimplification would be

- Answer**
- Skinner.
 - Bandura.
 - Tolman.
 - Hull.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 103 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Bob believes that he has trouble studying because his parents neglected him as a child. The theorist most likely to regard this explanation as overly simplistic would be

- Answer**
- Watson.
 - Skinner.
 - Bandura.
 - Hull.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 104 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Skinner, thoughts and feelings are

- Answer**
- impossible to study.
 - the ultimate causes of behavior.
 - private behaviors that also require explanation.
 - reflexes more than operants.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 105 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What is the position of Radical Behaviorism with respect to 'internal events' like thoughts and feelings?

- Answer**
- Internal events have no place in the science of behavior.
 - Internal events should be studied, but they should not be used as explanations for behavior.
 - Internal events are the basic units of explanation of any behavior.
 - Internal events are caused by behavior, but they do not cause behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 106 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Who among the following would say that thoughts and feelings are a function of the environment and should be studied as such?

- Answer**
- Hull
 - Bandura
 - Skinner
 - Descartes

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 107 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question "Thoughts are just another form of behavior and should be studied as such." The behaviorist most likely to have uttered such a statement is

Answer

- Hull.
- Tolman.
- Bandura.
- ✓ Skinner.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 108 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Watson was a _____, while Skinner was a _____.

Answer

- radical behaviorist; methodological behaviorist
- ✓ methodological behaviorist; radical behaviorist
- neobehaviorist; radical behaviorist
- radical behaviorist; neobehaviorist

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 109 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Skinner, _____ at describing their feelings.

Answer ✓

- people are often quite inaccurate
- people are often quite accurate
- males are generally inaccurate, females are generally accurate
- adults are generally accurate, children are generally inaccurate.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 110 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Skinner, feelings are often inaccurately described because, when parents teach children to label internal events,

Answer ✓

- they can only make inferences about what the children are actually feeling.
- they pay too little attention to this type of training.
- they often punish children for accurately describing their feelings.
- both b and c

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 111 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Franzoi notices that one of her patients has great difficulty describing her emotions, possibly because she was severely neglected as a young child. The behaviorist who would be most interested in this matter would probably be

Answer

- ✓ Skinner.
- Bandura.
- Tolman.
- Watson.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 112 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question When we look for causal relationships between thoughts and behaviors, we need to recognize that thoughts and feelings sometimes

Answer

- follow a behavior.
- precede a behavior.
- occur parallel to the behavior.
- ✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 113 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Removing the magazines from your room so you won't be distracted by them while studying is an example of what Skinner called

Answer ✓

- countercontrol.
- counterdeterminism.
- reciprocal control.
- reciprocal determinism.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 114 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Skinner's notion of _____ is similar to Bandura's concept of reciprocal determinism.

Answer

- indeterminism
- ✓ countercontrol
- operant conditioning
- counterconditioning

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 115 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Skinner comes closest to the notion of free will in his concept of

Answer

- reciprocal determinism.
- reciprocal control.
- ✓ countercontrol.
- counter determinism.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 116 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Skinner is similar to Tolman in that they both emphasized a ____ view of behavior.

- Answer**
- molecular
 - free will
 - cognitive
 - molar

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 117 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question I head to the cafeteria to get food. Among behaviorists, this is a relatively ____ explanation for behavior.

- Answer**
- molar
 - molecular
 - nondeterministic
 - existential

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 118 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Past experience is to expectation as ____ is to ____.

- Answer**
- Skinner; Tolman
 - Skinner; Hull
 - Hull; Watson
 - Tolman; Watson

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 119 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Skinner ____ the role of genetic influences on behavior.

- Answer**
- basically ignored
 - adamantly rejected
 - clearly recognized
 - overemphasized

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 120 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to Skinner, behavior is ultimately the result of ____ influences.

- Answer**
- genetic
 - environmental
 - cognitive
 - both a and b

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 121 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to Skinner, operant conditioning is quite similar to the principle of

- Answer**
- homeostasis.
 - natural selection.
 - gravity.
 - relativity.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 122 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Operant conditioning constitutes a sort of mini-evolution of an organism's behavior in the sense that ____ responses become more frequent while ____ responses become less frequent.

- Answer**
- nonadaptive; adaptive
 - adaptive; nonadaptive
 - reflexive; operant
 - operant; reflexive

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 123 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question "That which works remains; that which doesn't work is eliminated." This statement reflects the principle of

- Answer**
- classical conditioning
 - natural selection.
 - operant conditioning.
 - both natural selection and classic conditioning.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 124 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Changes in a species is to ____ as changes in an individual is to ____.

- Answer**
- classical conditioning; operant conditioning.
 - operant conditioning; classical conditioning.
 - natural selection; operant conditioning
 - operant conditioning; natural selection

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 125 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question John is having difficulty learning a new swim stroke. Fortunately for him, his swim coach is a

- Answer**
- nativist.
 - humanist.
 - behaviorist.
 - structuralist.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 126 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question "Great athletes are made, not born." This statement most exemplifies the ____ approach to behavior.

- Answer**
- nativist
 - empiricist
 - humanist
 - existentialist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 127 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Behaviorists ____ the role of genetic factors in learning.

- Answer**
- have a growing appreciation for
 - reject
 - ignore
 - focus upon

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 128 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The science of physiology is to the practice of medicine as ____ is to ____.

- Answer**
- behavior analysis; applied behavior analysis
 - radical behaviorism; behavior analysis
 - behavior analysis; radical behaviorism
 - radical behaviorism; applied behavior analysis

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 129 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Aircraft engineering is to physics as

- Answer**
- radical behaviorism is to applied behavior analysis.
 - applied behavior analysis is to behavior analysis.
 - behavior analysis is to applied behavior analysis.
 - behavior analysis is to radical behaviorism.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 130 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Philosophy is to science as ____ is to ____.

- Answer**
- behavior analysis; radical behaviorism
 - radical behaviorism; applied behavior analysis
 - radical behaviorism; behavior analysis.
 - behavior analysis; applied behavior analysis

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 131 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question What is the relationship between 'radical behaviorism' and 'behavior analysis'?

- Answer**
- Radical behaviorism is the philosophical basis for behavior analysis.
 - Behavior analysis is the philosophical basis for radical behaviorism.
 - Radical behaviorists conduct scientific research, and behavior analysts are practicing clinicians.
 - Behavior analysis is a science, while radical behaviorism is the application of that science.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 132 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question All of the following are major schools of behaviorism EXCEPT

- Answer**
- ontological behaviorism.
 - neobehaviorism.
 - purposive behaviorism.
 - social learning theory.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 133 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question With respect to the use of punishment, Skinner believed that it

- Answer**
- often creates more problems than it solves.
 - is an effective means of childhood management.
 - has little or no effect on children.
 - has little or no effect on adults.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 134 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A strong trait of B. F. Skinner's that later became reflected in his brand of behaviorism was his

Answer objectivity.
 mysticism.
 mathematical ability.
 fear of emotions.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 135 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following personal characteristics most directly influenced Skinner's work as a psychologist?

Answer love of poetry
 extreme emotionality
 inventiveness
 athleticism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 136 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Skinner's book, *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, proposed that

Answer freedom and dignity are necessary characteristics of human existence.
 society must be engineered to control human behavior for the better.
 people must be taught to be free.
 society has been over-engineered to the point where people have lost their dignity.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 137 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Concerning his book, *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, Skinner was severely criticized for

Answer proposing that government should be abolished.
 rejecting the concept of free will.
 rejecting the concept of an engineered society.
 both b and c

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 138 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Skinner's daughter

Answer grew up in an experimental chamber.
 became mentally ill.
 both a and b
 neither a nor b

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 139 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question An invention of Skinner's that is likely to benefit greatly from the modern day availability of personal computers is

Answer programmed instruction.
 whole language learning.
 peer-based instruction.
 distance education.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 140 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

Question Steven once became terribly ill while visiting Chicago. As a result, whenever he visits Chicago, he thinks of the illness he suffered at that time. Among the four laws of association, this is best described as an example of the law of _____.

Answer contiguity

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 141 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

Question In considering the process of fantasizing, a psychologist who adheres to the approach known as _____ would be most concerned with understanding the adaptive value of fantasizing.

Answer functionalism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 142 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

Question When Tara saw the lush green lawn, it reminded her of just how dry the lawn had been the previous year. Among the four laws of association, this is best described as an example of the law of _____.

Answer contrast

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 143 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

Question After struggling unsuccessfully to eliminate his test anxiety, Andres finally accepts that there are some aspects of himself that he can control and some that he cannot control. This conclusion is similar to that of the French philosopher _____ and his theory of _____ dualism.

Answer Descartes; mind-body

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 144 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

Question In trying to understand her feelings for Juan, Pamela pays close attention to the sensations she feels each time she sees him. This is an example of the method of _____. This was a favorite method of research by psychologists who adhered to the approach known as _____.

Answer introspection; structuralism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 145 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Jason found a dollar while cleaning the apartment. As a result, he often cleans the apartment. This is an example of _____ conditioning.

Answer operant

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 146 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question "My cat never gets lost. It's like she has a blueprint in her mind of the exact layout of the entire town." This statement fits best with (name the behaviorist) _____'s brand of behaviorism known as _____.

Answer Tolman; cognitive behaviorism
Tolman; purposive behaviorism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 147 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Descartes believed that the behavior of _____ is entirely reflexive.

Answer animals

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 148 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The law of _____ holds that simpler explanations are usually preferable explanations.

Answer parsimony

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 149 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The assumption that environmental events, observable behavior, and internal events all influence each other is called _____.

Answer reciprocal determinism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 150 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Diane often gets lost when she drives around the city in which she lives. Tolman might say that she has a faulty _____.

Answer cognitive map

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 151 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Although Roberta just sits there throughout the lecture, she can afterwards repeat everything the professor said. This is an example of _____ learning, which illustrates the distinction between learning and _____.

Answer observational; performance
latent; performance

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 152 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Skinner's approach to the study of behavior is a (molar/molecular) _____ approach. In this sense, Skinner is quite similar to (Watson/Tolman/Hull) _____.

Answer molar; Tolman

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 153 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The behavioral science that grew out of the philosophy of radical behaviorism is called _____.

Answer behavior analysis
the experimental analysis of behavior

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 154 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The mental representation of one's spatial surroundings is called a(n) _____.

Answer cognitive map

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 155 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The results of Tolman and Honzik's (1930) experiment was regarded as a demonstration of _____ learning (or the distinction between performance and behavior).

Answer latent

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 156 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Posting a note on the door to remind you to return a library book is an example of what Skinner called _____.

Answer countercontrol

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 157 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Neal was recently bitten by a spider, and is now afraid of spiders. This is best seen as an example of _____ conditioning.

Answer classical

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 158 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Name and briefly describe the two fundamental forms of learning emphasized in this textbook. Give an example of each.

Answer Classical conditioning is the process by which certain inborn, involuntary behaviors come to be elicited in new situations. Operant conditioning involves the strengthening or weakening of a behavior as a result of its consequences. Plus examples.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 159 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe the nativist versus empiricist approaches to knowledge.

Answer The nativist (nature) perspective assumes that a person's characteristics are largely inborn, while the empiricist (nurture) perspective assumes that a person's characteristics are mostly learned.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 160 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Name and briefly describe the four laws of association. Give an example of each.

Answer *Law of Similarity:* Events that are similar to each other are readily associated.

Law of Contrast: Events that are opposite from each other are readily associated.

Law of Contiguity: Events that occur in close proximity to each other in time or space are readily associated.

Law of Frequency: The more frequently two items occur together, the more strongly they are associated.

Plus examples for each.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 161 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Outline Descartes' dualistic model of human behavior.

Answer Descartes' notion of mind-body dualism holds that some human behaviors are reflexes that are automatically elicited by external stimulation, while other behaviors are freely chosen and controlled by the mind.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 162 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How did the British empiricists view the acquisition of knowledge and the composition of the conscious mind?

Answer The British empiricists maintained that almost all knowledge is a function of experience. They also believed that the conscious mind is composed of a finite set of basic elements (specific colors, sounds, smells, etc.) that are combined through the principles of association into complex sensations and thought patterns.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 163 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe the structuralist approach to psychology. Name and define the basic method by which the structuralists gathered data.

Answer Structuralism assumes that it is possible to determine the structure of the mind by identifying the basic elements of which it is composed. Structuralists used the method of *introspection*, in which the subject in an experiment attempts to accurately describe his or her conscious thoughts, emotions, and sensory experiences.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 164 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe the functionalist approach to psychology. Where did functionalists stand on the issue of animal experimentation, and what was their reasoning behind this?

Answer Functionalists assumed that the mind evolved to help us adapt to the world around us, and that the focus of psychology should be the study of those adaptive processes. They believed, like Darwin, that humans evolved from other animals and that much of what we learn from other animals may be of direct relevance to humans.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 165 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe Darwin's principle of natural selection. What are the three main components of the principle of natural selection?

Answer The principle of natural selection states that individuals that are capable of adapting to environmental pressures are more likely to survive and reproduce than those that cannot adapt. The three components of natural selection are 1) variability of traits (e.g., some individuals are larger than others), 2) traits are heritable, or have a genetic basis, and 3) organisms must compete for limited resources.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 166 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Define the law of parsimony and Morgan's Canon.

Answer The law of parsimony holds that simpler explanations for a phenomenon are generally preferable to more complex explanations. Morgan's Canon holds that one should interpret an animal's behavior in terms of lower, more primitive processes (e.g., reflex or habit) than higher, more mentalistic processes (e.g., decision-making or imagination).

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 167 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe Watson's methodological behaviorism. How did Watson's position on the nature-nurture debate change over time?

Answer Methodological behaviorism asserts that, for methodological reasons, psychologists should study only those behaviors that can be directly observed. Over time, Watson also became something of an extremist regarding the nature-nurture issue. In his original 1913 article, he had emphasized the influence of both heredity and environment on behavior. Later, following extensive observations of human infants, he came to the conclusion that humans inherit only a few fundamental reflexes along with three basic emotions (love, rage, and fear). Everything else, he believed, is learned.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 168 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe Hull's neobehaviorism.

Answer Hull's neobehaviorism is a brand of behaviorism that utilizes intervening variables, in the form of hypothesized physiological processes, to help explain behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 169 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Describe Tolman's cognitive behaviorism.**Answer** Tolman's cognitive behaviorism (sometimes called "purposive behaviorism") utilizes intervening variables, usually in the form of hypothesized cognitive processes, to help explain behavior.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 170 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Describe Bandura's social learning theory and his concept of reciprocal determinism.**Answer** Social learning theory is a behavioral approach that strongly emphasizes the importance of observational learning and cognitive variables in explaining human behavior. According to the concept of reciprocal determinism, environmental events, observable behavior, and "person variables" (which include thoughts and feelings) are seen as having a reciprocal influence on each other.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 171 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Describe Skinner's radical behaviorism. How does his approach to determinism differ from that of Bandura's?**Answer** Radical behaviorism, emphasizes the influence of the environment on overt behavior, rejects the use of internal events to explain behavior, and views thoughts and feelings as behaviors which themselves need to be explained. Although Skinner might be seen as agreeing with some aspects of Bandura's notion of reciprocal determinism--in the sense that environmental events, internal events, and observable behavior are seen as capable of interacting with each other--he differs from Bandura in assuming that it is the environment that ultimately determines both external behavior and internal (private) behavior.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 172 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** In what way was Skinner more similar to Tolman than to Watson and Hull?**Answer** Like Tolman, Skinner's approach to behavior tends to be more molar than molecular. Whereas Watson and Hull explained all behavior in terms of long-chains of stimulus-response (S-R) connections that propelled the animal forward in a robotic, step-by-step fashion, Skinner emphasized the study of operant behaviors that are controlled by their consequences and have a more flexible, less predictable quality to them.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 173 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Why was Skinner cautious about placing too much emphasis on genetic factors in behavior?**Answer** Skinner believed that behavior was ultimately the result of the interaction of both genes and the environment. Nevertheless, he was cautious about emphasizing genetic factors insofar as assuming that a behavior pattern has been genetically determined often leads to a pessimistic attitude about the possibility of changing the behavior. Simply put, if one assumes that a maladaptive behavior pattern has been genetically determined, we tend to assume that it cannot be changed. By contrast, if one assumes that a maladaptive behavior pattern has been learned, we tend to assume that it can also be changed.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 174 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** What is the distinction between radical behaviorism, behavior analysis, and applied behavior analysis?**Answer** Radical behaviorism is the set of philosophical assumptions that underlie Skinner's approach to the science of behavior, behavior analysis (or the experimental analysis of behavior) is the basic science that grew out of radical behaviorism, and applied behavior analysis is a technology of behavior in which basic principles of behavior are applied to real world issues.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 175 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Compare and contrast Watson's version of behaviorism with Skinner's.**Answer** Watson's methodological behaviorism completely rejects the inclusion of internal events in the science of behavior and proposes that we should focus exclusively on observable behavior and the environment that surrounds it. Skinner believed that internal events can be included in a science of behavior, but only as a type of behavior that itself needs to be explained and not as explanations for behavior. Like Watson, Skinner emphasized the importance of the environment in determining behavior; unlike Watson, he was not as extreme an advocate of the nurture perspective. Nevertheless, he was wary of placing too much emphasis on genetic determinants of behavior, since this tends to lead to pessimistic assumptions about the possibility of changing maladaptive behaviors. Finally, Skinner's view of the learning process tends to be more molar and less machine-like than Watson's, who believed that all behavior could be explained in terms of stimulus-response connections.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 176 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Compare and contrast Tolman's cognitive behaviorism with Bandura's social learning theory.**Answer** Tolman and Bandura agree on the usefulness of including internal mental events in their theorizing. They differ in that these internal events are purely hypothetical from Tolman's perspective, but quite real from Bandura's perspective. For Tolman, these internal events are utilized as intervening variables that mediate between the environment and behavior; for Bandura, these internal events reciprocally interact with overt behavior and the environment to determine behavior. Tolman almost exclusively studied rats, while Bandura's approach is much more focused on human behavior. Both Tolman and Bandura utilized a molar perspective in their study of behavior and emphasized the distinction between learning and performance.[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 177 **Essay** **0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)**Question** Compare and contrast functionalism with structuralism.**Answer** Structuralism attempted to determine the structure of the mind by discovering the basic elements of which it is composed. Functionalism was concerned with investigating the adaptive significance of the mind, the assumption being that the mind evolved because it was in some way adaptive. Both structuralists and functionalists made use of the method of introspection, although functionalism was not averse to other methods of investigation, such as animal experimentation.[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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