

TEST BANK

Chapter 1 Historical Studies: Some Issues

1. As a self-conscious formal discipline, psychology is
 - a. about 300 years old.
 - * b. little more than 100 years old.
 - c. only 50 years old.
 - d. almost 500 years old.[p. 2]

2. Each of the following is a reason to study history EXCEPT
 - * a. History encourages a narrow perspective.
 - b. History teaches a healthy skepticism.
 - c. History teaches humility.
 - d. History is a key to understanding the future.[pp. 2-4]

3. In a *broad and philosophical* sense, the term **historiography** refers to
 - a. philosophical questions about history.
 - b. philosophical questions about historical methodology.
 - c. characteristics of a body of historical writings.
 - * d. all of the above.[p. 4]

4. According to the text, history has an empirical component. The empirical component includes
 - a. attempts by historians to make sense of the data they collect.
 - b. only those rare instances when historians conduct experiments.
 - c. explanations offered by historians.
 - * d. data such as unpublished letters, diaries, etc.[pp. 1-3]

5. According to the text, history has an explanatory component. The explanatory component includes
 - * a. attempts by historians to make sense of the data they collect.
 - b. attempts by historians to define history.
 - c. chronological records.
 - d. data such as unpublished letters, newspaper accounts, etc.[p. 5]

6. There are many definitions of history. The definition preferred by the authors of your text is that history is
 - * a. the interpretive study of the events of the human past.
 - b. the chronology of the events that provide the raw material for the historian.
 - c. the scientific study of the past.
 - d. all of the above.[p. 6]

7. The kind of objectivity that we might reasonably expect of historical writing is that objectivity characterized by
 - a. correspondence between a historical narrative and the events of the past.
 - * b. an honest attempt to present all sides of an issue.
 - c. an attempt to simply chronicle the events of the past.
 - d. the attempt to leave all feeling out of the historical narrative.[pp. 6-7]

8. The term **presentism**, as used in the text, refers to
- a. the correspondence between a historical narrative and the events of the past that it describes.
 - * b. the difficulties of separating historical facts from present perspectives.
 - c. the attempt to understand the past for its own sake.
 - d. the belief that past traditions and values are always superior to present values.
- [p. 7]
9. It is almost impossible to separate historical facts from current interests and values. Such a contention is most consistent with
- * a. presentism.
 - b. historicism.
 - c. the chaos hypothesis.
 - d. the cyclical hypothesis.
- [p. 7]
10. An individual who believes that the human situation is continually improving over time and generations accepts
- * a. the linear-progressive hypothesis.
 - b. the chaos hypothesis.
 - c. the linear-regressive.
 - d. the cyclical hypothesis.
- [p. 8]
11. The belief that history has no identifiable or universal meaning is
- a. the linear-progressive hypothesis.
 - * b. the chaos hypothesis.
 - c. the linear-regressive.
 - d. the cyclical hypothesis.
- [pp. 8-9]
12. The German term **Zeitgeist** is relevant to the problem of causality in history. The term refers to
- * a. the spirit of the time.
 - b. the spirit of the place.
 - c. the causal role of persons in history.
 - d. the importance of emphasizing biographical studies in history.
- [p. 9]
13. The German term **Ortgeist** is relevant to the problem of causality in history. The term refers to
- a. the spirit of the time.
 - * b. the spirit of the place.
 - c. the causal role of persons in history.
 - d. the importance of emphasizing biographical studies in history.
- [p. 9]
14. **Internalist** or old histories of psychology emphasized
- a. the social-cultural context in which a discipline develops.
 - b. the cumulative knowledge of the network of historical experts in a given area of history.
 - * c. the development of ideas within a discipline with little discussion of the larger context.
 - d. the socially acceptable historiographic biases that prevail at a given time.
- [p. 10]

Chapter 2 Philosophical Issues

1. The term **epistemology**, is derived from the Greek *episteme*, which means
 - a. to value highly.
 - b. to exist.
 - * c. to understand or know.
 - d. to be skeptical.[p. 15]

2. The term **A Priori** refers to
 - a. that which is derived from experience.
 - b. knowledge that is acquired through learning.
 - * c. self-evident truths known through intuition.
 - d. the nature of being.[p. 15]

3. The term **A Posteriori** refers to
 - * a. that which is derived from experience.
 - b. the study of problem solving.
 - c. self-evident truths known through intuition.
 - d. the nature of being.[p. 15]

4. The empiricist, unlike the nativist, believes that
 - * a. all perceptions are learned or derived from experience.
 - b. we discern many truths through intuition alone.
 - c. **A Posteriori** knowledge is relatively unimportant.
 - d. there are a great many self-evident truths.[p. 16]

5. The nativist believes that perceptual abilities
 - a. are learned or derived from experience.
 - b. are learned through interaction with others.
 - c. learned after birth are relatively unimportant.
 - * d. are operational from birth.[p. 16]

6. According to the text, the method of _____ is surely the most common method of assessing truth.
 - a. rationalism
 - * b. authority
 - c. empiricism
 - d. pragmatism[p. 17]

7. Knowledge, according to empiricism, is based on facts presented through
 - * a. observation and experience.
 - b. intuition.
 - c. instinct.
 - d. authority.[pp. 17-18]

8. The term **rationalism** comes from the same Latin root as
- a. logic.
 - b. intuition.
 - * c. reason.
 - d. mathematics.
- [p. 18]
9. Aestheticism emphasizes
- a. an active mind.
 - b. dependence on sensory experience.
 - * c. the belief that the principles of beauty are applicable to other arenas of thought.
 - d. the cash value of an idea.
- [p. 18]
10. Pragmatism emphasizes the _____ of an idea.
- a. absolute truth.
 - b. intuitive success
 - c. importance of authoritarian validation
 - * d. cash value or workability.
- [pp. 18-19]
11. Strong emotions are more likely to be conditioned to _____ as a way of knowing
- * a. authority.
 - b. pragmatism.
 - c. empiricism.
 - d. rationalism.
- [p. 20]
12. Observational evidence alone does not warrant a universal conclusion. Thus, though every observed swan is white, there is no basis for saying that *all* swans are white. Such a contention is found in the work of an important philosopher of science by the name of _____.
- a. Thomas S. Kuhn
 - b. Paul Feyerabend
 - * c. Karl Popper
 - d. William James
- [p. 21]
13. According to Popper, a theory should
- a. survive over time.
 - * b. be falsifiable.
 - c. have intuitive appeal.
 - d. meet an aesthetic criterion.
- [pp. 21-22]
14. According to Kuhn, a shift in scientific view marked by a radical new and more successful organization of the world is
- a. normal science.
 - b. a paradigm.
 - * c. a scientific revolution.
 - d. all of the above.
- [pp. 22-23]

15. The term **paradigm** as used by _____ refers to _____.
- a. Popper . . . anarchy in science
 - * b. Kuhn . . . conventional ways of solving problems
 - c. Feyerabend . . . normal science
 - d. Descartes . . . the hypothetico-deductive method
- [pp. 22-23]
16. Which of the following has argued for an anarchistic epistemology marked by the belief that there is no such thing as a single unified and unchanging scientific method?
- * a. Paul K. Feyerabend
 - b. Thomas Kuhn
 - c. Karl Popper
 - d. Francis Bacon
- [pp. 23-24]
17. Domino A impacts domino B and B falls over. According to Aristotle, domino A is the _____ cause of the fall of B.
- a. formal
 - * b. efficient
 - c. final
 - d. material
- [p. 25]
18. The term **teleology** refers to
- a. the formal cause
 - * b. purpose or design
 - c. the energy that sets a causal chain in motion
 - d. the technical study of religion
- [pp. 25-26]
19. The **final cause**, according to Aristotle, refers to
- a. that which immediately sets a thing in motion
 - b. the shape or identifying features of an object of interest
 - * c. the purpose or end for which a thing was intended
 - d. free will
- [p. 25]
20. An airplane could be constructed of appropriate materials and have an adequate propulsion system, but if the wing or some other part were not shaped appropriately, the plane would not fly. The importance of the shape of the plane is close in meaning to Aristotle's _____ cause.
- a. material
 - b. final
 - c. teleological
 - * d. formal
- [p. 25]
21. The view that any design in nature is immanent in nature is found in _____, while the view that any design in nature is the work of a designer is found in _____.
- * a. intrinsic teleology . . . extrinsic teleology
 - b. extrinsic teleology . . . intrinsic teleology
 - c. intrinsic teleology . . . formal cause
 - d. extrinsic teleology . . . formal cause
- [pp. 25-26]

22. Causation is not a clearly identifiable quality that resides in or inheres in an object. Such a skeptical view of causation was set forth by
- a. Plato
 - * b. David Hume
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Democritus
- [p. 26]
23. Psychological determinism is the belief that
- * a. there are causes, known or unknown, for every behavior or experience.
 - b. some events may really be random.
 - c. humans freely determine their own choices.
 - d. all of the above.
- [p. 28]
24. The term **ontology** refers to
- a. the study of the limitations of human knowledge
 - b. the study of values
 - * c. the study of the nature and relations of being
 - d. the study of causality
- [p. 29]
25. Materialism is the belief that
- a. mind is the primary material of the universe.
 - * b. matter makes up everything.
 - c. mind interacts with material.
 - d. all of the above.
- [p. 29]
26. According to idealism
- a. material reality is the basis of all science
 - b. language is the basis of all science
 - * c. the mental world or the world of experience is the basis of all science
 - d. science studies only the physical world
- [p. 29]
27. Mind is a kind of overflow or by-product of brain activity, but mind has no causal efficacy. Such a contention is most consistent with
- a. interactionism
 - b. epistemology
 - c. ontological pluralism
 - * d. epiphenomenalism
- [p. 30]
28. According to the text, the *common-sense position* with respect to mind and body is known as
- * a. interactionism
 - b. psychophysical parallelism
 - c. emergentism
 - d. epiphenomenalism
- [p. 30]

29. One of the more difficult problems associated with psychophysical parallelism is that
- a. it fails to specify a source of interaction between mind and body
 - * b. it implies a kind of preestablished harmony
 - c. it fails to show how mind emerges from body
 - d. it agrees in an uncanny way with common sense
- [p. 31]
30. Some philosophers have argued that mental processes are produced by brain processes, but are nevertheless **qualitatively different** from brain processes. Such a position is called
- * a. emergentism
 - b. interactionism
 - c. psychophysical parallelism
 - d. attributive pluralism
- [pp. 31-32]
31. The idea that there are many separate real things (e.g., a real mind, a real body, a real God, a real material world, and so on) is most consistent with
- a. attributive pluralism
 - * b. ontological pluralism
 - c. epiphenomenalism
 - d. interactionism
- [pp. 31-32]
32. Psychogeny can be defined as the study of
- * a. the origin of psuche.
 - b. materialist mind-brain positions.
 - c. double-aspect monism.
 - d. the origin of the mind-brain debate
- [p. 32]
33. Identity theory maintains that
- a. psuche is instilled in the biological substrate at a given point in time.
 - b. the psychically endowed biological substrate is identical with the conscious adult.
 - c. the psuche does not change **qualitatively** across the lifetime of the individual.
 - * d. all of the above.
- [p. 32]
34. Psychogenic emergentism is the belief that
- a. psuche is instilled in the organism at one point in time.
 - * b. psuche develops with the developing biological organism.
 - c. the instilled psuche is identical with the conscious adult.
 - d. all of the above.
- [p. 33]
35. A central problem with explanations by analogies is
- * a. the risk of overgeneralization.
 - b. that humans lack confidence in analogies.
 - c. that differences between ideas or concepts may be overemphasized.
 - d. all of the above.
- [p. 34]

Chapter 3 Ancient Psychological Thought

1. A Chinese naturalistic philosopher is often compared to Aristotle. He was
 - a. Confucius
 - b. Chan Yung
 - * c. Hsün Tzu
 - d. Siddhartha Gautama[p. 41]

2. In Babylonia, phenomena were often explained in terms of
 - a. logic.
 - * b. demons.
 - c. a monotheistic god.
 - d. empirical research.[p. 42]

3. Women in _____ enjoyed far greater social status than in most ancient cultures.
 - a. India
 - * b. Egypt
 - c. Israel
 - d. Babylonia[p. 43]

4. In India in the fourth millennium B.C.E., the suggested way to acquire knowledge was via
 - a. rational methods.
 - b. empirical methods.
 - * c. intuition.
 - d. all of the above.[p. 43]

5. Which ancient culture accepted a monotheistic God and had notions of mental disorders?
 - a. Babylonia.
 - b. Egypt.
 - * c. Hebrew.
 - d. Persia.[p. 44]

6. The Zoroastrian holy book was the
 - * a. Avesta.
 - b. Vedas.
 - c. Torah.
 - d. Bible.[p. 45]

7. The Greeks were interested in _____, the nature of the universe and _____ the origin of the universe.
 - * a. cosmology . . . cosmogeny
 - b. cosmogeny . . . cosmology
 - c. astronomy . . . materialism
 - d. materialism . . . cosmology[p. 45]