# *Conceptual and Historical Issues in Psychology 1st edition Piekkola Test Bank*

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# Chapter 2 Test Bank

*The first 5 questions are available for students to test themselves on the companion website: https://study.sagepub.com/piekkola*

1) When one systematically studies being or existence one is dealing with the branch of metaphysics called _____.

a. ontology
b. agrology
c. cosmology
d. agronomy

**Answer: a. ontology**

2) The metaphysical position that is concerned with existence and which differentiates between appearance and reality is _____.

a. epistemology
b. existentialism
c. ontology
d. ideology

**Answer: c. ontology**

3) One of the branches of metaphysics is epistemology. Which of the following is its subject matter?

a. the study of being or existence
b. the study of knowing or knowledge
c. the study of living forms
d. the study of logic or logical forms

**Answer: b. the study of knowing or knowledge**

4) A person who takes the position called _____ is at pains to explain the phenomena of one domain, e.g.,

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psychology, by using the laws and concepts of another domain, e.g., biology or physics.

a. holism
b. reductionism
c. phenomenalism
d. determinism

**Answer: b. reductionism**

5) A person who takes the position called _____ proposes explaining complex phenomena in terms of more basic, or lower-level, phenomena, e.g., explaining thought with quantum atomic theory.

a. holism
b. reductionism
c. phenomenalism
d. determinism

**Answer: b. reductionism**

6) According to the position known as _____, living beings have properties that cannot be explained through reduction down to elementary parts.

a. holism
b. transcendentalism
c. emergentism
d. vitalism

**Answer: a. holism**

7) While one can distinguish between the nervous, respiratory, circulatory, and other systems, to treat any of them in complete isolation would leave the organism and its individual systems no longer viable. In proposing that, I am likely advocating _____.

a. holism
b. transcendentalism

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c. emergentism
d. vitalism

**Answer: a. holism**

8) In ontology, _____ is that which is presented to an observer whereas _____ is the totality of things that are considered to be real and which may be inconsistent with what is presented.

a. reality, appearance
b. appearance, reality
c. phenomenology, actuality
d. actuality, phenomenology

**Answer: b. appearance, reality**

9) To some the impression of possessing free will, an example of _____, is inconsistent with the fact (empirical evidence) that brain mechanisms produce both the action thought to be willed and the idea that one will it, which is an example of _____.

a. reality, appearance
b. appearance, reality
c. phenomenology, actuality
d. actuality, phenomenology

**Answer: b. appearance, reality**

10) The pursuit of truth through the use of reason is called _____.

a. idealism
b. logic
c. cognitivism
d. rationalism

**Answer: d. rationalism**

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11) According to the British empiricists, ideas were _____.

a. innate
b. both innate and acquired
c. derived from experience
d. arrived at by logical deduction

**Answer: c. derived from experience**

12) The _____ believed that sensory experience is the only means whereby knowledge is acquired.

a. rationalist
b. nativist
c. empiricist
d. romantic

**Answer: c. empiricist**

13) The epistemological position that maintains that all that is known is based upon experience is which of the following?

a. logical positivism
b. determinism
c. realism
d. empiricism

**Answer: d. empiricism**

14) People who advocate _____ propose that the world exists independently of individual people and it can be known.

a. realism
b. empiricism
c. rationalism
d. existentialism

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**Answer: a. realism**

15) When a person holds that the objects of experience do not exist independently of mind, i.e., that what is real are my perceptions of an object not the object itself, the person is espousing the position known as _____.

a. anti-realism
b. objectivism
c. transcendentalism
d. empiricism

**Answer: a. anti-realism**

16) According to the view called _____. There is no objective standard for truth, that what is true varies from group to group and from person to person.

a. indeterminism
b. determinism
c. relativism
d. cynicism

**Answer: c. relativism**

17) According to _____, there is no real, objective world that is the basis of true knowledge. Instead, within science, knowledge is created by the scientists pursuing it.

a. rationalism
b. constructionism
c. relativism
d. nihilism

**Answer: b. constructionism**

18) An advocate of _____ takes the position that the possibility of gaining objective knowledge can be doubted, or, at least, not believed.

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a. relativism
b. speculativism
c. skepticism
d. incredulism

**Answer: c. skepticism**

19) The epistemological position known as _____ holds that all beliefs can be proven to be wrong.

a. skepticism
b. cynicism
c. relativism
d. absolutism

**Answer: a. skepticism**

20) The theoretical position known as _____ maintains the proposition that ideas are the objects of knowledge rather than those things that produce the ideas. It involves a description of experience rather than the "thing" experienced.

a. phenomenology
b. representationalism
c. isomorphism
d. epiphenomenalism

**Answer: a. phenomenology**

21) _____ is the branch of philosophy that has as its concern the ultimate nature of things or first principles.

a. foundationism
b. ontology
c. metaphysics
d. existentialism

**Answer: c. metaphysics**

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22) An upholder of _____ believes that the scientific method, and the knowledge obtained thereby, are the only acceptable means of inquiry and the only valid meanings to adhere to are those derived by such means.

a. scientism
b. empiricism
c. verificationism
d. experimentationalism

**Answer: a. scientism**

23) According to this proposition (_____), no matter how objective observations are they are initiated by theories.

a. theory laden
b. constructionism
c. theoretical events
d. rationalism

**Answer: a. theory laden**

24) Objects in the world organize into categories (groups based on shared properties), like rocks and rivers, because of their inherent characteristics, independent of any human assessment. These would be considered _____ kinds.

a. native
b. natural
c. material
d. physical

**Answer: b. natural**

25) Kings and peasants, conservatives and psychopaths, are examples of _____ kinds. They are categories or concepts that are artificial in that they are produced by the interests and understanding of people and are subject to change.

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a. hominin
b. mental
c. human
d. anthropomorphic

**Answer: c. human**

26) The tendency of some psychologists to assume that the use of psychological terms like "memory" by the ancient Greeks are the same as current usage fails to consider how the concept can be affected by the historical context (despite the similar terminology). Those psychologists who assumed consistency between past and current usage were displaying what is called _____.

a. parochialism
b. parsimony
c. percipience
d. presentism

**Answer: d. presentism**

27) A rather magical view held by some early humans was _____. People who held to this believed that rocks, trees, the wind and rivers, everything, was alive.

a. vitalism
b. animism
c. spiritism
d. gnosticism

**Answer: b. animism**

28) When a person treats non-humans (dog or cars for instance) as though they were human or had human attributes (like a car having a personality), they were engaging in a type of thinking known as _____.

a. vitalism
b. homo sapienism

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c. deism
d. anthropomorphism

**Answer: d. anthropomorphism**

29) According to the philosophical belief associated with _____, all that exists is only what the different sciences study.

a. naturalism
b. the verification principle
c. naïve realism
d physicalism

**Answer: a. naturalism**

30) Whether one is a materialist or an idealist one is dealing with what is termed _____. This is because matter or mind, as primary and dependent on nothing for their own existence, are considered to be that which underlies all other phenomena.

a. essentialism
b. nativism
c. substance
d. foundation

**Answer: c. substance**

31) In his theory, Berkeley proposed that all that is experienced in the world beyond the senses as objective is actually of spirit or mind, because it is God's perception, rather than matter (there is no matter). Which of the following applies to this proposition?

a. monism
b. realism
c. obscurantism
d. skepticism

**Answer: a. monism**

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32) Any doctrine, regarding the nature of reality and first principles, that proposes that reality is due to two completely opposed, primordial cosmic forces would be an example of which of the following?

a. monism
b. demonism
c. polarism
d. dualism

**Answer: d. dualism**

33) If a theory, such as Popper and Eccles proposed, claims that the universe is composed of three substances——matter, mind, and culture——it would best represent which of the following?

a. eclecticism
b. pluralism
c. pantheism
d. transcendentalism

**Answer: b. pluralism**

34) According to Heraclitus, in his concept of _____, nothing in the universe is static and unchanging, since everything is in the process of undergoing alteration.

a. epiphenomebnalism
b. becoming
c. relativism
d. entelechy

**Answer: b. becoming**

35) According to the Greek concept of _____, that which is unchanging, permanent and fixed is that which can be known with certainty.

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a. being
b. entelechy
c. form
d. agnosticism

**Answer: a. being**

36) The proposition that the ultimate reality of the universe must be conceived of in terms of mind or spirit is called _____.

a. structuralism
b. idealism
c. rationalism
d. dualism

**Answer: b. idealism**

37) Which of the following comes closest to being reductionism?

a. phenomenology
b. determinism
c. elementalism
d. epiphenomenalism

**Answer: c. elementalism**

38) A person who maintains the view called _____ believes that one can understand complex processes by studying the pieces that they are composed of.

a. redundancy
b. monism
c. atomism
d. elementalism

**Answer: d. elementalism**

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39) According to Democritus, all things are composed of tiny parts (the most basic building blocks of the universe) that could not be altered and were indivisible. These he called _____.

a. substance
b. element
c. atom
d. physic

**Answer: c. atom**

40) *Mechanism*, in psychology, refers to the belief that _____.

a. the universe is a machine
b. the behavior of organisms is based upon mechanical laws
c. everything is determined by what precedes it
d. none of the above

**Answer: b. the behavior of organisms is based upon mechanical laws**

41) According to the doctrine of _____, an event is completely explainable in terms of that which goes before it.

a. objectivism
b. rationalism
c. empiricism
d. determinism

**Answer: d. determinism**

42) Whereas atomism is reductionistic, except at the level of physics and chemistry, _____ may involve an analysis into constituent parts, parts that exist at the level of what they are parts of and do not involve reduction, for example neurons are elements of the nervous system but both are biological.

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a. elementalism
b. physicalism
c. materialism
d. categorization

**Answer: a. elementalism**

43) Dr. X has been known to say one thing to one person and another thing to another, e.g., saying to one that science is a falsity and to another that it is the basis of understanding. With each person he presents an argument that is effective for that audience but without believing in truth. Such deceptive argumentation is an example of a _____ strategy.

a. solipsist
b. skeptic
c. sophist
d. relativist

**Answer: c. sophist**

44) An advocate of _____ takes the position that the possibility of gaining objective knowledge can be doubted, or, at least, not believed.

a. relativism
b. speculativism
c. skepticism
d. incredulism

**Answer: c. skepticism**

45) Plato argued that there was a problem with the relativist position since the relativist would have to admit the truth of those who contend an opposite viewpoint. This is known as the _____ argument.

a. tautological
b. self-refutation
c. circular

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d. self-annihilating

**Answer: b. self-refutation**

46) When I close my eyes the world disappears. This causes me to believe that I am the only reality that I can be certain of. Given this, which of the following would I be judged to be engaged in?

a. determinism
b. idealism
c. indeterminism
d. solipsism

**Answer: d. solipsism**

47) Some people believe that the only reality that one can be certain of is one's own self. The world cannot be shown to exist. This position is known as _____.

a. determinism
b. idealism
c. indeterminism
d. solipsism

**Answer: d. solipsism**

48) In Plato's system, _____ are abstract ideas—pure, unchanging, timeless—and they determine those things that appear in the external world.

a. archetypes
b. essences
c. universals
d. forms

**Answer: d. forms**

49) According to Plato's theory of _____, the ultimate reality (what is really, truly real) is made up of abstract

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ideas that correspond with the objects of the experienced world which are imperfect manifestations of it.

a. archetypes
b. universals
c. forms
d. essences

**Answer: c. forms**

50) Nativists argue that there are _____ phenomena that are present from birth and do not require experience to be obtained.

a. universals
b. primordial
c. foundational
d. innate

**Answer: d. innate**

51) The philosophic proposition called _____ holds that there are inborn (present at birth) factors involved in the acquisition of knowledge.

a. empiricism
b. nativism
c. determinism
d. rationalism

**Answer: b. nativism**

52) From the perspective of the skeptics, those who engaged in _____ were people who made claims regarding what must be considered indisputable truth, even though supporting evidence was lacking beyond their certainty of their belief.

a. pragmatism
b. absolutism
c. cynicism

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d. dogmatism

**Answer: d. dogmatism**

53) An argument against the skeptic was the "argument from concept formation." This was the contention that skepticism was based on the fact that the skeptic _____.

a. had to admit the truth of other people's beliefs, even if contrary to their own
b. had to admit that ideas are not innate but must develop
c. terms referring to knowledge like "truth" or "falsity" required knowledge of the meaning of those terms
d. disavows the possibility of communication through concepts

**Answer: c. terms referring to knowledge like "truth" or "falsity" required knowledge of the meaning of those terms**

54) The skeptic did not trust the validity of the senses. The _____ argument, in challenge, proposed that if one did not trust the senses there would be no reason to act in any way.

a. solipsistic
b. sophist
c. non-intervention
d. inaction

**Answer: d. inaction**

55) To possess _____ is to be self-regulatory and self-directing.

a. agency
b. self-efficacy
c. efficacy
d. empowerment

**Answer: a. agency**

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56) According to people who espouse _____, regardless of what one does, events will unfold as they were meant to unfold, to happen as they were meant to happen.

a. fatalism
b. indeterminism
c. inevitability theory
d. necessitarianiam

**Answer: a. fatalism**

57) According to the doctrine called _____, fate determines what will happen to one so one should learn to accept what happens with indifference.

a. hedonism
b. nihilism
c. agnosticism
d. stoicism

**Answer: d. stoicism**

58) The belief referred to as _____ holds that God permeates the universe, that God and universe are one and the same.

a. atheism
b. gnosticism
c. hedonism
d. pantheism

**Answer: d. pantheism**

59) Pantheism is the belief that _____.

a. God is everywhere and in everything
b. God created the universe and then withdrew from it
c. human attributes can be characterized as belonging to God
d. God is a trinity-in-unity

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**Answer: a. God is everywhere and in everything**

60) The proposition that one only has access to other people's behavior and not their inner subjectivity is known as the _____.

a. solipsistic dilemma
b. problem of other minds
c. behaviorist fallacy
d. skeptic fallacy

**Answer: b. problem of other minds**

61) Leontiev made a distinction between _____——a personal attitude toward something——and _____ ——reflection of something independent of any subjective reaction to it.

a. meaning, sense
b. meaning, concept
c. concept, meaning
d. sense, meaning

**Answer: d. sense, meaning**

62) In his attempt to resolve the problem of the subjective differences between people in their interpretations or experiences of the world, Leontiev distinguished between _____, the reflection of an object independent of any subjective reaction to it, and the personal attitude to an object or concept, etc.

a. conception
b. meaning
c. sense
d. reality

**Answer: b. meaning**

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63) With the _____ method of testing scientific theory involves making a prediction from a theory and then noting whether the observations made match the prediction.

a. Duhem–Quine
b. hypothetico–deductive
c. deductive–nomothetic
d. deductive–nomological

**Answer: b. hypothetico–deductive**

64) _____ realist theories propose that the senses provide impoverished information and are therefore an unreliable basis for the formation of percepts.

a. naive
b. direct
c. ecological
d. indirect

**Answer: d. indirect**

65) According to the hypothesis of _____ realism, the act of perception is due to constructions that are based upon the mental representation of objects.

a. direct
b. immediate
c. indirect
d. mediated

**Answer: c. indirect**

66) A person who holds that one cannot know the world, only the world as it is represented in perception advocates which of the following?

a. indirect realism

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b. phenomenalism
c. nihilism
d. rationalism

**Answer: a. indirect**

67) The theoretical position known as _____ maintains the proposition that ideas are the objects of knowledge rather than those things that produce the ideas.

a. phenomenology
b. representationalism
c. isomorphism
d. epiphenomenalism

**Answer: b. representationalism**

68) According to _____, the mind does not have access to objects directly and that it is only through ideas in the mind that stand for such things that objects are known.

a. symbolic interactionism
b. significationism
c. representationalism
d. mediationalism

**Answer: c. representationalism**

69) A position that is comparable to direct realism is _____.

a. representationalism
b. representationism
c. presentationism
d. none of the above

**Answer: c. presentationism**

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68) According to _____, perception does not depend upon mental inference; it involves the picking up of information that exists in the immediate environment.

a. direct inference
b. unconscious inference
c. direct realism
d. unconscious perception

**Answer: c. direct realism**

69) The theory of _____ proposes that the world that is represented in a person's immediate perception is the world as it actually is.

a. unconscious inference
b. direct realism
c. perceptual relativism
d. indirect perception

**Answer: b. direct realism**

70) J. Gibson referred to his direct perception theory as an *ecological theory*. Which of the following was his reason for the selection of that designation?

a. it focused on the neural basis of behavior
b. it considered the role of culture in perception
c. it emphasized the relationship of the perceptual system with the environment
d. it emphasized looking at the perceptual system under natural condition without interfering experimental manipulation

**Answer: c. it emphasized the relationship of the perceptual system with the environment**

71) According to _____ perception theory, one cannot separate the perceptual system from the environment in which it evolved.

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a. evolutionary
b. ecological
c. Darwinian
d. indirect perception

**Answer: b. ecological**