History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

SKU: 9781071921920-TEST-BANK

History of Modern Psychology (2nd)

ISBN 9781071921920 | Chapter 1

Total Questions: 45

Multiple Choice (30)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

If you ask your professor a question, and she responds with a question, what style of Greek philosophical teaching is she using?

a) Platonic forms
b) Aristotelian inferences
c) Socratic method ✓ correct
d) Socratic ignorance

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What is the important conclusion from Plato's allegory of the cave?

a) Our soul contains three parts: the appetitive, emotional, and rational.
b) We learn from reason and logic, not our senses. ✓ correct
c) Innate knowledge can be drawn out using the Socratic method.
d) Our knowledge exists in our soul after death.

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which Ancient Greek philosopher thought knowledge came from experiences?

a) Aristotle ✓ correct
b) Plato
c) Socrates
d) Hypatia

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

According to Aristotle, what separates humans from plants and animals?

a) Humans have the ability to describe their sensory experiences.
b) The psyche is a unique component of the human soul.
c) The human soul continues after death.
d) The existence of the rational soul is unique to humans. ✓ correct

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Based on Aristotle's ideas about happiness, which one of these individuals would be experiencing the greatest happiness?

a) Mark, who is enjoying a good meal at his favorite restaurant.
b) Laura, who is a well–respected member of her church community.
c) Maria, who enjoys a comfortable life with a healthy family.
d) Tim, who spends time contemplating philosophy. ✓ correct

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Aristotle's ideas about eudaimonia inspired which group of modern psychologists?

a) positive psychologists ✓ correct
b) cognitive psychologists
c) psychiatrists
d) evolutionary psychologists

History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which philosopher is responsible for introducing Greek philosophy to the Muslim world?

a) Averroes
b) Al–Kindi ✓ correct
c) Avicenna
d) Aristotle

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of Avicenna's ideas became the basis of the American behaviorist movement in the 20th century?

a) Humans learn through reason and logic.
b) Human cognition is due to the movement of animal spirits in the ventricles.
c) Humans are born with no innate knowledge. ✓ correct
d) Humans have self–awareness outside of their body.

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

According to Avicenna, where in the brain do low–level cognitions occur?

a) frontal lobe
b) pineal gland
c) cerebellum
d) ventricles ✓ correct

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What is the main conclusion from Avicenna's flying man argument?

a) The mind and body operate simultaneously but separately.
b) The existence of self–awareness is separate from the body. ✓ correct
c) The belief in free will comes from God.
d) The animal spirits are responsible for innate knowledge.

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

As you eat an ice cream cone, your senses register the cold temperature, the smooth texture of the ice cream, the flavor, and the crunch of the cone. According to Averroes, what faculty of the mind synthesizes these unique impressions into the total experience of eating the ice cream cone?

a) common sense ✓ correct
b) animal spirits
c) associationism
d) rational soul

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which philosopher was the first to describe the reflex arc?

a) René Descartes ✓ correct
b) Avicenna
c) John Locke
d) Thomas Hobbes

Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ states that the mind and body are separate from each other but interact with one another in the pineal gland.

a) Materialism
b) Cartesian dualism ✓ correct
c) Double–aspect monism
d) The flying man argument

History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Who argued that the mind and body are not separate entities but instead are two parts of the same substance?

a) René Descartes
b) Thomas Hobbes
c) Baruch Spinoza ✓ correct
d) Gottfried Leibniz

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What would Leibniz say is happening when you are reflecting on your own perceptions?

a) transcendental idealism
b) deduction
c) associationism
d) apperception ✓ correct

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Why does Kant think we don't experience the world as it really is?

a) Copernicus demonstrated the Earth moves around the sun.
b) Psychophysical parallelism prevents the mind and body from interacting.
c) The mind is designed to experience the world in a set way. ✓ correct
d) Perception is not a passive process.

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In which method of reasoning do we have to make an assumption that the premises we start with are true?

a) deductive ✓ correct
b) observational
c) inductive
d) empirical

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

If Dr. Smith makes many observations about how couples behave in public and uses those observations to make a general statement about couple's behavior in public, what type of reasoning is Dr. Smith using?

a) empirical
b) inductive ✓ correct
c) rational
d) deductive

Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The _____ is Francis Bacon's idea that the mind is filled with biases that lead us to make errors in reasoning.

a) flying man argument
b) method of doubt
c) doctrine of the idols ✓ correct
d) laws of association

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

When you see a rose and smell its fragrance, which set of senses would John Locke say you are using?

a) reflection
b) outer ✓ correct
c) inner
d) associative

History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is the process through which simple ideas combine together to become complex ideas?

a) resemblance
b) contiguity
c) reflection
d) associationism ✓ correct

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

How would George Berkeley say children learn that a block is a cube?

a) through picking the block up and interacting with it ✓ correct
b) through associating the simple components of the block together
c) through an innate understanding of shape
d) through formal education

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which British Empiricist tried to reconcile science with his religious faith?

a) John Locke
b) David Hume
c) George Berkeley ✓ correct
d) John Stuart Mill

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Why does Berkeley consider humans to be spirits?

a) They can perceive.
b) They have an immaterial soul. ✓ correct
c) They believe in God.
d) They are capable of making ideas.

Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Which of David Hume's laws of association can explain why we frequently finish the phrase "peanut butter and _____" with the word "jelly"?

a) contiguity ✓ correct
b) causation
c) resemblance
d) inference

Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which British Empiricist argued that there are underlying regularities to human psychology that allow us to make tentative predictions about how humans will act?

a) John Locke
b) George Berkeley
c) David Hume
d) John Stuart Mill ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ suggests that complex ideas can have new features that aren't present in any of the simple components.

a) Associationism
b) Compatibilism
c) Mental chemistry ✓ correct
d) Causation

History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

For British Empiricist John Locke, what conclusion comes from the statement that all knowledge—even that of science—is only tentative?

a) Science is fundamentally unreliable.

b) We may need to change our minds based on new knowledge. ✓ correct

c) Empirical knowledge is absolute and cannot be challenged.

d) Science is not adding to our scientific understanding.

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What fact underlies the statement that nothing can be in the mind that isn't first in the senses?

a) The only way we experience the world is through our senses. ✓ correct

b) The senses are infallible and provide perfect knowledge of the world.

c) Emotions are more reliable than sensory experiences.

d) Scientific reasoning must override sensory information with logic.

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

In John Stuart Mills's framework, which scenario demonstrates "mental chemistry"?

a) accurately remembering the smell of a rose

b) recognizing the sound of a horn based on previous auditory experiences

c) imagining a unicorn by combining the idea of a horse with the idea of a horn ✓ correct

d) believing in gravity because it is observable in nature

Essay (15)

Q31. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What is the similarity between Avicenna's "flying man" argument and Descartes' "I think, therefore I am" argument?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Both arguments rely on introspection and awareness of one's own thoughts to affirm the existence of the self. Both highlight the idea that awareness of the self (as the soul for Avicenna and as a thinking mind for Descartes) does not depend on the body, sensory experiences, or the physical world. This focus on self-awareness as the foundation of existence is the primary similarity between their ideas.*

Q32. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Briefly explain Averroes' contributions that are closely related to modern psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Several of Averroes's ideas that were "firsts," but not all are closely related to modern psychological perspectives. The ideas that are relevant include his dream theory, which states that dreams are not supernatural but rather a random retelling of experiences and thoughts from the preceding day. Also influential today is his belief that humans are not entirely rational but instead are guided by emotions when making decisions. Averroes' idea of common sense, which integrates the separate impressions of the senses into the experiential whole, is what modern psychologists today refer to as multimodal perception.*

Q33. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What were the criticisms of Cartesian dualism?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: One criticism is that the spiritual mind doesn't fit with Descartes' belief that humans are machines, but it is impossible to explain dualism without moving away from a mechanistic explanation. In addition, Descartes argues that the mind is in the soul, which means that animals, which he viewed as mindless machines, cannot have conscious experiences.*

Q34. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Explain Gottfried Leibniz's mill argument.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Leibniz imagines the human system of thinking as a giant machine, such as a mill, whose function is purely mechanical. He suggests that if we could walk inside this mechanical brain and observe its parts, we would see only mechanical processes—gears, levers, and motion—but we would not find anything that explains consciousness, sensations, or subjective experience. He claims that the material world lacks a mind, and that consciousness comes from the soul.*

History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

Q35. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Why did Francis Bacon think induction was a better way of learning about the world than deduction?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Deduction uses syllogistic reasoning, which assumes that the premises we start with are true. Bacon questioned how scientists could know their initial premises are true unless they carefully observe the world. He suggested that we have to use a method of reasoning that examines specific cases in order to discover general rules. This is inductive reasoning, which allows scientists to collect many observations together to make a general statement about the world. Inductive reasoning prevents philosophers from using the art of deductive logic to "prove" their pet theories.*

Q36. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Explain what John Locke means by sensation and reflection.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Locke distinguished between outer senses and inner senses. Outer senses provide us with information about the outside world, and Locke used the term sensation to refer to these experiences. Inner senses tell us what's happening inside our bodies and minds. Locke used the term reflection to refer to experiences brought into the mind by the inner senses.*

Q37. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Explain how simple ideas combine together to become complex ideas according to Locke.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Locke believed that the basic unit of thought is an idea, and that sensations and reflections make up simple ideas, which then combine to form complex ideas. When we pick up an apple and bite into it, we experience many sensations—redness, roundness, heaviness, crispness, sweetness, tartness. All of these simple ideas combine to create the complex idea of "apple."*

Q38. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What are the three laws of association created by David Hume? Briefly explain each one.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Hume asserted that ideas are associated under the following circumstances: (1) resemblance, which is when two ideas are similar to one another; (2) contiguity, which is when two ideas occur at the same time or in the same space; (3) causation, which is when one idea comes directly after the other.*

Q39. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

How does John Stuart Mill's compatibilism explain the existence of free will?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: If nothing exists but a physical world, then all events have prior causes. Therefore, free will should be impossible. Mill argues that human free will can still exist even in a fully deterministic world. There are many reasons for any one of our decisions. If we can identify at least one other reason for why we did what we did, then we can say there is free will. This position is known as compatibilism.*

Q40. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What is the difference between rationalism and empiricism?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Rationalism argues that we learn about the world by using reason and logic. We can't rely on our senses because they aren't always accurate. Therefore, to learn about the world, we must rely on our mind. Empiricism argues that we learn about the world through observation. Empiricists also believe our senses can be deceiving, but they firmly believe that careful observation is the only way to know the world.*

Q41. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain Descartes' dualism and Hobbes' monism. Contrast their perspectives.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Descartes argued that the mind and body are separate entities that interact with one another. This is the definition of dualism. He believed the body is physical and takes in all sensory information, while the mind is spiritual—a unified conscious experience. Hobbes, on the other hand, was a materialist and argued that there is no separate essence for the mind. He argued that mental processes are mechanical, just as physical processes are. This is the definition of monism.*

History of Modern Psychology 2nd edition Ludden Test Bank

Q42. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Compare Cartesian dualism and psychophysical parallelism.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Cartesian dualism assumes that the mind and body are separate entities but connect with one another in the pineal gland, where information from one can cross to the other. Psychophysical parallelism, on the other hand, states that the mind and body are separate entities that never interact, similar to the relationship between the physical and spiritual worlds. Something can happen that causes a reaction in both, but one does not cause the other.*

Q43. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

How did George Berkeley's idealism reconcile science and religion?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: George Berkeley was both a man of science and a man of deep religious faith. He believed that the world consists of two basic components: ideas and spirits. Ideas are passive entities that exist only as they are perceived. They depend on being perceived by a spirit. Spirits, on the other hand, are active, nonmaterial agents that perceive ideas. There are two types of spirits: humans and God. Berkeley reconciled science and religion by proposing that both are integrated within a unified view of reality. His approach centered on his belief that all reality is fundamentally mental and exists only as it is perceived by a mind, particularly the mind of God. This approach allowed Berkeley to address the materialist tendencies of science while maintaining his deeply religious worldview.*

Q44. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Compare Thomas Hobbes and George Berkeley's perspective on free will. Whose perspective better reflects how modern psychologists think about free will?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Hobbes argued for materialism, which is the idea that there is no separate substance that accounts for the existence of the mind. Therefore, the mind can be explained with the same mechanical laws that explain the body and the rest of the natural world. He believed people believe in free will because they do not understand the external reasons for their actions. Berkeley, on the other hand, rejected materialism and instead argued for idealism. In Berkeley's view, there is no matter to the world. Instead, what we perceive in the world comes from God's mind. Humans are active perceivers of God's world and can choose what they perceive and how they act on that information. Therefore, Berkeley's idealism argued for the existence of free will in humans. Hobbes' materialism is more in line with modern psychology, because modern psychologists believe we will ultimately discover all the explanations for why we think, feel, behave (etc.) the way we do.*

Q45. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Apply Hume's laws of association to explain how human beings might form stereotypes.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Hume's laws of association—resemblance, contiguity, and causation—can explain the formation of stereotypes. For example, resemblance plays a role when individuals associate members of a group with certain traits based on perceived similarity to others they've encountered. Contiguity reinforces stereotypes when individuals consistently observe certain behaviors in specific contexts or groups. Finally, causation is inferred by individuals when they mistakenly attribute behaviors to inherent qualities of a group rather than considering situational factors. These mental shortcuts, based on Hume's associative principles, help explain why stereotypes are pervasive and inaccurate.*