

15. HT.1 · Theorists, schools and their claims

Starter Quiz ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Who described coping as moving toward, against or away from people?
 - ☐ Jung
 - ☐ Horney
 - ☐ Adler
 - ☐ Erikson
2. Chomsky's 1959 review was a landmark critique of Skinner's account of language.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
3. Titchener's school, which analysed experience into elements, is called _____.

4. Which question most directly fits functionalism?
 - ☐ How does attention help an organism adapt its behaviour?
 - ☐ Which unconscious conflict must explain every action?
 - ☐ What are the component sensations in this experience?
5. A melody remains recognisable after transposition to another key. Which interpretation fits a Gestalt emphasis?
 - ☐ The relations within an organised pattern can persist despite changed individual pitches.
 - ☐ Every individual pitch must have stayed the same.
 - ☐ Perception requires no sensory input.
6. Correctly identifying a claim as psychoanalytic proves that its proposed mechanism has been experimentally established.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
7. Which statement best describes the cognitive turn?
 - ☐ One review in 1959 instantly replaced every other programme.
 - ☐ Several contributions to memory, language and mental-process research developed over time.
 - ☐ All later psychologists shared one identical theory.

1. Horney

Karen Horney, a neo-Freudian, described three neurotic coping strategies: moving toward people (compliance), against them (aggression) and away from them (detachment).

2. True

Chomsky criticised Skinner's account of language in 1959. This was one landmark in a wider cognitive debate, not a single event that created all cognitive research.

3. structuralism

Introspective element analysis.

4. How does attention help an organism adapt its behaviour?

Functionalism asks about the uses or adaptive functions of mental processes.

5. The relations within an organised pattern can persist despite changed individual pitches.

The relation among parts can preserve a recognisable whole; Gestalt does not mean that the parts are irrelevant.

6. False

A historical association identifies a tradition. Evidence for a particular mechanism must be evaluated separately.

7. Several contributions to memory, language and mental-process research developed over time.

Miller, Chomsky and Neisser are landmarks in a broader development, not one compulsory sequence that eliminated all other approaches.