

19th Century Origins of Psychology

Psychology · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. In 1879, which German professor established the first formal laboratory for psychological research at the University of Leipzig?

- A) William James
- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) G. Stanley Hall

2. Which 19th-century physiologist is famous for measuring the speed of the neural impulse in a frog's motor nerve?

- A) Hermann von Helmholtz
- B) Gustav Fechner
- C) Ernst Weber
- D) Francis Galton

3. Ernst Weber and Gustav Fechner developed a mathematical law that describes the relationship between physical stimuli and perceived intensity. What is this field called?

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Structuralism
- C) Psychophysics
- D) Functionalism

4. Who wrote 'The Principles of Psychology' (1890), a foundational text that championed the functionalist perspective?

- A) John B. Watson
- B) William James
- C) Edward Titchener
- D) Ivan Pavlov

5. In 1892, who founded the American Psychological Association (APA) and served as its first president?

- A) G. Stanley Hall
- B) William James
- C) James McKeen Cattell
- D) Hugo Münsterberg

6. Which researcher famously studied the 'forgetting curve' using nonsense syllables in the late 1880s?

- A) George Miller
- B) Hermann Ebbinghaus
- C) Alfred Binet
- D) Francis Galton

7. Francis Galton is credited with coining which controversial 19th-century term related to selective human breeding?

- A) Psychometrics
- B) Eugenics
- C) Behavioral genetics
- D) Cognition

8. Which 19th-century French physician identified the specific area of the brain responsible for speech production?

- A) Paul Broca
- B) Carl Wernicke
- C) Phineas Gage
- D) Jean-Martin Charcot

9. In 1896, Lightner Witmer opened the first psychological clinic in the United States. What did he call this new field?

- A) Clinical Psychology
- B) School Psychology
- C) Counseling Psychology
- D) Developmental Psychology

10. William James proposed that consciousness is a continuous flow. What specific term did he use to describe this concept?

- A) Stream of consciousness
- B) Associative chain
- C) Mental architecture
- D) Perceptual set

11. Which German philosopher and psychologist published the first experimental psychology journal, 'Philosophische Studien', in 1881?

- A) Wilhelm Wundt
- B) Franz Brentano
- C) Oswald Külpe
- D) Hugo Münsterberg

12. In 1883, G. Stanley Hall established the first psychology laboratory in the United States at which university?

- A) Harvard University
- B) Johns Hopkins University
- C) Yale University
- D) University of Pennsylvania

13. Who introduced the concept of the 'just noticeable difference' (JND) in sensory perception?

- A) Ernst Weber
- B) Gustav Fechner
- C) Hermann von Helmholtz
- D) Wilhelm Wundt

14. The study of phrenology, which gained popularity in the 19th century, falsely claimed that personality could be determined by what?

- A) The shape of the skull
- B) Handwriting analysis
- C) Eye color
- D) Birth order

15. Sigmund Freud's early work in the 1890s focused on the treatment of 'hysteria' using which method?

- A) Psychoanalysis
- B) Hypnosis
- C) Cognitive therapy
- D) Behavior modification

16. Who was the first woman to be granted a PhD in psychology in 1894, having studied under Edward Titchener?

- A) Mary Whiton Calkins
- B) Margaret Floy Washburn
- C) Christine Ladd-Franklin
- D) Anna Freud

17. Edward Titchener, a student of Wundt, developed a school of thought that sought to analyze the basic elements of consciousness. What was it called?

- A) Structuralism
- B) Functionalism
- C) Gestalt
- D) Associationism

18. Which 19th-century scientist developed the statistical concept of 'correlation' to study hereditary traits?

- A) Francis Galton
- B) Charles Spearman
- C) Karl Pearson
- D) Alfred Binet

19. In the 1890s, who famously began his work on classical conditioning using dogs to study digestive secretions?

- A) B.F. Skinner
- B) Ivan Pavlov
- C) John B. Watson
- D) Edward Thorndike

20. Which early 19th-century theory, later discredited, suggested that different mental faculties were located in specific brain organs?

- A) Localization of function
- B) Dualism
- C) Empiricism
- D) Nativism