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1. Define mechanism and describe how the idea of mechanism affected and was affected by physics, concepts of God, and the methods and findings of science. How was the concept of mechanism applied to human beings?
ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

2. Define determinism and reductionism and describe their relationship to the development of clocks and automata. Why was the mechanical clock the ideal metaphor for the spirit of mechanism?
ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

3. Describe Descartes' views of the mind-body problem and his major contributions to the beginnings of modern science, particularly psychology.
ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1
NOTES: WWW

4. Define positivism, materialism, and empiricism and discuss the contributions of each to the emerging science of psychology.
ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

5. Describe the general contributions of empiricism to psychology, supporting your selection of each contribution with specific examples from the thought of Locke, Hartley, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill.
ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1
NOTES: WWW

6. The doctrine that natural processes are mechanically determined and capable of explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry is ____.
a. reductionism
b. materialism
c. mechanism
d. empiricism
e. positivism
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism
NOTES: WWW

7. According to the textbook, the dominant idea of the 17th century was ____.
a. Zeitgeist
b. entertainment
c. water
d. mechanism
e. making it to the 18th century
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism

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8. The Zeitgeist of 17th- to 19th-century Europe and of the United States was marked by ____.
   a. scientific revolution
   b. political revolution
   c. determinism
   d. humanism
   e. mechanism

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism

9. The theories of mechanism that invoke the movement of atoms to explain the universe were developed by ____.
   a. Locke and Berkeley
   b. La Mettrie and Condillac
   c. Newton and Hume
   d. Newton and Galileo
   e. Galileo and Copernicus

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism

10. Which of the following ideas has psychology borrowed from natural physics?
   a. effects are predictable and measurable
   b. the nature of human beings is basically good, moving toward self-actualization
   c. the paradigm of the source or identity of "cause"
   d. the laws of association
   e. the deductive method of logic

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism
NOTES: WWW

11. What invention was considered the perfect metaphor for the "spirit of mechanism"?
   a. automobile
   b. pneumatic pressure
   c. metronome
   d. clock
   e. computer

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

12. The doctrine that acts are determined by past events is ____.
   a. reductionism
   b. determinism
   c. mechanism

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d. materialism
e. positivism

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

13. The doctrine that explains phenomena on one level (such as complex ideas) in terms of phenomena on another level (such as simple ideas) is ____.
a. reductionism
b. determinism
c. mechanism
d. positivism
e. materialism

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

14. Seventeenth century philosophers and scientists argued that like clocks and the universe, ____ are regular, predictable, observable and measurable.
a. God and/or other deities
b. nonconscious processes
c. human beings
d. cognitive processes
e. characteristics of self-actualization

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

15. ____ are mechanized figures that could almost perfectly duplicate the movements of living things.
a. Elements
b. Automata
c. Psychomata
d. Mannequins
e. Robots

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

16. Philosophers and scientists joined in agreement that ____.
a. psychology must be an independent science
b. there is both an unconscious and a nonconscious
c. human functioning and behavior are governed by mechanical laws
d. experimental and quantitative methods could be applied to the study of human nature
e. the dictates of religious figures about human behavior had to be countered and/or refuted

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe
NOTES: WWW

17. ____ was the first successful demonstration of artificial intelligence.
    a. Galileo's telescope
    b. Babbage's calculating machine
    c. La Mettrie's self-winding watch
    d. Descartes's automata
    e. Newton's clocks
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

18. Contemporary cognitive psychologists' computer model of artificial intelligence is a direct descendant of ____.
    a. Babbage's calculating machine
    b. La Mettrie's self-winding watch
    c. Descartes's automata
    d. Newton's clocks
    e. Bessel's personal equations
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

19. Who published a clear explanation of how the calculating machine functioned and pointed out its potential use and implications?
    a. Babbage
    b. La Mettrie
    c. Lovelace
    d. Descartes
    e. Locke
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

20. The pursuit of knowledge through the observation of nature and the attribution of all knowledge to experience is ____.
    a. mentalism
    b. empiricism
    c. positivism
    d. materialism
    e. None of the choices are correct.
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science

21. Empiricism attributes all knowledge to ____.
    a. experience

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b. objectivity in methods
c. overt behavior
d. environmental influences
e. reinforcement schedules

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science
NOTES: WWW

22. Descartes was significant to psychology as a science because he helped liberate ____.
a. science from the stranglehold of theology
b. science from the grasp of philosophy
c. philosophy from the clutches of theology
d. science from the dictates of government
e. psychology from the dictates of science

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science

23. Who can be said to have inaugurated the era of modern psychology?
a. Babbage
b. Descartes
c. La Mettrie
d. Locke
e. Comte

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science

24. In the 20th century, Carl Jung based important decisions on his dreams. A 17th-century predecessor in this practice was ____.
a. Newton
b. Galileo
c. Freud
d. Descartes
e. Spinoza

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science

25. For Descartes, the application of mathematical principles to sciences would produce ____.
a. theorems of human nature
b. laws of physics
c. principles
d. religious conviction
e. certainty of knowledge

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ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science

26. In the 20th century, Hull described and explained behavior by mathematical formulas, axioms, and postulates. Thus, he illustrated whose notion that certainty of knowledge is accomplished by the application of mathematics to science?
    a. Kepler's
    b. Descartes's
    c. Berkeley's
    d. Locke's
    e. John Stuart Mill's
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science
NOTES: WWW

27. The question of the distinction between mental and physical qualities refers to ____.
    a. the bipartisan problem
    b. the freethinking problem
    c. the mind-body problem
    d. positivism
    e. theology
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

28. Before Descartes, the accepted point of view was that the interaction between mind and body was essentially unidirectional, that ____.
    a. the body influenced the mind
    b. the mind influenced the body
    c. the soul influenced both the body and mind
    d. the mind and body influenced each other
    e. the vital force influenced both the mind and the body
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

29. Descartes's dualism was novel in its emphasis on the ____.
    a. interaction between mind and spirit
    b. influence of the mind on the body
    c. influence of the body on the mind
    d. parallel but non-interacting functioning of the mind and body
    e. predominance of unconscious mental forces
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

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30. Descartes argued that all processes are functions of the body except ____.

a. reflexes
b. will
c. perception
d. sensation
e. thought

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem
NOTES: WWW

31. Descartes changed the focus from the study of ____ to the study of ____.

a. conscious processes; the unconscious
b. the unconscious; conscious processes
c. the nonconscious; the unconscious
d. the soul; the mind
e. science; theology

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

32. Descartes makes a case that because the body is matter the laws of ____ apply.

a. materialism
b. biology
c. mechanics
d. reflexes
e. mathematics

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

33. The body will respond without any internal conscious intent to some external stimulus. This fact illustrates Descartes' principle of ____.

a. *undulatio reflexa*
b. *Einfall*
c. *cogito ergo sum*
d. *esse est percipi*
e. spring action

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

34. In modern terminology, Descartes would argue that if the inputs are known, the behavioral outputs can be predicted. Thus, he is an intellectual ancestor of ____.

a. behaviorism
b. functionalism

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c. structuralism
d. the French materialists
e. S-R psychology

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

35. The response of salivation following the stimulus of food on the tongue is an illustration of Descartes' ____.
a. reflex action theory
b. theory of respondent behavior
c. theory of operant behavior
d. *cogito ergo sum* theory
e. *Einfall* theory

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

36. Under Descartes's reflex action theory, an external stimulus can bring about a(n)____ physical response.
a. theoretical
b. involuntary
c. intense
d. painful
e. conscious

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem
NOTES: WWW

37. Which of the following statements best describes Descartes' dualistic theory of human nature?
a. The mind directs all the activities of the body.
b. The body directly controls the activities of the mind.
c. The brain contains derived ideas; the mind contains innate ideas.
d. The mind and body mutually influence each other's actions.
e. None of the choices are correct.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

38. Descartes's term for the site of body-mind interaction was the ____, because it is ____.
a. *conarium*; duplicated in both brain hemispheres
b. *conarium*; not duplicated in both brain hemispheres
c. *undulatio reflexa*; duplicated in both brain hemispheres
d. *undulatio reflexa*; not duplicated in both brain hemispheres
e. pineal gland; located near the heart

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

39. Which of the following is an example of a derived idea?
    a. Solving an algebra equation.
    b. Memorizing a history lesson.
    c. Philosophy.
    d. Playing the guitar.
    e. Seeing a forest.

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

40. Descartes posited that the mind-body interaction occurred in the ____.
    a. heart
    b. brain as a whole
    c. pineal body
    d. frontal lobes
    e. corpus callosum

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem
NOTES: WWW

41. According to Descartes, the pineal gland was the part of the brain ____.
    a. where innate ideas are stored
    b. where derived ideas are stored
    c. that controlled the activities of the mind
    d. where the mind and body interact
    e. where all ideas are stored

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

42. Descartes proposed that the mind produces two kinds of ideas, ____ and ____.
    a. derived; innate
    b. body; mind
    c. reasonable; wacky
    d. right; wrong
    e. abstract; pseudo-abstract

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

43. Derived ideas ____.
    a. come from God
    b. are part of our genetic makeup when we are born

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c. arise from the direct application of an external stimulus
d. come into being as a consequence of being socialized into society
e. are taken from innate ideas

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

44. Which of the following is an example of an innate idea?
a. flowers
b. sweetness
c. tone
d. machines
e. infinity

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

45. Which of the following is a contribution of Rene Descartes to modern psychology?
a. a mechanistic conception of the body.
b. the theory of reflex action.
c. mind-body interaction.
d. localization of mental function in the brain.
e. All of the choices are correct.

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

46. The idea of a house is an example of Descartes' notion of ____.
a. innate ideas
b. *undulatio* reflexa
c. derived ideas
d. simple ideas
e. complex ideas

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

47. Descartes theorized that we are born with knowledge of the axioms of geometry. Thus, these axioms are ____ ideas.
a. innate
b. derived
c. synthetic
d. simple
e. complex

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

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NOTES: WWW

48. The doctrine of ____ is important because it stimulated opposition among early empiricists and associationists.
    a. derived ideas
    b. innate ideas
    c. idea principles
    d. simple ideas
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

49. Descartes' notion that we are born with certain perceptual processes is also a principle of which modern school of psychology?
    a. behavioristic
    b. psychoanalytic
    c. Gestalt
    d. phenomenological
    e. humanistic
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

50. The doctrine that recognizes only natural phenomena or facts that are objectively observable is ____.
    a. materialism
    b. empiricism
    c. positivism
    d. mechanism
    e. reductionism
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

51. Both the term and concept of positivism represent the thought of ____.
    a. Descartes
    b. Comte
    c. Locke
    d. Berkeley
    e. Mill
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

52. The idea that science should be based totally on objectively observable facts is called ____.
    a. factualism
    b. materialism
    c. absolutism

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d. positivism
e. observation

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

53. In eyewitness testimony, one swears that what one has observed accurately depicts reality. Because this "fact" has not been determined through the methods of science, it does not meet Comtes' strictest application of ____.
a. positivism
b. determinism
c. complex ideas
d. materialism
e. mechanism

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

54. The doctrine that considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained in physical terms by the existence and nature of matter is ____.
a. positivism
b. materialism
c. mentalism
d. immaterialism
e. reductionism

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

55. Those who argue today that behavior is no more than the action of chemicals and electrical events in the brain might be labeled "modern ____."
a. empiricists
b. positivists
c. materialists
d. associationists
e. determinists

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism
NOTES: WWW

56. Materialism is the belief that ____.
a. speculation and inference are acceptable
b. consciousness exists beyond physics and chemistry
c. the mental world exists on a plane of its own
d. all things can be described in physical terms
e. ideas exist only in Descartes' mind

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ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

57. Locke's ____ marks the formal beginning of British empiricism.
a. *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
b. *A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*
c. *An Essay Toward a New Theory of Vision*
d. *A Treatise of Human Nature*
e. *Observations on Man, His Frame, His Duty, and His Expectations*
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

58. A fundamental difference between Descartes's psychology and that of Locke was their position about the existence of ____.
a. innate ideas
b. derived ideas
c. idea doctrines
d. simple ideas
e. complex ideas
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

59. John Locke disagreed with the doctrine of innate ideas. According to Locke, ____.
a. innate ideas once existed in the human mind, but modern humans do not have them
b. innate ideas only exist in the most intelligent human beings; most people do not have innate ideas
c. innate ideas stay in the unconscious mind and never reach the level of consciousness
d. the mind is a blank slate at birth; therefore, there are no innate ideas
e. There was no disagreement between Locke and Descartes
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

60. Aristotle held that the mind was a wax slate upon which impressions are made. Locke invoked the metaphor of the ____ to illustrate the same phenomenon.
a. *undulatio reflexa*
b. *tabula rasa*
c. cogito
d. complex idea
e. reflection
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

61. What position did Locke take on the origin of ideas?

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a. Some innate ideas exist, such as self, God, and time.
b. The only acquired ideas are verbal ideas; all other ideas are innate.
c. Innate ideas don't change; derived ideas are malleable.
d. All ideas are innate; experience just makes us aware of their presence.
e. All ideas are acquired from experience; no ideas are innate.

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

62. Locke argued that ideas seem to us to be innate because ____.
a. they were classically conditioned
b. they are simple ideas
c. they are complex ideas
d. we don't recollect having learned them
e. we can't identify their component elemental ideas

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

63. For Locke, ideas are the result of ____.
a. reflection and sensations
b. reasoning about sensations
c. primary sensations and secondary sensations
d. experience and cognition
e. primary qualities and secondary qualities

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

64. According to Locke, in human development, what kind of ideas appears first?
a. sensation
b. reflection
c. simple
d. complex
e. innate

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

65. "Why should I have to read what Locke wrote over 300 years ago? Schultz and Schultz and the instructor get paid to summarize that for me." What answer would the textbook authors give you?
a. "Full understanding comes from reading the original data of history from the theorists themselves."
b. "To see how even a good idea can be badly written."
c. "Because you are expected to do so."
d. "Don't worry if you do not have time to read the original source material; authors and teachers provide accurate versions."

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e. "Actually, you shouldn't have to."

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

66. According to Locke, simple ideas become complex ideas through the process of ____.

a. association

b. deductive logic

c. sensing primary qualities

d. reflection

e. recombination

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

67. According to Locke, the idea of an army or a navy would be an example of ____.

a. a complex idea

b. an innate idea

c. a simple idea

d. a derived idea

e. a primary quality

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

68. For Locke, the difference between a simple and a complex idea is that a simple idea ____.

a. contains more premises

b. is the result of inductive logic

c. is the result of deductive logic

d. is contiguous

e. cannot be reduced

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

69. If a tree falls in the forest and no one is present to hear it, then the fall makes no sound. Using Locke's distinctions, this conclusion assumes that the sound is a(n) ____.

a. primary quality

b. secondary quality

c. association

d. simple idea

e. complex idea

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

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70. According to Locke, the tickle of a feather would be a(n) ____.

a. complex idea
b. primary quality
c. secondary quality
d. tertiary quality
e. essential quality

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

71. The notion of secondary qualities was proposed by Locke to explain ____.

a. the distinction between the physical world and one's experience of it
b. the need for objectivity in psychology
c. the role of positivism in the new science of psychology
d. Descartes's dualism
e. the difference between simple ideas and complex ideas

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

72. "If a tree falls in the forest and no one is present to hear it, a sound will still occur because God is the permanent perceiver of all objects in the universe." This argument illustrates the position of ____.

a. Berkeley
b. Locke
c. Hume
d. Hartley
e. the Mills

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

73. Which philosopher believed that the only things that humans know with certainty are those objects that are perceived?

a. Rene Descartes
b. John Locke
c. David Hartley
d. James Mill
e. George Berkeley

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

74. The doctrine that all knowledge is a function of mental phenomena and is dependent on the perceiving or experiencing person is an illustration of ____.

a. Locke's associationism
b. Locke's mentalism
c. Berkeley's mentalism

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d. Berkeley's associationism
e. Comte's positivism

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

75. Which of the following slogans could be attributed to Berkeley?
a. I think, therefore I am.
b. To think is to perceive.
c. To be is to perceive.
d. Whatever exists must have a cause of existence.
e. Go west, young man.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

76. Berkeley's basic difference with Locke was the former's argument that ____.
a. there are no primary qualities
b. there is a one-to-one correspondence between physical objects and subjective perceptions
c. an object is the association of consecutive perceptions
d. there are only complex ideas
e. there are only primary qualities

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

77. The phenomenology of the humanistic school focuses on the individual's unique experiences as they define the person's reality. This idea is a direct descendant of ____.
a. Locke's empiricism
b. Berkeley's mentalism
c. Hume's law of resemblance
d. James Mill's mechanical associationism
e. J. S. Mill's mental chemistry hypothesis

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

78. For Berkeley, depth perception is the result of ____.
a. concurrent mechanical associations
b. innate ideas
c. the association of primary qualities and complex ideas
d. the association of ideas that must be learned
e. contiguity and repetition

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

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79. What was the significance of the defecating duck?
    a. It demonstrated the Zeitgeist of the time.
    b. It was widely popular and well-known.
    c. It was described as the "glory of France."
    d. It was one example of the spirit of mechanism.
    e. All of the above.

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Defecating Duck and the Glory of France

80. Why was the mechanical clock a revolutionary invention?
    a. Clocks brought precision, regularity, and predictability to everyday life, which was later developed into a model for science.
    b. Clocks were used only by the elite to control the masses.
    c. Because of the varying sizes and shapes, clocks helped stimulate the European economy like never before.
    d. Clocks were used for religious practices.
    e. Clocks were built to look like people and animals.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

81. Which of the following types of automata are NOT described in the book?
    a. A defecating duck
    b. A life-sized animated flute player
    c. A "Lady-Musician" that played the harpsichord
    d. A 16-inch mechanical monk
    e. A singing mouse

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

82. Which theorist believed that people are similar to machines?
    a. Descartes
    b. Berkeley
    c. Galileo
    d. Locke
    e. Comte

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

83. What was the basis for Babbage's calculating machine?
    a. The spirit of mechanism
    b. Automata and clocks
    c. The mechanical nature of human mental actions

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d. None of the above
e. All of the above

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

84. What was the most influential doctrine to modern psychology?
a. History
b. Materialism
c. Empiricism
d. Chemistry
e. Positivism

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

85. While Hartley's fundamental law of association was ____, he also proposed that ____ was necessary for associations to be formed.
a. resemblance; contiguity
b. contiguity; repetition
c. resemblance; repetition
d. temporal contiguity; spatial contiguity
e. contiguity; similarity

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

86. Hartley was the first to apply the theory of association to explain ____.
a. all mental activity
b. rote learning
c. memory
d. the difference between recall and recognition
e. the difference between sensations and perceptions

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

87. Hartley argued that the human brain and nervous system transmitted impulses ____.
a. with electricity
b. with chemicals
c. using capillary impulses
d. with changes in neurochemical intensities
e. with nerve vibrations

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

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88. James Mill demonstrated a radical perspective because he believed that the mind is a(n) ___.

a. crucible
b. machine
c. association
d. calculator
e. tool

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

89. ____, the most radically mechanistic of the British empiricists, claimed that the mind is a machine and that there is no freedom of the will, believing instead that the mind is totally a passive entity and all thought can be analyzed in terms of sensations.

a. John Stuart Mill
b. David Hume
c. John Locke
d. James Mill
e. George Berkeley

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

90. *Mind is Machine* would be a good book title for ____.

a. Berkeley
b. Hume
c. Hartley
d. James Mill
e. J. S. Mill

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

91. James Mill's model says that all knowledge ____.

a. begins with sensations, and associations create complex ideas
b. is innate, and combined to form complex ideas
c. comes from ideas
d. requires an actively engaged mind
e. More than one of the choices are correct.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

92. James Mill: ____; John Stuart Mill: ____.

a. mechanical; chemical
b. dualistic; monistic
c. active mind; passive mind

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d. passive mind; active mind
e. mechanical; chemical and dualistic; monistic

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

93. Which British empiricist championed women's rights and condemned the unequal status of women?
a. David Hartley
b. John Stuart Mill
c. James Mill
d. David Hume
e. John Locke

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

94. The idea that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts" was the position of ____.
a. Berkeley
b. Hume
c. Hartley
d. James Mill
e. John Stuart Mill

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

95. John Stuart Mill (JSM) differed from his father's view of the mind by proposing: "Complex ideas emerge from combinations of simple ideas and possess characteristics not found in those elements." JSM was concerned with mental ____.
a. magic
b. coordination
c. mechanics
d. hospitals
e. chemistry

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

96. Complex ideas formed from simple ideas take on new qualities. This is a definition of ____.
a. James Mill's creative synthesis
b. Hartley's creative synthesis
c. James Mill's active mind theory
d. Hume's creative synthesis
e. John Stuart Mill's creative synthesis

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

97. John Stuart Mill's metaphor of mental chemistry came to be known as ____.
    a. association
    b. the law of contiguity
    c. classical conditioning
    d. operant conditioning
    e. creative synthesis

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

98. Which of the following was not a contribution of British empiricism to the development of psychology?
    a. the role of sensation in consciousness
    b. the analysis of conscious experience into elements
    c. the claim that almost all human knowledge is derived from experience. However, the principles of mathematics are innate ideas.
    d. the focus on conscious experiences
    e. through association, synthesizing elements into complex mental experiences

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Contributions of Empiricism to Psychology

99. The idea of mechanism was a result of the initial work of Newton.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism

100. A basic principle of 17th century physics was that every physical effect is predictable and measurable.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: REF: The Spirit of Mechanism
NOTES: WWW

101. The aspect of technology that 17th century science adopted was precise measurement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spirit of Mechanism

102. Determinism is the belief that every act is brought about by past events.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

103. Babbage was the first in modern America to create and market software.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe

104. The doctrine that challenged theological authority as a source of knowledge was determinism.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Clockwork Universe
NOTES: WWW

105. Wundt inaugurated the era of modern psychology.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Modern Science

106. For Descartes, certainty of knowledge was the result of mathematical principles.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

107. A major contribution of Descartes to psychology was to deflect attention from the study of the mind in general to the study of consciousness in particular.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

108. For Descartes, the functions of the body operate according to mechanical principles.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

109. For Descartes, the unique function of the mind is thought.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

110. At the heart of Descartes' notion of the *undulatio reflexa* is the role of the conscious mind in determining behavior
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem

111. Descartes' contemporaries believed that neither humans nor animals had souls.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Contributions of Descartes: Mechanism and the Mind-Body Problem
NOTES: WWW

112. Comte's main contribution to psychology was the doctrine of materialism.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism
NOTES: WWW

113. Comte would argue that because God perceives the world, objects in it remain constant.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

114. The materialists argued that consciousness could be understood in accordance with the principles of physics and chemistry.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

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115. The nativistic theory of perception holds that certain ideas and mental functions are learned through experience.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

116. The best-known opponents of nativism were the British empiricists.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

117. Locke argued that we believe ideas are innate if or when we cannot recall having learned them.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

118. The first idea of the *tabula rasa* was John Locke's.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism
NOTES: WWW

119. "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder," reflects Locke's notion of primary qualities.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

120. The notion in modern psychology that knowledge depends on the experiencing person is essentially a restatement of Berkeley's position.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

121. Berkeley used the phenomenon of depth perception to illustrate the presence of innate ideas.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

122. Locke used simple and complex ideas to describe his theory of association, now commonly known as learning.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

123. There was little difference between James Mill and son John Stuart Mill in their interpretations of human mental functioning.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

124. Rote learning has at its core Hartley's law of repetition.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

125. Hartley attempted to explain psychological and physiological processes in terms of mechanical principles.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

126. James Mill denied that people had free will.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Philosophical Foundations of the New Psychology: Positivism, Materialism, and Empiricism

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