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.

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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.