

400:118g History & Systems of Psychology – (Gilpin). Sample Exam III.

Name: _____

[Answers at end].

Instructions. There are three parts to this exam.

Part I (Multiple choice, 3 points each): Write the letter corresponding to the one best available answer in the blank beside the item number. If more than one alternative is correct, there should be an answer indicating “all of the above”, and you would choose the letter corresponding to it; if none of the alternatives is correct, then there should be an answer indicating “none of the above”, and you would choose that phrase’s letter.

Part II (Fill in the blanks, 2 points each): From the list provided, select the one word, name, or phrase which best completes the sentence so as to make an accurate, grammatically correct statement. If two answers appear to be correct, choose the one which is more precise. Write the answer in the blank in the sentence. You may ignore capital letters and *you may use the same answer in more than one blank.*

Part III (Essay, 10 points): Choose *one* of the two questions and answer it, confining your answer to the page containing the questions. Be sure it is clear which question you have selected. You should be brief, but note any pertinent key points and use relevant terms appropriately. Though I urge you to write complete sentences, it is possible that a list, table, or outline may be acceptable provided it is clear.

Scores:

Part I (60 Possible)

Part II (30 Possible)

Part III (10 Possible)

Total (100 Possible)

Part I. Multiple Choice.

- _____ 1. Which of the following concepts follows most directly from Thorndike's "Law of Exercise"?
- A. Homeostasis
 - B. Hormic functions
 - C. Functional autonomy
 - D. Positivism
- _____ 2. Experimentally induced neurosis was a topic first studied by what well known figure in the history of psychology?
- A. Lightner Witmer
 - B. Henry Goddard
 - C. Ivan Pavlov
 - D. Hugo Munsterberg
- _____ 3. Russian physiologist/psychologist Ivan Pavlov was himself heavily influenced by the writings of what historical figure, regarding what phenomenon?
- A. William Stern, intelligence measurement.
 - B. Edward Seguin, "physiological method" of training mentally retarded children.
 - C. Ivan Sechenov, reflexes
 - D. All of the above.
- _____ 4. From the viewpoint of Alfred Binet himself, what was the main thing accomplished by development of the original intelligence scales he and his colleagues constructed?
- A. At last there was an objective measurement of genetically determined level of cognitive ability.
 - B. It was possible to dismiss a popular theory (the "early ripe, early rot" hypothesis) that very bright children led unhappy and often unsuccessful later lives.
 - C. It was possible to select job candidates whose abilities best suited the intellectual demands of jobs in the military and in business.
 - D. None of the above.
- _____ 5. Which of the following phenomena related to classical conditioning was *not* something that Pavlov directly investigated or discovered?
- A. Stimulus generalization (e.g., salivation to tones never paired directly with food).
 - B. Conditioning of motor responses (e.g., knee jerk).
 - C. Discrimination training (learning to salivate to a high pitch but not to a lower one).
 - D. Extinction [decrease in conditioning as a conditioned (conditional) stimulus was presented repeatedly with no additional conditioning trials].
- _____ 6. What was the first group intelligence test?
- A. The "Army Alpha" test.
 - B. The "Stanford-Binet" test.
 - C. Goddard's translation of Binet's scales into English.
 - D. IRS Form 1040 Schedule A [Note: Not the correct answer]
- _____ 7. What was the most notable achievement of French physician Jean Itard?
- A. He devised the "form board" used in diagnosing mental retardation.
 - B. He attempted to teach Victor, the "Wild Boy of Aveyron", to use language.
 - C. He developed a series of "orthopedic exercises" to improve mental functioning.
 - D. He was the first to suggest that reflexes could be conditioned to previously neutral stimuli.

- _____ 8. Moe Howard was probably paid better for applying the label "moron" to people than was the originator of that term, but who was the person who actually invented that term?
- Charles Spearman.
 - James McKeen Cattell.
 - Alfred Binet.
 - None of the above.
- _____ 9. Which of the following figures is best known for having collaborated with Alfred Binet, rather than for work he did independently of that?
- James McKeen Cattell
 - Jean Piaget
 - Theodore Simon
 - Lewis Terman
- _____ 10. Which of the following figures important in the history of psychological testing would have been most reluctant to report intelligence test scores using any form of I.Q.?
- Alfred Binet.
 - Lewis Terman.
 - William Stern.
 - Henry Goddard.
- _____ 11. The "ratio I.Q." which was computed as $I.Q. = \left(\frac{M.A.}{C.A.} \right) \times 100$, was first used to express intelligence test scores in what test?
- Francis Galton's work measuring sensorimotor performance.
 - The "Stanford-Binet" test.
 - Spearman's analysis of dimensions underlying intelligence.
 - Goddard's translation of Binet's test into English.
- _____ 12. "Morgan's Canon" supported which of the following conclusions?
- Ants show the same complex feelings which characterize human emotions.
 - Scientific research can eventually find solutions to all fundamental human problems.
 - University level education is physically dangerous to young women.
 - None of the above.
- _____ 13. The same author wrote three of the following four books; which one was the exception?
- Principles of Psychology*
 - Portrait of a Lady*
 - Varieties of Religious Experience*
 - Pragmatism*
- _____ 14. A Functionalist psychologist would have agreed with which of the following statements?
- Psychology should confine itself to well-controlled laboratory research if it is ever to reach valid conclusions.
 - Psychologists should avoid casual speculations about conscious thought--only careful examination of perceptual experience will produce understanding of human problems.
 - Psychologists should look at a variety of populations of people, including the mentally ill, infants, and those who are affected by mental retardation.
 - All of the above.

- _____ 15. Functionalism in psychology arose in part because of which of the following factors?
- A. General acceptance of Darwin's Theory of Evolution among scientists.
 - B. Growing feelings that Introspectionism failed to address "real world" problems.
 - C. Failure of Introspectionist researchers to reproduce results reported from previous investigations.
 - D. All of the above.
- _____ 16. Francis Galton was a versatile scholar and inventor, but he didn't have anything to do with which of the following phenomena?
- A. He founded what may have been the first American psychology laboratory.
 - B. He devised statistical procedures which could be used to describe the similarity (e.g., in intelligence) between parents and their children.
 - C. He published a book about fingerprints, and wrote extensively about the origins of human intelligence.
 - D. He was one of the pioneers in using photographic apparatus to study family resemblance.
- _____ 17. Which of the following psychologists would you imagine to have been *least* interested in exploring implications of Darwin's Theory of Evolution for psychology?
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - B. Francis Galton.
 - C. William James.
 - D. Harvey Carr.
- _____ 18. John Dewey published a famous article that appeared in the important journal, *Psychological Review*, in 1896. What was the main thing that article discussed?
- A. Apperception.
 - B. Stream of consciousness.
 - C. The reflex arc.
 - D. The phenomenon known as "regression to the mean".
- _____ 19. There is some debate about who founded the first American psychology research laboratory, but the first psychology teaching lab facility was founded where, by whom?
- A. Johns Hopkins; G. Stanley Hall.
 - B. Harvard; William James.
 - C. Cornell; E. B. Titchener.
 - D. None of the above.
- _____ 20. What did William James mean by the "Psychologists' Fallacy"?
- A. You are confusing objective, external stimuli with the mental structures or processes they produce.
 - B. You shouldn't credit animals with sophisticated cognitive skills if their actions can be explained by simple associative learning.
 - C. Although careful laboratory analysis of perception may identify structural elements they may not exist in more natural perception.
 - D. None of the above.

Part II. Fill in the blanks.**List of possible answers:**

Advertising	Form board	Puzzle box
Alpha	Genetic	Ratio
Battery	Gifted	Salivation
Beta	Goddard	Simon
Binet	Hall	Skinner box
Cattell	Harvard	Spearman
Chronological	Intelligence	Stanford
Clinics	Itard	Terman
Deviation	Kallikak	Twitmeyer
Efficiency	Mental age	Vineland
Eugenics	Moron	Wechsler
Factor	Munsterberg	Witmer
Forensic	Pavlov	Yerkes

1, 2. The somewhat obscure American psychologist _____ is now thought to have described classical conditioning before the first report written by the Russian psychologist _____.

3,4. _____ was recognized for his work with mentally retarded children at the prestigious _____ Institute in New Jersey.

5. The “Early ripe, early rot” hypothesis asserted that _____ children typically turned into unsuccessful, unhappy adults.

6, 7. A famous (although flawed) study of genetic inheritance of mental retardation in the descendents of a Revolutionary War soldier named Martin _____ helped bolster the _____ arguments raised by Henry Goddard.

8, 9. Psychologist Hugo Munsterberg, who replaced James as Head of a prominent psychology department, authored important books in abnormal psychology, industrial _____, and _____ psychology.

10 _____ was the first person to advocate psychological clinics, thus becoming a pioneer in American clinical psychology.

11. With chapters in the U.S. and Britain, the _____ Society advocated legislation discouraging reproduction by mentally retarded persons.

12, 13. The most important American translation of Binet’s _____ test was done by _____ at Stanford University.

14. Thorndike described what Skinner later called "operant conditioning", using animals in the apparatus called a(n) _____.

15. Best known as the key figure in founding developmental psychology, _____ also was the most important figure in organizing the American Psychological Association.

III. Short Essay.

1. Compare how Henry Goddard and Robert Yerkes approached intelligence testing for non-English speakers.
or
2. Should Ivan Pavlov be considered a physiologist or a psychologist? Defend your position.

Answers:

Part I.

1:C; 2:C; 3:C; 4:D (predict school performance); 5:B; 6:A; 7:B; 8:D (Goddard); 9:C; 10:A; 11:B; 12:D (don't attribute high order thought to animals if low order thought explains behavior equally well); 13:B; 14:C; 15:D; 16:A; 17:A; 18:C; 19:B; 20:C.

Part II.

1:Twitmeyer; 2:Pavlov; 3:Goddard; 4:Vineland; 5:gifted; 6:Kallikak; 7:Eugenics; 8:Efficiency; 9:Forensics; 10:Witmer; 11:Eugenics; 12:Intelligence; 13:Terman; 14:Puzzle box; 15:Hall.