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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Introduction

1. Historiography is:
   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

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

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

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

5. 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 is called:
   a. the great person approach
   b. the zeitgeist approach
   c. the historical development approach
   d. historicism

ANSWER: c

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

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7. Dr. Zhu believes that the best way to understand the history of psychology is by studying the brilliant individuals who contributed to the progress of psychology. This is most consistent with which approach?

a. Great person approach
b. Zeitgeist approach
c. Historical development approach
d. Historicism approach

ANSWER: a

8. Dr. Corelli believes that the best way to understand the history of psychology is by studying the context in which advances occurred, such as the developments in other sciences, the political climate, and socioeconomic conditions. This is most consistent with which approach?

a. Great person approach
b. Zeitgeist approach
c. Historical development approach
d. Historicism approach

ANSWER: b

9. Dr. Lopez believes that the best way to understand the history of psychology is by studying how the understanding of a particular idea has changed over time. Dr. Lopez is particularly interested in how our conceptualization of intelligence has changed from the ancient Greeks to today. This is most consistent with which approach?

a. Great person approach
b. Zeitgeist approach
c. Historical development approach
d. Historicism approach

ANSWER: c

10. Which approach to studying the history of psychology emphasizes the contributions of individuals?

a. Great person approach
b. Zeitgeist approach
c. Historical development approach
d. Historicism approach

ANSWER: a

11. Which approach to studying the history of psychology emphasizes the overall conditions of society at a given time, including the political and socioeconomic climates?

a. Great person approach
b. Zeitgeist approach
c. Historical development approach
d. Historicism approach

ANSWER: b

12. The field that involves studying archaeological data from a psychological viewpoint is called:

a. humanistic archaeology
b. conceptual archaeology
c. schematic archaeology

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d. cognitive archaeology

ANSWER: d

13. 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

14. According to the text, science has two major aspects:
   a. empirical observation and law
   b. empirical observation and theory
   c. rationalism and empiricism
   d. correlational laws and causal laws

ANSWER: b

15. 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

16. 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

17. A researcher notices that there is a relationship between stress and sleep such 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

18. A clinical psychologist has determined that if a client takes a particular drug, then that client will cease having a particular troubling symptom. This psychologist has identified a:
   a. relativist law

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b. preparadigmatic law
c. correlational law
d. causal law

ANSWER: d

19. The person who assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes is a:
a. determinist
b. rationalist
c. empiricist
d. realist

ANSWER: a

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. Because a psychoanalyst could claim that any observed behavior supported their theory, Popper considered Freud's psychoanalytic theories to be:
a. weak
b. deterministic

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c. strong
d. falsifiable

ANSWER: a

25. 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

26. 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

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

ANSWER: c

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

ANSWER: c

29. 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

30. 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.”

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ANSWER: a

31. According to Kuhn, the set of beliefs, values, assumptions, and a particular way of doing research that 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

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

ANSWER: a

33. 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 rival camps have been established
    d. irrefutable answers have been identified for the field's big questions

ANSWER: b

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

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37. Who is most likely to support the statement, "Our genetic predisposition determines our behavior?"
    a. A psychical determinist
    b. A sociocultural determinist
    c. An environmental determinist
    d. A biological determinist

ANSWER: d

38. Who stresses a person's beliefs, emotions, perceptions, values, and goals as determinants of behavior?
    a. An indeterminist
    b. A nondeterminist
    c. A physical determinist
    d. A psychical determinist

ANSWER: d

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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

42. People who are termed neurodivergent and who have a disorder such as autism spectrum disorder may state that they think and respond differently because their nervous systems are wired differently from birth. This is most consistent with the position of a(n):
    a. psychical determinist
    b. sociocultural determinist
    c. environmental determinist
    d. biological determinist

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ANSWER: d

43. David has attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), but several family members have taken David's parents to task. They claim that there is no such thing as ADHD and that parents today are simply too lazy and indulgent to teach their children how they ought to behave. If parents established and enforced rules, ADHD would disappear. This is most consistent with the position of a(n):

a. psychical determinist
b. sociocultural determinist
c. experiential determinist
d. biological determinist

ANSWER: b

44. There are those who say that people with substance use disorder use alcohol and other drugs because they like it and that if you make their using uncomfortable enough, they will naturally quit using. This type of behavioral focus is most consistent with the position of a(n):

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

ANSWER: c

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

a. Idealism
b. Materialism
c. Monism
d. Epiphenomenalism

ANSWER: d

46. 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

47. If you are a monist with regard to the mind-body question, your position most likely represents:

a. materialism
b. occasionalism
c. psychophysical parallelism
d. interactionism

ANSWER: a

48. The view that cognitive events that emerge from brain activity can cause behavior is representative of:

a. materialism

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b. interactionism
c. epiphenomenalism
d. free will

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: b

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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

53. Yuki believes that living things contain a vital force that does not exist in inanimate objects and living things can never be reduced to mechanical laws. The school of thought that best reflects Yuki's ideas is called:
a. vitalism
b. determinism
c. monism
d. materialism

ANSWER: a

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54. Which of the following stresses the emotional or unconscious determinants of human behavior?
    a. Naive realism
    b. Irrationalism
    c. Mechanism
    d. Vitalism

ANSWER: b

55. An important difference between nativists and empiricists is the extent to which they emphasize:
    a. inheritance vs. experience
    b. cognition vs. affect
    c. deism vs. atheism
    d. freewill vs. determinism

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: a

57. 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

58. The school of psychology that most strongly believes that we can learn a lot about ourselves by studying nonhuman animals is called:
    a. humanism
    b. behaviorism
    c. gestaltism
    d. psychoanalysis

ANSWER: b

59. The school of thought that contends that there are no general laws that govern everything in the universe, or if there are, they can never be known, is called:
    a. universalism
    b. double aspectism
    c. relativism
    d. idealism

ANSWER: c

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60. Explain the difference between presentism and historicism.

ANSWER: Presentism involves interpreting historical events in terms of contemporary knowledge and standards. Historicism involves studying the past for its own sake, without trying to interpret it in terms of today's knowledge and standards.

61. Explain the difference between the great person and the zeitgeist approach.

ANSWER: The great person approach concentrates on the contributions of the most prominent individuals to a science, while the zeitgeist approach focuses on understanding how factors like political and social conditions influence the development of the science.

62. Why do issues related to diversity and inclusion present such a challenge to the history of psychology?

ANSWER: Much of academic psychology is Eurocentric and, historically, has been dominated by men of European descent. Histories of psychology typically include few people of color and women. Although this issue abates somewhat in more recent years, it remains important.

63. Why is it important to study the history of psychology?

ANSWER: Studying the history of psychology helps us gain a richer understanding of the subject matter of psychology and helps us understand both the rise and demise of ideas.

64. Is psychology a science? Justify your answer in terms of the criteria discussed in the text.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. What is your position on the mind-body debate? Justify your response with evidence.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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69. Define and provide examples of physical, environmental, and sociocultural determinism.

ANSWER: Biological determinism stresses the biochemical, genetic, physiological, and anatomic determinants of behavior. Environmental determinism stresses causes of behavior that are external to the organism. Sociocultural determinism is a type of environmental determinism that stresses cultural or societal rules, customs, regulations, or expectations as the causes of behavior.

70. What is your position on the nature-nurture debate? Justify your response with evidence.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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