

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Historiography is:
- another term for psychology
  - the study of the proper way to write history
  - the use of photographs in presenting history
  - another term for historicism

ANS: B                      DIF: factual                      REF: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

2. Presentism maintains that:
- the present state of a discipline is the most important
  - to truly understand something you must be present to observe it
  - it is important to understand the past in terms of contemporary knowledge and standards
  - history should be studied for its own sake without regard for how historical events relate to present events

ANS: C                      DIF: factual                      REF: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

3. Historicism refers to the belief that:
- the present state of a discipline should act as a guide in writing that discipline's history
  - the present state of a discipline represents its highest and best state of development
  - only the past is important
  - the past should be studied for its own sake without attempting to show the relationship between past and present

ANS: D                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

4. *Zeitgeist* means:
- the spirit of the times
  - about the same thing as presentism
  - that the history of anything must be selective
  - about the same thing as historicism

ANS: A                      DIF: factual                      REF: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

5. What is the approach to studying the history of psychology that involves showing how various individuals or events contributed to changes in an idea throughout the years?
- great-person approach
  - Zeitgeist*
  - historical development approach
  - historicism

ANS: C                      DIF: factual                      REF: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

6. The approach to writing a history of psychology that takes the best from a variety of viewpoints is referred to as:
- presentism
  - the eclectic approach
  - historicism
  - the *Zeitgeist* approach

ANS: B                      DIF: factual                      REF: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

7. According to the text, why is it important to study the history of psychology?
- a. For a deeper understanding of concepts and ideas, to recognize fads, and to avoid the repetition of mistakes
  - b. For a deeper understanding of concepts and ideas, to recognize fads, and to come to a consensus on a prevailing theoretical approach
  - c. To avoid repetition of mistakes, for a deeper understanding of concepts and ideas, and to come to a consensus on a prevailing theoretical approach
  - d. To come to a consensus on a prevailing theoretical approach, to recognize fads, and to avoid the repetition of mistakes

ANS: A                      DIF: conceptual              REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

8. Science has two major components:
- a. empirical observation and law
  - b. empirical observation and theory
  - c. rationalism and empiricism
  - d. correlational laws and causal laws

ANS: B                      DIF: conceptual              REF: What is Science?

9. Which two methods of attaining knowledge are combined in science?
- a. intuition and rationalism
  - b. rationalism and empiricism
  - c. introspection and controlled observation
  - d. empiricism and faith

ANS: B                      DIF: factual                      REF: What is Science

10. A consistently observed relationship between two or more classes of empirical events defines a:
- a. scientific theory
  - b. scientific law
  - c. scientific problem
  - d. rational deduction

ANS: B                      DIF: factual                      REF: What is Science?

11. What best describes how classes of events vary together in some systematic way?
- a. Scientific theories
  - b. Scientific laws
  - c. Causal laws
  - d. Correlational laws

ANS: D                      DIF: factual                      REF: What is Science?

12. The prediction and control of events can best be accomplished using:
- a. scientific law
  - b. a group of interrelated scientific laws
  - c. correlational propositions
  - d. causal laws

ANS: D                      DIF: applied                      REF: What is Science?

13. The \_\_\_\_ assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes.
- a. determinist
  - b. rationalist
  - c. empiricist
  - d. realist

ANS: A                      DIF: applied                      REF: What is Science?

14. Popper disagreed with the traditional view that scientific activity starts with:
- a. a problem
  - b. empirical observation
  - c. logical deduction
  - d. a theory

ANS: B                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

15. Popper saw the scientific method as involving three stages:
- a. problem, theories, and criticism
  - b. objective analysis, theories, and criticism
  - c. observation, problem, and criticism
  - d. problem, theories, and postdiction

ANS: A                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

16. According to Popper, scientific activity begins:
- a. with a problem
  - b. with empirical observation
  - c. with a well-formulated paradigm
  - d. with consensus

ANS: A                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

17. According to Popper, what distinguishes a scientific theory from a nonscientific theory?
- a. clarity
  - b. the use of mathematical symbols
  - c. the principle of falsifiability
  - d. the assumption of determinism

ANS: C                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

18. If any conceivable observation supports a theory, Popper would conclude that the theory is:
- a. weak
  - b. useless
  - c. the type that all sciences hope to develop
  - d. falsifiable

ANS: A                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

19. According to Popper, the highest status that a scientific theory can attain is:
- a. confirmed
  - b. not yet confirmed
  - c. scientific law
  - d. falsifiability

ANS: B                      DIF: conceptual                      REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

20. According to Popper, the theories of Freud and Adler cannot be considered scientific because they:
- a. make too many risky predictions
  - b. make postdictions rather than predictions
  - c. make predictions rather than postdictions
  - d. are too easily falsified

ANS: B

DIF: conceptual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

21. Explaining phenomena after they have already occurred is called:
- a. prediction
  - b. hindsight bias
  - c. postdiction
  - d. falsifiability

ANS: C

DIF: factual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

22. For Popper, a nonscientific theory:
- a. is insignificant
  - b. is unimportant
  - c. can still be useful
  - d. is especially useful

ANS: C

DIF: conceptual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

23. Before Thomas Kuhn, scientific activity was guided by the:
- a. paradigm shift theory
  - b. correspondence theory of truth
  - c. skepticism of knowledge theory
  - d. subjectivity theory of science

ANS: B

DIF: conceptual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

NOT: new

24. Which statement would Thomas Kuhn most likely support?
- a. "Science is a highly subjective enterprise."
  - b. "The scientific method guarantees objectivity."
  - c. "Each scientific enterprise is so unique that scientists cannot share a common set of assumptions."
  - d. "Once a paradigm has been established further experimentation becomes unnecessary."

ANS: A

DIF: applied

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

NOT: new

25. According to Kuhn, the set of beliefs, values, assumptions, and a particular way of doing research which are accepted by a group of scientists is called:
- a. a metaphysical orientation
  - b. the religious component of science
  - c. a paradigm
  - d. a correlational law

ANS: C

DIF: factual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

26. Persistent observations that a currently accepted paradigm cannot explain are called:
- anomalies
  - paradigms
  - anachronisms
  - revolutions

ANS: A

DIF: factual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

27. During the preparadigmatic stage of the development of a science:
- true science is not performed
  - rival camps compete with each other for dominion of the discipline
  - rival camps work together to come to a consensus
  - one camp dominates the discipline

ANS: B

DIF: applied

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

28. According to Khun, what happens during the paradigmatic stage of science?
- Random facts are gathered.
  - Puzzle-solving activity occurs.
  - Existing paradigms are displaced.
  - Existing paradigms are solidified.

ANS: B

DIF: applied

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

NOT: new

29. According to Khun, what happens during the revolutionary stage of science?
- Random facts are gathered.
  - Puzzle-solving activity occurs.
  - Existing paradigms are displaced.
  - Existing paradigms are solidified.

ANS: C

DIF: applied

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

NOT: new

30. According to the author of your text, contemporary psychology is:
- a preparadigmatic discipline
  - a multiparadigmatic science
  - in the revolutionary stage of development
  - a single paradigmatic science

ANS: B

DIF: conceptual

REF: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

31. Who is most likely to support the statement, "Our genetic predisposition determines our behavior?"
- psychical determinist
  - sociocultural determinist
  - environmental determinist
  - biological determinist

ANS: D

DIF: applied

REF: Is Psychology a Science?

NOT: new

32. The \_\_\_\_ stresses a person's beliefs, emotions, perceptions, values, and goals as determinants of behavior.
- a. indeterminist
  - b. nondeterminist
  - c. physical determinist
  - d. psychical determinist

ANS: D

DIF: applied

REF: Is Psychology a Science?

33. The belief that human behavior is determined but the causes of behavior cannot be accurately measured is called:
- a. nondeterminism
  - b. uncertainty principle
  - c. soft determinism
  - d. hard determinism

ANS: B

DIF: factual

REF: Is Psychology a Science?

34. A psychologist who believes that human behavior is indeed determined but the causes can never be accurately known would be a(n):
- a. indeterminist
  - b. psychical determinist
  - c. nondeterminist
  - d. physical determinist

ANS: A

DIF: applied

REF: Is Psychology a Science?

35. The belief that humans have free will would be proposed by a(n):
- a. indeterminist
  - b. nondeterminist
  - c. psychical determinist
  - d. physical determinist

ANS: B

DIF: applied

REF: Is Psychology a Science?

36. Of the following, who would be most likely to take the position that humans are responsible for their actions?
- a. nondeterminist and hard determinist
  - b. hard determinist and mechanist
  - c. soft determinist and mechanist
  - d. nondeterminist and soft determinist

ANS: D

DIF: applied

REF: Is Psychology a Science?

37. Which of the following represents a dualistic position on the mind-body question?
- a. idealism
  - b. materialism
  - c. monism
  - d. epiphenomenalism

ANS: D

DIF: applied

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

38. Some believe that although cognitive events are a result of brain activity, such events cannot cause behavior. Such a belief represents:
- materialism
  - interactionism
  - epiphenomenalism
  - occasionalism

ANS: C

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

39. You are a monist with regard to the mind-body question. Which of the following does your position most likely represent?
- materialism
  - occasionalism
  - psychophysical parallelism
  - interactionism

ANS: A

DIF: applied

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

40. The view that cognitive events that emerge from brain activity can cause behavior is representative of:
- materialism
  - interactionism
  - epiphenomenalism
  - free will

ANS: B

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

41. A contemporary and popular way of explaining mind-body relationships that claims mental states emerge from brain activity is called:
- a. reification
  - b. emergentism
  - c. naive realism
  - d. namification

ANS: B

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

42. The position on the mind-body question claiming that both mental events and bodily responses occur simultaneously even though the two events are independent of each other is called:
- interactionism
  - epiphenomenalism
  - psychophysical parallelism
  - double aspectism

ANS: C

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

43. The claim that God arranges for mental and bodily events to be perfectly coordinated is called:
- a. psychophysical parallelism
  - b. double aspectism
  - c. preestablished harmony
  - d. idealism

ANS: C

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

44. The position that states that mental and physiological reactions are two aspects of the same experience and cannot be separated is called:
- a. preestablished harmony
  - b. double aspectism
  - c. epiphenomenalism
  - d. psychophysical parallelism

ANS: B

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

45. The position on the mind-body question claiming that mental and bodily events are coordinated through God's intervention is called:
- a. interactionism
  - b. interventionism
  - c. epiphenomenalism
  - d. occasionalism

ANS: D

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

46. \_\_\_\_ promotes that life can never be completely explained in terms of material things and mechanical laws.
- a. Vitalism
  - b. Determinism
  - c. Monism
  - d. Materialism

ANS: A

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

47. \_\_\_\_ stresses the emotional or unconscious determinants of human behavior.
- a. Naïve realism
  - b. Irrationalism
  - c. Mechanism
  - d. Vitalism

ANS: B

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

48. Nativist is to \_\_\_\_ as empiricist to \_\_\_\_.
- a. inheritance; experience
  - b. experience; inheritance
  - c. God; freewill
  - d. freewill; God

ANS: A

DIF: applied

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology

NOT: new

49. The study of knowledge is called:
- a. epistemology
  - b. psychophysics
  - c. metaphysics
  - d. rationalism

ANS: A

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology



50. The contention that what we experience mentally accurately reflects the physical world is called:
- a. epiphenomenalism
  - b. naive realism
  - c. irrationalism
  - d. preestablished harmony

ANS: B

DIF: factual

REF: Persistent Questions in Psychology