

## PSYC 102 Quiz 1 Study Guide GCU Behaviorism Vs Psychoanalysis Answer Key PDF

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**Who is considered the founder of psychoanalysis?**

- A. B.F. Skinner
- C. Sigmund Freud ✓**
- D. Carl Rogers
- C. John Watson

**Which of the following are key principles of behaviorism?**

- A. Observable behaviors ✓**
- C. ConditionING ✓**
- D. Dream analysis
- C. Unconscious processes

**Explain how behaviorism and psychoanalysis differ in their approach to understanding human behavior. Provide examples to support your explanation.**

**Behaviorism and psychoanalysis differ significantly in their approaches to understanding human behavior. Behaviorism, founded by figures like B.F. Skinner, emphasizes observable behaviors and the role of environmental stimuli in shaping actions, often using reinforcement and punishment as key concepts. For instance, a behaviorist might analyze how a child learns to speak through positive reinforcement from parents. In contrast, psychoanalysis, developed by Sigmund Freud, delves into the unconscious mind, exploring how repressed thoughts and childhood experiences influence behavior. An example of this would be a psychoanalyst examining a patient's dreams to uncover hidden fears or desires that affect their current relationships.**

**What is the primary focus of behaviorism?**

- A. Internal conflicts
- C. Observable behaviors ✓**
- D. Dream interpretation

C. Childhood experiences

**Which techniques are commonly used in psychoanalysis?**

- A. Free association ✓**
- C. Dream analysis ✓**
- D. Positive reinforcement
- C. Operant conditioning

**Discuss the impact of environmental factors on behavior according to behaviorism. How does this perspective explain behavior modification?**

**Behaviorism asserts that behavior is primarily shaped by environmental factors through mechanisms like classical and operant conditioning. Behavior modification, therefore, involves altering behaviors by manipulating environmental stimuli, using reinforcement to encourage desired behaviors and punishment to discourage undesired ones.**

**Which key figure is associated with the development of operant conditioning?**

- A. Sigmund Freud
- C. John Watson
- D. Carl Jung
- C. B.F. Skinner ✓**

**Which of the following are criticisms of psychoanalysis?**

- A. Lack of scientific rigor ✓**
- C. Neglect of mental processes
- D. Focus on observable behaviors
- C. Overemphasis on sexuality ✓**

**Discuss the role of childhood experiences in psychoanalysis. How do these experiences influence adult behavior according to Freud?**

**According to Freud, childhood experiences significantly influence adult behavior by creating unconscious conflicts and repressed memories that can lead to neuroses and other psychological**

**problems. He emphasized that early relationships, particularly with parents, shape the psyche and can result in patterns of behavior and emotional responses in adulthood.**

**What is a primary criticism of behaviorism?**

- A. Overemphasis on sexuality
- C. Neglect of emotions ✓**
- D. Focus on the unconscious mind
- C. Lack of scientific methods

**Which of the following are applications of behaviorism?**

- A. Behavioral therapies ✓**
- C. Education ✓**
- D. Psychotherapy
- C. Dream interpretation

**Evaluate the influence of behaviorism on modern psychological practices. How has it shaped contemporary therapeutic approaches?**

**Behaviorism has shaped contemporary therapeutic approaches by prioritizing observable behaviors and the impact of the environment, leading to effective methods like Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CB T) that address behavior modification and cognitive restructuring.**

**Which method is primarily used in behaviorism to study behavior?**

- A. Free association
- C. Dream analysis
- D. Hypnosis
- C. Scientific experiments ✓**

**Which concepts are central to psychoanalysis?**

- A. Id, ego, and superego ✓**
- C. Unconscious processes ✓**
- D. Environmental factors
- C. Reinforcement and punishment

**Critically assess the scientific validity of psychoanalysis. What are the main arguments for and against its scientific basis?**

**The scientific validity of psychoanalysis is debated; critics argue it lacks empirical evidence and is unfalsifiable, while supporters claim it offers valuable insights into the unconscious mind and human behavior.**

**What is the main goal of psychoanalysis?**

- A. Control of behavior
- C. Exploration of the unconscious ✓**
- D. Reinforcement of behaviors
- C. Behavior modification

**Which figures are associated with the development of behaviorism?**

- A. Sigmund Freud
- C. John Watson ✓**
- D. Carl Jung
- C. B.F. Skinner ✓**

**Describe how behaviorism and psychoanalysis have influenced the development of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CB T). What elements from each are integrated into CBT?**

**CB T combines behaviorism's focus on observable behaviors and reinforcement with psychoanalysis's emphasis on understanding thoughts and emotions, allowing for a comprehensive approach to modifying behavior and cognitive patterns.**

**Which approach emphasizes the predictability and control of behavior through reinforcement?**

- A. Psychoanalysis
- C. Behaviorism ✓**
- D. Cognitive psychology
- C. Humanism

**Which of the following are techniques used in behaviorism?**

- A. Classical conditioning ✓**

**C. Operant conditioning ✓**

- D. Dream analysis
- C. Free association

**Discuss the legacy of Sigmund Freud in modern psychology. How have his theories been adapted or challenged over time?**

**Freud's theories have been both adapted and challenged over time, leading to the development of new psychological approaches such as humanism and cognitive-behavioral therapy, while still influencing areas like psychoanalysis and the understanding of personality.**

**Which therapeutic approach is most influenced by behaviorism?**

- A. Psychoanalysis
- C. Cognitive-behavioral therapy ✓**
- D. Existential therapy
- C. Humanist therapy

**Which of the following are elements of the psychoanalytic theory?**

- A. Id, ego, and superego ✓**
- C. Dream analysis ✓**
- D. Conditioning
- C. Positive reinforcement

**Analyze the role of reinforcement and punishment in behaviorism. How do these concepts explain changes in behavior?**

**Reinforcement strengthens behavior by providing a reward or positive outcome, while punishment weakens behavior by introducing an adverse consequence. Together, they shape behavior through a process of conditioning.**

**Which of the following is a focus of psychoanalysis?**

- A. Observable behaviors
- C. Unconscious conflicts ✓**
- D. Scientific experiments

C. Environmental factors

**Which of the following are criticisms of behaviorism?**

**A. Neglect of emotions ✓**

C. Overemphasis on sexuality

**D. Focus on observable behaviors ✓**

C. Lack of scientific rigor

**Reflect on the differences in methodology between behaviorism and psychoanalysis. How do these differences affect the types of questions each approach seeks to answer?**

**Behaviorism emphasizes observable behavior and external factors, leading to questions about how behavior can be shaped or modified. In contrast, psychoanalysis explores the unconscious mind, focusing on internal conflicts and motivations, which results in questions about emotional development and psychological issues.**