

## History &amp; Systems of Psychology -- Spring 2008 (Gilpin). Exam III.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions.** There are three parts to this exam. [Answers to I & II at end]

*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 may use the same answer in more than one sentence.

*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.

(Instructor use only)

Scores:

Part I \_\_\_\_\_ (60 Possible)

Part II \_\_\_\_\_ (30 Possible)

Part III \_\_\_\_\_ (10 Possible)

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_ (**100 Possible**)

## Part I. Multiple Choice.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What was a central theme running through Functionalist psychology?
- A. Introspection is totally useless to psychologists.
  - B. Mental activity produces decisions to behavior in ways that are well adapted to the environment.
  - C. Psychologists should avoid speculating on the contents of the "mind", instead concentrating only on externally observable behavior.
  - D. Psychologists should avoid trying to study phenomena outside of the laboratory, where careful scientific control can be maintained.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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. In what country did applied psychology (that is, psychology being taken outside of laboratories in academic institutions) flourish most clearly, in the years surrounding the start of the Twentieth Century?
- A. France.
  - B. Germany.
  - C. Russia.
  - D. The U.S.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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. Psychological clinics are generally considered to have been introduced in large part by the efforts of one individual, who also founded a journal relevant to clinical psychology. Who was that?
- A. Lightner Witmer.
  - B. Walter Dill Scott.
  - C. Hugo Munsterberg.
  - D. Alfred Binet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following figures is best known for having collaborated with Alfred Binet, rather than for work he did independently of that?
- A. James McKeen Cattell
  - B. Jean Piaget

- C. Theodore Simon
- D. Lewis Terman

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hugo Munsterberg made important pioneering contributions in what topic important to applied psychology?
- A. Forensic psychology.
  - B. Industrial/organizational psychology.
  - C. Clinical psychology.
  - D. All of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Edward B. Twitmeyer is now rarely mentioned except for one accomplishment--what was that?
- A. He was actually the first person to describe what came to be called "classical conditioning".
  - B. He originally thought of the notion of expressing intelligence test scores in terms of "mental age".
  - C. He was fired from Harvard University for having served as a German spy prior to World War I.
  - D. He threw up on E. B. Titchener's gown at the first American Psychological Association convention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following accomplishments is credited to James McKeen Cattell?
- A. He was the original inventor of the statistical procedure called "factor analysis".
  - B. He was the key figure in founding the American Psychological Association.
  - C. He was the first person to use the term "mental test".
  - D. He was the first major psychologist to work for a Madison Avenue advertising agency.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following statements is not accurate regarding G. Stanley Hall?
- A. He served as President of Clark College (University).
  - B. He was a student of E. B. Titchener.
  - C. He founded several important journals, one of which became the Journal of Genetic Psychology.
  - D. He worked closely with Francis Cecil Sumner, the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. in Psychology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the figures we discussed was central in bringing Sigmund Freud to the United States for a series of lectures?
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. G. Stanley Hall.
  - C. E. B. Titchener.
  - D. None of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following historical figures in psychology wasn't one of the "Chicago School"?
- A. William James.
  - B. Harvey Carr.
  - C. James Angell.
  - D. John Dewey.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. W. S. Small (at Clark University) introduced what important thing to psychologists?
- A. Classical conditioning.
  - B. Mazes used to study learning.
  - C. The device which later became known as the "Skinner Box".
  - D. None of the above.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following assertions would not have been acceptable to most Functionalist psychologists?
- A. Research conducted on animals like rats or chimpanzees can help us understand learning in humans.
  - B. Human consciousness is important because it allows us to make wise choices that enhance chances of survival.
  - C. Useful research must be done in laboratory settings where otherwise uncontrolled variables can be dealt with scientifically.
  - D. Introspection is a useful process, but by itself it is not going to be sufficient to study human consciousness in all its facets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following individuals was not a strong advocate of using reflexes as a model for complex patterns of behavior in animals and people?
- A. Ivan Pavlov.
  - B. Ivan Sechenov.
  - C. Vladimir Bekhterev.
  - D. James McKeen Cattell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. John Dewey wrote a famous article that was published (in 1896) in the Psychological Review; intended as a defense of Functionalism, it was actually often cited by later Behaviorists. What was the topic of that article?
- A. The Variability Hypothesis.
  - B. The Law of Effect.
  - C. The concept of "stream of consciousness".
  - D. None of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. William James made a number of contributions to the history of psychology, but of the following things, one of them was not particularly associated with James; which was the thing he didn't emphasize?
- A. The concept of "stream of consciousness".
  - B. Mental testing.
  - C. The theory that emotional feelings follow--rather than precede--actions.
  - D. Habituation (in the sense that repeated patterns of behavior become "automatic" habits).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19 Most psychologists we've discussed didn't use very complicated methods of statistical analysis, but all except one of the following were noted for introducing statistical techniques or applications. Who was the exception?
- A. William James.
  - B. Francis Galton
  - C. James McKeen Cattell.
  - D. Edward Thorndike
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20 According to Gilpin, Edward L. Thorndike's most important book dealt with which of the following topics?
- A. Best teaching practices in teaching introductory psychology at the college level.
  - B. Theories of classical conditioning, a basic kind of learning he studied in animals as well as humans.
  - C. Norms representing the relative frequency with which common words appeared in printed material.
  - D. The role of psychologists in forensic (courtroom) trials and depositions.

Part II. Fill in the blanks. *List of Possible Answers:*

Advertising	Genetic	Puzzle box
Alpha	Gifted	Ratio
Battery	Goddard	Rats
Bekhterev	Hall	Reflex arc
Beta	Harvard	Romanes
Binet	Intelligence	Salivation
Cats	Itard	Scott
Cattell	James	Sechenov
Chronological	Kallikak	Seguin
Classical conditioning	Law of effect	Simon
Clinics	Mental	Spearman
Comparative	Monkeys	Stanford
Deviation	Morgan	Terman
Dewey	Moron	Thorndike
Efficiency	Munsterberg	Twitmeyer
Ellis	Ontogeny	Victor
Epidemiology	Operant conditioning	Vineland
Eugenics	Pavlov	Washburn
Factor	Pearson	Watson
Forensic	Psychic reflexes	Witmer
Form board	Psychologists' fallacy	Yerkes

- 1, 2. \_\_\_\_\_'s research with animals involved measuring the latency of an animal's escape from a device known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. G. Stanley Hall's famous theory of development asserted that "\_\_\_\_\_ recapitulates phylogeny".
4. The "\_\_\_\_\_-Lange Theory" asserts that emotional states follow motoric movements--rather than causing them to occur subsequently.
- 5, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ was fond of citing what he called the "\_\_\_\_\_"--the assumption that elements of perception which could be described during introspection would have occurred naturally without anyone looking for them.
7. Psychological \_\_\_\_\_ arose in many large American cities around the turn of the Twentieth Century.
- 8, 9. The somewhat obscure American psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ is now thought to have described classical conditioning before the first report written by the Russian psychologist \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10, 11 \_\_\_\_\_ was recognized for his work with mentally retarded children at the prestigious \_\_\_\_\_ Institute in New Jersey.
12. The "Early ripe, early rot" hypothesis asserted that \_\_\_\_\_ children typically turned into unsuccessful, unhappy adults.

13. A famous (although flawed) study of genetic inheritance of mental retardation in the descendents of a Revolutionary War soldier named Martin Kallikak helped bolster the \_\_\_\_\_ arguments raised by Henry Goddard.

14, 15. \_\_\_\_\_'s Canon, which argues that \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists should not attribute complex thoughts or feelings to animals when their behavior could be equally well explained by simple reflexes or associations, is a special case of "Occam's Razor".

Part III. Short Essay.

1. Do you think it is fair to say that Functionalist psychology rejected Introspectionism? Take a position, and support it.

OR

2. Do you think Alfred Binet would have been generally pleased by developments of intelligence testing in the United States during the first several decades of the 20th Century? Support your position.

## Part III Essay Scoring Summary [instructor use only]

Scoring of essays will be based on ratings of 0, 1, or 2 points on each of the following aspects:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Clear answer to the question (you stated a specific position)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Appropriate use of terms (defined precisely, accurately, and relevant)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reference to course content (generally noting relevant concepts or principles)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Consistency (your arguments support your position and don't contradict themselves)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Clarity (answer is well organized, grammar is conventional, spelling is accurate)

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ points of 10 possible

**Answers:**

Part I: 1:B; 2:C; 3:A; 4:D (predict school performance); 5:A; 6:B; 7:C; 8:D; 9:A; 10:C; 11:B; 12:B; 13:A; 14:B; 15:C; 16:D; 17:D (reflex arc); 18:B; 19:A; 20:C.

Part II: 1:Thorndike; 2:Puzzle box; 3:Ontogeny; 4:James; 5:James; 6:Psychologists' fallacy; 7:Clinics; 8:Twitmeyer; 9:Pavlov; 10:Goddard; 11:Vineland; 12:Gifted; 13:Eugenics; 14:Morgan's; 15:Comparative.