

1. ~~History~~ ~~test bank-hergenhahns-an-introduction-to-the-history-of-psychology-8e-henley~~

- a. another term for psychology
- b. the study of the proper way to write history
- c. the use of photographs in presenting history
- d. another term for historicism

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.3 - Be acquainted with the idea of presentism and historicism and the approaches to writing history – zeitgeist approach, great-person approach, historical development approach, and eclectic approach.

TOPICS: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

KEYWORDS: Understand

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2. Presentism maintains that:

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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.3 - Be acquainted with the idea of presentism and historicism and the approaches to writing history – zeitgeist approach, great-person approach, historical development approach, and eclectic approach.

TOPICS: What to Include

KEYWORDS: Understand

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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.3 - Be acquainted with the idea of presentism and historicism and the approaches to writing history – zeitgeist approach, great-person approach, historical development approach, and eclectic approach.

TOPICS: What to Include

KEYWORDS: Understand

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.3 - Be acquainted with the idea of presentism and historicism and the approaches to writing history – zeitgeist approach, great-person approach, historical development approach, and eclectic approach.

TOPICS: Choice of Approach

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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?
- a. great-person approach
 - b. Zeitgeist
 - c. historical development approach
 - d. historicism

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.3 - Be acquainted with the idea of presentism and historicism and the approaches to writing history – zeitgeist approach, great-person approach, historical development approach, and eclectic approach.

TOPICS: Choice of Approach

KEYWORDS: Understand

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in Writing a History of Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.3 - Be acquainted with the idea of presentism and historicism and the approaches to writing history – zeitgeist approach, great-person approach, historical development approach, and eclectic approach.

TOPICS: Choice of Approach

KEYWORDS: Understand

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7. 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 appreciation of how ideas are typically born fully developed and how quickly the big questions have been answered in psychology
- c. To recognize how the field of psychology has been immune to the fads that typically plague other academic fields
- d. To recognize why there is only one true and correct approach to psychology today

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Why Study the History of Psychology?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.4 - Understand the reasons for studying the history of psychology.

TOPICS: Why Study the History of Psychology?

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of “what is science?”

TOPICS: What is Science?

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of “what is science?”

TOPICS: What is Science?

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of “what is science?”

TOPICS: What is Science?

KEYWORDS: Understand

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11. A researcher notices that there is a relationship between stress and sleep such that as stress increases, sleep decreases, but the researcher doesn't know if lack of sleep causes more stress or if higher stress levels cause people to sleep less. The relationship the researcher identified can best be described as a ____.
- a. deterministic law
 - b. teleological law
 - c. causal law
 - d. correlational law

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: What is Science?
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of "what is science?"
TOPICS: What is Science?
KEYWORDS: Understand
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12. A clinical psychologist has determined that if a patient takes a particular drug, then that patient will cease having a particular troubling symptom. This psychologist has identified a ____.
- a. relativist law
 - b. preparadigmatic law
 - c. correlational law
 - d. causal law

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: What is Science?
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of "what is science?"
TOPICS: What is Science?
KEYWORDS: Apply
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13. The ____ assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes.

- a. determinist
- b. rationalist
- c. empiricist
- d. realist

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of “what is science?”

TOPICS: What is Science?

KEYWORDS: Apply

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14. Popper disagreed with the traditional view that scientific activity starts with:

- a. a problem
- b. empirical observation
- c. logical deduction
- d. a theory

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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15. Popper saw the scientific method as involving three stages:

- a. problems, theories, and criticism
- b. objective analysis, theories, and criticism
- c. observation, problem, and criticism
- d. problems, theories, and postdiction

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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16. Which statement best describes Popperian science?

- a. Science is an unending search for better and better solutions to problems.
- b. Science is only useful if it has a practical application to improve lives.
- c. Science is a set of irrefutable facts rather than myths that have yet to be disproven.
- d. Science is immune to Kuhn's idea of a paradigm.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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18. Popper considered Freud's psychoanalytic theories to be _____ because no matter what happened, the psychoanalyst could claim that the observed behavior supported the theory.

- a. weak
- b. deterministic
- c. strong
- d. falsifiable

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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19. According to Popper, the highest status that a scientific theory can attain is:

- a. confirmed
- b. not yet disconfirmed
- c. scientific law
- d. falsifiability

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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21. Explaining phenomena after they have already occurred is called:

- a. prediction
- b. hindsight bias
- c. postdiction
- d. falsifiability

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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22. For Popper, a nonscientific theory:

- a. is insignificant
- b. is unimportant
- c. can still be useful
- d. is especially useful

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Karl Popper

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Understand

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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."

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Apply

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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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Understand

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Understand

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27. During the preparadigmatic stage of the development of a science:
- a. researchers are not concerned with falsifiability
 - b. rival camps compete with each other for dominion of the discipline
 - c. no theories or rivals camps have been established
 - d. irrefutable answers have been identified for the field's big questions

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Apply

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Apply

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29. According to Khun, what happens during the revolutionary stage of science?

- a. Researchers begin to form theories and rival camps.
- b. Researchers begin conducting studies to explore the field.
- c. An existing paradigm is replaced by a new paradigm.
- d. The first paradigm in the field is established.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Thomas Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Apply

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30. According to the author of your text, contemporary psychology is:

- a. a preparadigmatic discipline
- b. a multiparadigmatic science
- c. in the revolutionary stage of development
- d. a single paradigmatic science

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Paradigms and Psychology

KEYWORDS: Understand

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31. Who is most likely to support the statement, "Our genetic predisposition determines our behavior?"

- a. a psychical determinist
- b. a sociocultural determinist
- c. a environmental determinist
- d. a biological determinist

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Is Psychology a Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.7 - Understand the issues involved in the science of psychology.

TOPICS: Determinism

KEYWORDS: Apply

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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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Is Psychology a Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.7 - Understand the issues involved in the science of psychology.

TOPICS: Determinism

KEYWORDS: Apply

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33. 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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Is Psychology a Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.7 - Understand the issues involved in the science of psychology.

TOPICS: Determinism

KEYWORDS: Apply

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Is Psychology a Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.7 - Understand the issues involved in the science of psychology.

TOPICS: Determinism

KEYWORDS: Apply

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35. 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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Is Psychology a Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.7 - Understand the issues involved in the science of psychology.

TOPICS: Personal Responsibility

KEYWORDS: Apply

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36. Which of the following represents a dualistic position on the mind-body question?

- a. idealism
- b. materialism
- c. monism
- d. epiphenomenalism

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: Mind and Body

KEYWORDS: Apply

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

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Mind and Body
KEYWORDS: Understand
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38. If you are a monist with regard to the mind-body question, which of the following does your position most likely represent?
- a. materialism
 - b. occasionalism
 - c. psychophysical parallelism
 - d. interactionism

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Mind and Body
KEYWORDS: Apply
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39. The view that cognitive events that emerge from brain activity can cause behavior is representative of:

- a. materialism
- b. interactionism
- c. epiphenomenalism
- d. free will

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: Mind and Body

KEYWORDS: Understand

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40. 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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: Mind and Body

KEYWORDS: Understand

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41. 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:
- a. interactionism
 - b. epiphenomenalism
 - c. psychophysical parallelism
 - d. double aspectism

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Mind and Body
KEYWORDS: Understand
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42. 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

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Mind and Body
KEYWORDS: Understand
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43. 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

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Mind and Body
KEYWORDS: Understand
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44. Yuki believes that living things contain a vital force that does not exist in inanimate objects, and living things can never be reduced down to mechanical laws. Which school of thought best reflects Yuki's ideas.
- a. vitalism
 - b. determinism
 - c. monism
 - d. materialism

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Mind and Body
KEYWORDS: Understand
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45. ____ stresses the emotional or unconscious determinants of human behavior.

- a. Naïve realism
- b. Irrationalism
- c. Mechanism
- d. Vitalism

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: Rationalism versus Irrationalism

KEYWORDS: Understand

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46. Nativist is to ____ as empiricist to ____.

- a. inheritance; experience
- b. experience; inheritance
- c. God; freewill
- d. freewill; God

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: Nature versus Nurture

KEYWORDS: Apply

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47. The study of knowledge is called:

- a. epistemology
- b. psychophysics
- c. metaphysics
- d. rationalism

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: What Is the Origin of Human Knowledge?

KEYWORDS: Understand

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48. The contention that what we experience mentally accurately reflects the physical world is called:

- a. epiphenomenalism
- b. naive realism
- c. irrationalism
- d. preestablished harmony

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS: Objective versus Subjective Reality

KEYWORDS: Understand

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49. Which school of psychology most strongly believes that we can learn a lot about ourselves by studying nonhuman animals?
- a. humanists
 - b. behaviorists
 - c. Gestaltists
 - d. psychoanalysts

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: How Are Humans Related to Nonhuman Animals?
KEYWORDS: Understand
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50. Which school of thought contends that there are no general laws that govern everything in the universe, or if there are, they can never be known?
- a. universalism
 - b. double aspectism
 - c. relativism
 - d. idealism

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Persistent Questions in Psychology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.
TOPICS: Relativism
KEYWORDS: Understand
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51. Explain the major sources of contention between Popper and Kuhn.

ANSWER: A major source of disagreement between Popper and Kuhn was Kuhn's concept of normal science. According to Popper, doing science is nothing like doing a puzzle because he sees science as having no restrictions in terms of what counts as a solution or what procedures can be used to solve a problem; rather, science is a highly imaginative and creative endeavor. In addition, for Kuhn, there is no such thing as neutral scientific observation—everything is observed through a psychological and sociological lens. In contrast, Popper believes that problems and solutions exist independently of the individual who is doing science.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.6 - Be acquainted with the views of scientific development of Popper and Kuhn.

TOPICS: Popper versus Kuhn

KEYWORDS: Understand

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52. Compare and contrast hard determinism and soft determinism as it relates to personal responsibility.

ANSWER: Proponents of hard determinism contend that the causes of human behavior function in an automatic, mechanistic manner, which means that we don't have any personal responsibility over our actions. In contrast, proponents of soft determinism argue that cognitive processes such as intentions, motives, beliefs, and values intervene between experience and behavior. For proponents of soft determinism, people can choose between the given options in a situation; therefore, people bear responsibility for their actions.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Is Psychology a Science?

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: 1.5 - Be familiar with the discussion of “what is science?”

TOPICS: Determinism

KEYWORDS: Understand

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53. Describe the major positions toward the mind-body question (materialism, idealism, dualism, interactionism, and emergentism).

ANSWER:

Materialists believe that matter is the only reality, therefore everything, even mental events, must be explained in terms of matter. Materialists believe that mental events are ultimately just physics and chemistry. On the opposite side of the continuum are the idealists, who believe that even physical reality results from perceived ideas; idealists explain everything in terms of consciousness. In the middle are the dualists, who believe that there are both physical and mental events. Two popular forms of dualism are interactionism, which claims that the mind influences the body and the body influences the mind, and emergentism, which argues that mental states emerge from physical brain states.

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

Revisions in the Traditional View of Science

QUESTION TYPE:

Essay

HAS VARIABLES:

False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1.8 - Be familiar with persistent questions in psychology.

TOPICS:

Popper versus Kuhn

KEYWORDS:

Understand

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