

1

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

<https://selldocx.com/products>

/test-bank-a-history-of-psychology-the-emergence-of-science-and-applications-6e-woody

(A) Thomas S. Kuhn

(B) Paul Feyerabend

(C) Karl Popper

(D) William James

**Answer:**

(C) Karl Popper

**Feedback:** See section on Science and Epistemology in textbook.

2

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

**Answer:**

(B) ontological pluralism

**Feedback:**

Epiphenomenalism holds that mental processes are a by-product of brain activity. Interactionism holds that mind events influence bodily events and vice versa.

3

Psychogeny can be defined as the study of

(A) the origin of the psyche

(B) materialist mind-brain positions

(C) double-aspect monism

(D) the origin of the mind-brain debate

**Answer:**

(A) the origin of the psyche

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on the mind-body problem for definition.

4

Psychogenic identity theory maintains that

(A) psyche is instilled in the biological substrate at a given point in time

(B) the psychically endowed biological substrate is identical with the conscious adult

**Answer:**

(D) all of the above

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on the mind-body problem for definition.

- the psyche does not change
- (C) qualitatively across the lifetime of the individual
- (D) all of the above

5

**Psychogenic emergentism is the belief that**

- (A) psyche is instilled in the organism at one point in time

- (B) psyche develops with the developing biological organism

**Answer:**

- (B) psyche develops with the developing biological organism

- (C) the instilled psyche is identical with the conscious adult

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on the mind-body problem for definition.

- (D) all of the above

6

**A central problem with explanations by comparison is**

- (A) the risk of overgeneralization

- (B) that humans lack confidence in analogies

**Answer:**

- (A) the risk of overgeneralization

- (C) that differences between ideas or concepts may be overemphasized

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on the problem of explanation.

- (D) all of the above

7

**The term epistemology is derived from the Greek episteme, which means**

- (A) to value highly

- (B) to exist

**Answer:**

- (C) to understand, know

- (C) to understand, know

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for definition.

- (D) to be skeptical

8

**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

**Answer:**

(C self-evident truths known through intuition)

**Feedback:**

A posteriori is that which is derived from experience. Ontology is the nature of being.

**9**

**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

**Answer:**

(A that which is derived from experience)

**Feedback:**

A priori is self-evident truths known through intuition. Ontology is the nature of being.

**10**

**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

**Answer:**

(A all perceptions are learned or derived from experience)

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for definition of empiricism.

**11**

**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

**Answer:**

(D are operational from birth)

**Feedback:**

The importance of experience and learning are tenets of empiricism.

(D ) are operational from birth

12

**According to the text, each of the following terms refers to abilities, or beliefs about abilities, that are built into living systems, EXCEPT**

(A) a priori knowledge

(B) instinct

(C) empiricism

(D ) nativism

**Answer:**

(C ) empiricism

**Feedback:**

Learning and experience are consistent with empiricism.

13

**According to the text, the method of \_\_\_\_\_ is surely the most common method of assessing truth.**

(A) rationalism

(B) authority

(C) empiricism

(D ) pragmatism

**Answer:**

(B) authority

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for discussion of the criteria by which we claim to know truth.

14

**Knowledge, according to empiricism, is based on facts presented through**

(A) observation and experience

(B) intuition

(C) instinct

(D ) authority

**Answer:**

(A ) observation and experience

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for definition of empiricism.

15

**The term rationalism comes from the same Latin root as**

(A) logic

(B) intuition

(C) reason

**Answer:**

(C) reason

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for definition of rationalism.

(D ) mathematics

16

**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

**Answer:**

(C ) the belief that the principles of beauty are applicable to other arenas of thought

**Feedback:**

An active mind is consistent with rationalism. Dependence on sensory experience is consistent with empiricism.

17

**Pragmatism emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_ of an idea.**

(A) absolute truth

(B) intuitive success

(C) importance of authoritarian validation

(D ) cash value or workability

**Answer:**

(D ) cash value or workability

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for definition of pragmatism.

18

**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

**Answer:**

(A ) emergentism

**Feedback:**

Interactionism is the position that mind and matter are distinct substances but interact with each other. Psychophysical parallelism holds that mental events and bodily events do not influence each other but exist in parallel.

19

**One of the more difficult problems associated with psychophysical parallelism is that**

it fails to specify a source of  
(A) interaction between mind and  
body

(B) it implies a kind of preestablished  
harmony

(C) it fails to show mind emerges  
from body

(D) it agrees in an uncanny way with  
) common sense

**Answer:**

(B it implies a kind of  
) preestablished harmony

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on the mind-body  
problem for explanation.

**20**

**According to Popper, a theory should**

(A) survive over time

(B) be falsifiable

(C) have intuitive appeal

(D  
) meet an aesthetic criterion

**Answer:**

(B be falsifiable  
)

**Feedback:**

See section on Science and Epistemology in textbook.

**21**

**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) Desartes . . . the hypothetico-  
) deductive method

**Answer:**

(B Kuhn . . . conventional ways of  
) solving problems

**Feedback:**

See section on Science and  
Epistemology in textbook.

**22**

**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

**Answer:**

(C a scientific  
) revolution

**Feedback:**

Dominant schools of thought dictate practices that comprise  
normal science. Paradigm is the lens through which  
scientists work when conducting normal science.

23

**Which of the following has argued for an anarchistic epistemology marked by the belief that there is no such thing as a unified and unchanging scientific method.**

(A) Paul K. Feyerabend

(B) Thomas Kuhn

(C) Karl Popper

(D) Francis Bacon

**Answer:**

(A) Paul K.  
) Feyerabend

**Feedback:**

Kuhn describes normal science and paradigms. Popper argues for falsifiability. Bacon argues for empiricism and inductive methods in science.

24

**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

**Answer:**

(B) efficient

**Feedback:**

Formal cause refers to identifying properties of a thing. Final cause is an object's purpose. Material cause refers to physical composition of an object.

25

**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

**Answer:**

(D) formal

**Feedback:**

Final cause is an object's purpose. Material cause refers to physical composition of an object.

26

**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

**Answer:**

(C) the purpose or end for which a thing was intended

**Feedback:**

Efficient cause is that which immediately sets a thing in motion. Formal cause refers to identifying

(C) the purpose or end for which a thing was intended

properties of a thing.

(D) free will

27

**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

**Answer:**

(B) purpose or design

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on the problem of causality for definition.

28

**The view that any design in nature is immanent in nature is found in \_\_\_\_\_, whereas 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

**Answer:**

(A) intrinsic teleology . . . extrinsic teleology

**Feedback:**

See textbook on the problem of causality for explanation.

29

**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

**Answer:**

(A) there are causes, known or unknown, for every behavior or experience

**Feedback:**

Free will is the position that humans freely determine their own choices.



30

**The contemporary status of the free will–determinism debate in psychology is best characterized as**

- (A) abandoned due to its irrelevance to the discipline
- (B) focused on physiological determinants of intentions
- (C) resolved in favor of determinism due to recent advances in technology and neuroimaging tools
- (D) resolved in favor of free will due to recent advances in technology and neuroimaging tools

**Answer:**

(B focused on physiological ) determinants of intentions

**Feedback:**

See textbook section on free will and determinism for explanation.

31

**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

**Answer:**

(C the study of the nature and relations ) of being

**Feedback:**

Epistemology refers to questions of human knowledge. Ethics is the study of values. Metaphysics includes the study of causality.

32

**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

**Answer:**

(B matter makes up ) everything

**Feedback:**

Idealism is the position that the mental world of experience is the primary material of the universe. Interactionism is the position that mind interacts with material.

33

**According to idealism**

- (A) material reality is the basis of all science
- (B) language is the basis of all

**Answer:**

(C the mental world or the world of experience is the basis of all ) science

**Feedback:**

Materialism is the position that matter or material reality is the basis of

science

(C) the mental world or the world of experience is the basis of all science

science.

(D) science studies only the physical world

34

**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

**Answer:**

(D) epiphenomenalism

**Feedback:**

Epistemology refers to questions of human knowledge. Interactionism is the position that mind and matter are distinct substances but interact with each other.

35

**According to the text, the commonsense position with respect to mind and body is known as**

(A) interactionism

(B) psychophysical parallelism

(C) emergentism

(D) epiphenomenalism

**Answer:**

(A) interactionism

**Feedback:**

Interactionism is the position that mind and matter are distinct substances but interact with each other. Psychophysical parallelism holds that mental events and bodily events do not influence each other but exist in parallel.

36

**Strong emotions are more likely to be conditioned to \_\_\_\_\_ as a way of knowing.**

(A) authority

(B) pragmatism

(C) empiricism

(D) rationalism

**Answer:**

(A) authority

**Feedback:**

Check textbook for explanations of criteria by which we claim to know truth.