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Question: 1

Though he was schooled in physiology, psychology lab, in Leipzig, Germany. _was the first person to develop a

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. William James
- C. Ivan Pavlov
- D. Edward Titchener
- E. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: E

Explanation:

Wilhelm Wundt was a pioneer in creating the first psychology laboratory, in Leipzig, Germany. As a structuralist, Wundt wanted to study from a scientific perspective how individuals sense and perceive their surroundings. This started a controversy over what the scope of psychology should be and how the study of psychology should look.

Question: 2

This pioneer was known as the first to develop a psychology laboratory in the United States. His name was:

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. William James
- C. Ivan Pavlov
- D. Edward Titchener
- E. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: D

Explanation:

Edward Titchener was a pioneer known for developing the first psychology laboratory in the United States. Titchener and Wundt were both structuralists who studied the basic elements of mental processes. Both of these pioneers stressed the importance of consistency in research. They were concerned with the significance of research that could be replicated and measured accurately.

Question: 3

These early scientists were concerned about the study of mental processes. They relied on a technique known as introspection to examine mental experiences. These individuals were called:

- A. Functionalists
- B. Psychodynamic theorists
- C. Structuralists
- D. All of the above
- E. Cognitivists

Answer: C

Explanation:

Structuralists were concerned with the examination of mental processes. They relied on a technique known as introspection to study the basic elements of mental experiences. Introspection consists of being able to consciously address one's thoughts and emotions. Because of its subjectivity, it does not lend itself to children or animals, because they would not be able to reflect introspectively. For this reason, this method of studying mental experiences quickly fell by the wayside.

Question: 4

Psychologists today utilize all of the following approaches to understand human behavior except:

- A. Behavioral
- B. Cerebral
- C. Psychodynamic
- D. Humanistic
- E. Cognitive

Answer: B

Explanation:

The behavioral, psychodynamic, and humanistic, as well as the cognitive and biological, approaches to human behavior are all part of psychology today, probably because of its philosophical roots. Generally, psychologists deal with the structure and functions of human behavior. Cerebral psychology is not a school of thought.

Question: 5

Sigmund Freud is associated with which of the following approaches?

- A. Behaviorist
- B. Humanistic
- C. Psychodynamic
- D. Evolutionary
- E. Cerebral

Answer: C

Explanation:

The psychodynamic approach deals with the idea that a person's behavior, thoughts, and emotions come from society's restrictions on the manifestation of a person's innate drives. Freud believed that sexual and aggressive drives are the most significant in human beings. Since society limits both drives, Freud believed that people struggle with meeting their personal needs versus displeasing others. According to Freud, a person's personality is reliant on how these issues are solved during the first two years or so of childhood.

Question: 6

"Self-actualization" is a term associated with the human behavior. approach to understanding

- A. Behaviorist
- B. Humanistic
- C. Psychodynamic
- D. Cognitive
- E. Biological

Answer: B

Explanation:

The humanistic approach to understanding human behavior is driven by the idea that a person has a need to reach self-actualization, which includes the proclivity to seek after the highest possible growth and development that is attainable. In this approach, each individual has his or her own distinctive needs, desires, talents, skills, etc. According to the humanistic approach, a person who is well adjusted must be free to express his or her own uniqueness.

Question: 7

When participants in an experimental group act differently because they know they are getting a special treatment, this is known as:

- A. A blind study
- B. A double-blind study
- C. The placebo effect
- D. Case study
- E. Cause-effect analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

The placebo effect is seen when participants in an experimental group act differently because they know they are getting a special treatment. To get an accurate measure of how much a group is affected by the

placebo effect, control group participants are told that they are being given a special treatment when in fact they are not. It is considered a blind study when participants do not know whether they are receiving the special treatment. Likewise, in a double-blind study, neither researchers nor participants know who is getting the special treatment.

Question: 8

Which of these types of study would lend itself to studying only one person?

- A. Case study
- B. Correlational
- C. Descriptive
- D. Experimental
- E. Survey

Answer: A

Explanation:

A case study lends itself to studying only one person or entity, such as a school, at a time. The case study is an in-depth research effort that focuses on the person or organization, finding out as much information about the subject as possible from different sources. Freud utilized this type of research to build his theory of psychoanalysis. He did a sequence of case studies.

Question: 9

_____ is the study of how the different parts of the body interact with one another and how this communication affects behavior.

- A. Behavioral neuroscience
- B. Behaviorism
- C. Humanism
- D. Functionalism
- E. Freudianism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Behavioral neuroscience is the study of how the different parts of the body interact with one another and how this communication affects behavior. It deals mostly with the nervous system, which consists of brain structures, neurotransmitters, and neurons that are organized in a way that creates a pathway for information to move freely from one part of the body to another.

Question: 10

A type of neuron that interacts or communicates with other neurons is referred to as:

- A. Afferent
- B. Association
- C. Efferent
- D. Motor
- E. Sensory

Answer: B

Explanation:

Association neurons, also called interneurons, interact or communicate with other neurons or nerve cells. Data are transferred to the spinal cord and brain from body tissues and sense organs. This is done by sensory organs or afferent neurons. Motor or efferent neurons transmit information from the spinal cord and brain back to the body tissues and sense organs.



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