A History and Philosophy of Sport and Physical Education - From Ancient Civilizations to the Modern World 8th edition Mechikoff Test Bank

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Chapter 01 Test Bank

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) The first intercollegiate football pitted Harvard against Yale in 1869.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

2) According to Michael Oriard, early American football was played because it was fun and provided upperclassmen with an opportunity to haze freshman.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

3) Axiology, the branch of philosophy that seeks to determine the nature of values, is central to understanding concepts such as sportsmanship and fair play.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

4) The authentic individual is one who seeks approval from others or who desires to conform to the dress, language, and destination of the popular people in society.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

5) In existentialism, an individual is totally responsible for his or her actions and behavior.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

6) In existentialism, the focus on individualism necessitates a commitment to authenticity.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

7) In existentialism, every person should have full opportunities to make choices and decisions.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

8) Existentialism focuses on the impossible.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

9) The athlete or coach who chooses existentialism as his or her personal philosophy abandons all responsibility since the freedom to do whatever he or she wants eliminates the requirement of personal responsibility.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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10) In the context of phenomenology, the body is viewed as the means of fundamental access to the world.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

11) The body, according to phenomenology, is not an instrument of the mind or the enemy of reason.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

12) Phenomenology shares some similarities regarding the nature of the body with empiricism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

13) Empiricists explain that the reason individuals become aware or knowledgeable of themselves and determine reality is due to a constant stream of sense data that is delivered to the body via the senses. Phenomenologists accept this; however, they see no reason to limit themselves to a stream of sensory date to determine reality.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

14) According to phenomenology, every experience comes loaded with meanings and qualities, none of which can be explained simply by a sense organ's reception of a stimulus.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

15) The object of phenomenology is for the individual to go directly to the experience and decide for himself or herself what meaning it has (if any) and what value it has—if any.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

16) Both phenomenology and empiricism value the body as a source of information.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

17) The philosophical tenets of phenomenology and existentialism offer physical educators the opportunity to promote subjective experiences that can enhance each individual.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

18) Pragmatism is one of the first philosophies to embrace metaphysical dualism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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19) According to pragmatists, humans are embodied entities meaning that the mind or spirit is one with the body and mind and body are integrated into one entity; where dualism defines human existence into two parts—mind and body—pragmatism believes that humans are a single entity that embodies mind, soul, or spirit and our corporeal nature into one entity, not two.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

20) Which of the following statements is true of history?
- A) When describing the utility of history, philosopher George Santayana noted that progress depends on our ability to remember history because those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.
- B) Legendary football coach Norman Cousins opined that we must learn lessons from our past, as "History is a vast early warning system."
- C) Since humans are headed into the future, history is irrelevant, repetitive, and boring.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

21) Which of the following is true of sports and athletes?
- A) Sport was not very popular in ancient Rome as the people would rather spend their free time at gambling parlors than at sporting events.
- B) Racing syndicates that provided money, horses, and drivers for chariot races in Rome were identified by the colors of the chariots that each syndicate favored.
- C) Athletes of today have much in common with the athletes of antiquity who, like today's athletes, competed to achieve fame, fortune, and glory.
- D) The extreme sports that athletes compete in the twenty-first century are as intense as the competitions and athletic displays of the ancients.

22) Identify a true statement in the context of play and sport.
- A) Allsport may be play, but not all play is sport.
- B) Sport is a much larger domain than play.
- C) Sport is precultural, play is not.
- D) The nature of sport must be understood before the nature of play is understood.

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23) Which of the following beliefs is attributed to the historian Jacques Barzun?
   A) "Whoever wants to know the heart and mind of America had better learn baseball."
   B) "The will to win is more important than achieving victory."
   C) "The actual process of achievement is more indicative of American values than victories in athletic competition."
   D) "Athletic competition is the quintessential measure of an individual's character and integrity, whether in antiquity or in the modern world."

24) Which of the following statements is true of the term *sport*?
   A) It is an ancient term in use in England since circa A.D. 1300.
   B) The origins of the word "sport," or its etymology, are Latin and French.
   C) Sport morphed from the Greek term *de(s)porter*, which meant to compete.
   D) The original meaning of the term was "to elevate oneself."

25) In reference to the term play, which of the following statements is true?
   A) To understand the world of play, it is imperative to develop an understanding about the nature of sport.
   B) While it can be argued that all forms of play originate from sport, it does not follow that all forms of sport constitute play.
   C) Play, in the form of games and sport, can be seen as serving certain functions in aculture.
   D) Extreme sports cannot be considered as a form of play.

26) According to J. Levy, which of the following is a fundamental characteristic of play?
   A) Play is extrinsically motivated.
   B) Play requires involvement of the typical realities of life.
   C) Play involves an internal locus of control.
   D) Play is unique to the human species and does not occur in any other species.

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27) Identify the meaning of J. Levy's statement that play is intrinsically motivated.
   A) Humans are born with an innate desire to play.
   B) When it comes to play, humans do not accept alternate realities.
   C) Human play involves an external locus of control.
   D) Humans need to be taught how to play.

28) What is meant by J. Levy's statement that play involves an acceptance of alternate realities?
   A) During play, we typically believe that we have no control over our actions.
   B) The experience of play is just for amusement.
   C) The experience of play is immersive and highly personal for each individual.
   D) During play, we are extrinsically motivated.

29) According to Roberta J. Park, professor emeritus of the University of California, the definition of sport
   A) highlights the Greek concept of *arete*.
   B) introduces elements of medicine, social reform, and biology.
   C) promotes sport as a vehicle to encourage capitalist ideas of social inequality.
   D) explains sport as serving a voluntary recreational and entertainment activity for college students.

30) Which of the following is a difference between Greek sports and Roman sports?
   A) Unlike the Romans, the Greek strove for arete, a concept involving individual excellence.
   B) Unlike the Greeks, the Romans underwent rigorous training to achieve personal excellence.
   C) Unlike the Romans, the Greeks emphasized team spirit and excellence.
   D) Unlike the Greeks, the Romans were repulsed by the use of animals in sport.

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31) According to Michael Oriard, the author of *Reading Football*, which of the following is true?
   A) Students at American colleges rarely played "football" before the first intercollegiate football game between Harvard and Yale in 1859.
   B) The game that most students played during this time resembled a primitive form of basketball than modern football.
   C) American sport needs referees because Americans had a different attitude toward rules thandid the British ancestors.
   D) Americans amateur athletes operated on a code of honor associated with the peculiarities of their elitist social class and did not require referees for the game.

32) In the context of Michael Oriard's *Reading Football*, which of the following is true of the Concessionary Rules?
   A) They are an old set of rules that required students to play the game known as baseball, and not as what is known as soccer.
   B) They are annually revised by the sport representatives of Cornell, Dartmouth, Wharton, and Brown.
   C) They are a set of formal rules that distinguished American football from its soccer and rugby counterparts.
   D) They are quite similar to the old British code of honor that the enforced by the game referees.

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33) According to Oriard, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Referees were needed in American sports because Americans had a different attitude toward sporting competition than did the British who invented soccer and rugby.
- B) British amateur athletes operated under a code of honor that was associated with the elitist class—the aristocracy, which provided the major source of amateur athletes in Great Britain. Captains, not referees, enforced the code that was used to support the social status and expected behaviors of the British aristocracy.
- C) Americans, in contrast, had no such code of honor, did not have a ruling aristocracy, and primarily thought of themselves as the middle class, which had no code of honor.
- D) As a consequence of no "code of honor" to adhere to, Americans sought to exploit the rules of athletic competitions as much as they wished to enforce the rules.
- E) All of these answers are correct.

34) Which of the following is true of descriptive history?
- A) Descriptive history describes, as objectively as possible, and in as much detail as possible, what happened in the past.
- B) Descriptive history endeavors to provide the who, what, when, and where of the past and tries to do this without injecting ideas, values, and judgments that are embraced today upon or onto the events that took place in the past.
- C) Many early historical works are descriptive and are literally records of the past.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

35) Which of the following statements is true of interpretive history?
- A) Interpretive history evaluates the evidence and attempts to explain the how and the why of events that happened in the past.
- B) What makes interpretive history different from descriptive history is that an interpretive history introduces the narrator's or researcher's perspective, an individual interpretation of not only what happened but also why it happened.
- C) Unlike descriptive history, interpretive history does not limit itself to just the facts but actually interprets history.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

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36) Unlike descriptive history, interpretive history
- A) describes objectively and in as much detail as possible, what happened in the past.
- B) comprises mainly historical works that are literally records of the past.
- C) ensures that history is limited to narrating just the facts.
- D) introduces a narrator's perspective into an explanation into events of the past.

37) The *best* example of a primary source in historical research would be a(n)
- A) eyewitness account, or an ancient artifact.
- B) academic journal article utilizing secondary source material.
- C) history text written using a combination of sources.
- D) Hollywood movie like *Gladiator*, *Troy*, or *300*.

38) A good example of a secondary source in historical research would be
- A) an eyewitness account.
- B) the diary of a participant.
- C) an official box score of a baseball game.
- D) an academic journal article.

39) Descriptive and chronological histories are those that try to
- A) explain ideas, values, and render judgments about the present.
- B) describe, as detailed as possible, past events by date, name, and location.
- C) interpret the how and the why of events that happened in the past.
- D) study the consequences of events that happened in the past.

40) _____ evaluates the evidence and attempts to explain the how and the why of events that happened in the past.
- A) Objective history
- B) Chronological history
- C) Interpretive history
- D) Descriptive history

41) Modernization theory is an interpretive device that describes
- A) how and why people live and provide for themselves.
- B) the who, what, when, and where with respect to technology.
- C) the purpose of play in the modern world.
- D) how cultures move from premodern to modern characteristics.

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42) Which of the following is a difference between premodern sport and modern sport?
A) Statistics and records relevant to premodern sport were considered important measures of achievement and published regularly, whereas statistics and records relevant to modern sport are nonexistent.
B) Athletes participating in premodern sport had a chance to establish national and international reputations, whereas athletes participating in modern sport do not get such opportunities.
C) Information about premodern sport was reported on a regular basis in local newspapers as well as national sports journals, whereas information about modern sport is limited, local, and oral.
D) Rules for premodern sport were simple, unwritten, and based on local customs and traditions, whereas rules for modern sport are rationally worked out and legitimated by organizational means.

43) *TheIliad*, in which Homer elaborates about the funeral games of Patroclus who died during the Trojan War, is an example of a(n) _____ of history.
A) primary source
B) secondary source
C) chronological record
D) interpretive version

44) Which of the following is a characteristic of modern sport?
A) Formal organization
B) Nonexistent statistics and records
C) Local, and oral public information
D) Unwritten rules

45) The systematic investigation of reality, knowledge, and values, which should lead to the acquisition of wisdom, is defined as _____.
A) history
B) philosophy
C) physical education
D) modernization

46) Axiology refers to the study of the nature of _____.
A) values
B) the universe
C) beauty
D) play

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47) Which of the following describes deontology, a modern philosophy school?
A) It emphasizes the existence and significance of gray areas.
B) It leaves room for flexibility in interpreting rules.
C) It focuses on the consequences of an individual's actions.
D) It establishes ethical beliefs and focuses on obligation and duty.

48) Charles S. Peirce is credited for comingup with the term _____.
A) empiricism
B) rationalism
C) dualism
D) pragmatism

49) The philosophical position that views reality as having only one component is _____.
A) dualism
B) existentialism
C) monism
D) transcendentalism

50) Nietzsche was a proponent of
A) physical fitness.
B) the rights of the common man.
C) belief in religion.
D) German nationalism.

51) Both Charles Darwin and Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche believed that
A) strenuous and extreme physical challenges would benefit an individual and ensure the survival of the human race.
B) religion would be useless if humans had the capacity to reason their way back to God.
C) humans' physical experiences, and therefore the body, are where they begin to come to know reality.
D) the soul and mind are the most important aspects of a person, much more important than the body.

52) Existentialism, pragmatism, and phenomenology are philosophies that
A) value subjectivity and judgment.
B) seek answers to profound and abstract questions.
C) place emphasis on bodily health.
D) promote capitalist ideas of social inequality and related topics of domination and social control.

53) The general trend in the Western civilization has been to value _____.
A) material reality
B) strenuous physical challenges
C) human emotions
D) morality

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54) Existentialism and phenomenology are primarily concerned with _____.
- A) humanbeings as an integrated whole
- B) societal welfare
- C) objectivity
- D) the average man of the common herd

55) Identify a correct statement about existentialism.
- A) Every person should have full opportunitiesto make choices and decisions.
- B) Society determines for individuals whatvalue an activity or experience holds.
- C) The community is responsible for an individual's actions.
- D) Each person is responsible only for themselves.

56) Nietzsche was an advocate of
- A) individual excellence and living dangerously.
- B) superb bodily health.
- C) distinguishing oneself from the crowd.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

57) Existentialism begins with the belief that
- A) the individualis at the center of everything.
- B) acute interest in society is paramount to survival of an individual.
- C) following the herd is the right thing to do.
- D) society determines the rights of the individual.

58) According to existentialism, _____.
- A) existence precedes essence
- B) essence precedes existence
- C) the mind precedes the body
- D) the body precedes the mind

59) According to existentialism, for everything in the world that is outside the individual, _____.
- A) existence precedes essence
- B) essence precedes existence
- C) the mind precedes the body
- D) the body precedes the mind

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60) Which of the following is a similarity between phenomenology and existentialism?
- A) Both are products of the seminal work on genetics of Charles Darwin.
- B) Neither of them offers physical educators the opportunity to promote subjective experiences that can enhance the human condition.
- C) Both branches of philosophy are uncomfortable with preconceptions and prejudgments.
- D) Neither of them can be used to gain insights into questions that arise from "being in the world."

61) A phenomenologist would view the body as
- A) an instrument of the mind.
- B) the enemy of reason.
- C) an avenue to the world of experience and knowledge.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

62) Which of the following is true of the term *stadion*?
- A) The term was coined in ancient Rome and referred to a large auditorium 1000 square feet in size.
- B) The term was used by ancient Greeks to refer to a unit of measurement, of about 600 ancient feet.
- C) It means extreme sports such as sword fights.
- D) It means incredible physical prowess.

63) Which of the following is true?
- A) According to the text, metaphysics can have a profound impact on the value, or worth, of physical education and sport.
- B) From a metaphysical or ontological point of view, if the material or secular world is real or more real than the ideal world, sport and physical education could be significantly valued.
- C) If one can identify and understand the metaphysical and ontological beliefs of a particular culture, one should be able to understand how that particular culture values—or does not value—sport and physical education.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

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64) Which of the following is false?
- A) Plato's ideas and the Bible share an explanation of the nature of reality that is crucial to understanding Western philosophy.
- B) The philosophical school that believes that human existence is divided into two parts, mind and body, is epistemology.
- C) Throughout history, there have been different philosophical schools—different philosophical beliefs—that will emphasize the importance of the mind or the importance of the body.
- D) Both Plato and the Bible argue that all of reality is divided into two parts: matter—the physical realm—and ideas—the thoughts and concepts formed by the mind or soul.

65) According to pragmatism, which of the following is true?
- A) Pragmatists argued that your physical experiences, and therefore your body, are credible and accurate sources for coming to know the nature of reality.
- B) Pragmatism views the body as having value, in and of itself, rather than simply acting as a servant of the mind.
- C) Pragmatism can be seen as a philosophical response to changes, such as urbanization and industrialization, that occurred earlier in the nineteenth century.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

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66) In the context of the philosophies of Kierkegaard, which of the following statement is true?
- A) Kierkegaard believed that there are three stages of life experience: (1) antithesis, (2) exploratory, and (3) resolution. All humans will gradually progress through each stage and must always be skeptical about knowledge derived from the senses.
- B) What made Kierkegaard an existentialist was his emphasis on life experience as a means of saving the soul. This was in contrast to other philosophers who believed that the first order of business was to consider the meaning or essence of the soul; they (not Kierkegaard) believed the soul provided the individual with a guide of how to live the mortal lives.
- C) Kierkegaard opposed the physical and intellectual development of an individual because it would take away precious time from nurturing the soul.
- D) The good of society, and not the individual, is at the "center or focus" of human existence.

67) Nietzsche believed that
- A) it is important to maximize physical and intellectual development.
- B) the body is a vital component of his concept of the Superman, one who is beyond good and evil.
- C) physical fitness was a priority and a component of individualism and power.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

68) According to existentialism, which of the following is true?
- A) The individual is at the center; everything else is subordinate to the individual.
- B) Every person should have full opportunity to make choices and decisions.
- C) Each person is responsible for his or her actions, decisions, and behavior.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

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69) According to Edmund Husserl, a leading phenomenologist, which of the following is true?

A) Edmund Husserl believed that the methods of science are not valid ways of knowing. He looked at phenomenology as a protest against crystallized beliefs and theories handed down to us via tradition and accepted as knowledge.

B) The body is not simply an instrument of the mind or the enemy of reason. It is an individual's avenue to the world of experience and attendant knowledge.

C) The objective of phenomenology is to go directly to the experience, relish or live the experience to its fullest, and take the experience for what it is worth—or not worth.

D) He believed that phenomenology, like existentialism, should remain uncomfortable (skeptical) with "preconceptions and prejudgments" because these so-called beliefs and values have been predetermined, which prevents the individual from deciding these things for himself or herself.

E) All of these answers are correct.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

70) In the context of sport ethics, describe the two modern philosophical schools—deontology and teleology.

71) Discuss how Jean-Paul Sartre's arguments illustrate the monistic view of being that is held by existentialists.

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Chapter 01 Test Bank

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01 Test Bank

1) FALSE
2) TRUE
3) TRUE
4) FALSE
5) TRUE
6) TRUE
7) TRUE
8) FALSE
9) FALSE
10) TRUE
11) TRUE
12) TRUE
13) TRUE
14) TRUE
15) TRUE
16) TRUE
17) TRUE
18) FALSE
19) TRUE
20) D
21) C
22) A
23) A
24) B
25) C
26) C
27) A
28) C
29) B
30) A
31) C
32) C
33) E
34) D
35) D
36) D
37) A
38) D
39) B
40) C
41) D
42) D
43) A
44) A
45) B
46) A
47) D
48) D
49) C
50) A
51) A
52) B
53) A
54) A
55) A
56) D
57) A
58) A
59) B
60) C
61) C
62) B
63) D
64) B
65) D
66) B
67) D
68) D
69) E
70) Short Answer
71) Short Answer

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