

Test Bank for Introduction to the History of Psychology 7th Edition
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Chapter 2: Ancient Greece

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Viewing all of nature as though it were alive is called:
- A. anthropomorphism
 - B. animism
 - C. primitivism
 - D. mysticism

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: The Ancient World

2. Projecting human attributes onto nature is called:
- A. anthropomorphism
 - B. animism
 - C. primitivism
 - D. vitalism

ANS: A DIF: factual REF: The Ancient World

3. Why were the Greek nobility more likely to follow the Olympian religion rather than the Dionysiac-Orphic religion?
- A. Belief in the transmigration of the soul
 - B. The personification of orderliness, rationality, and intelligence in the Olympian gods
 - C. Desire to hold onto past lives even after death
 - D. Fear of condemnation for living an extravagant lifestyle

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: The Ancient World

4. An area in cognitive development that concerns how we come to know the beliefs, feelings, plans, and behavioral intentions of other people is referred to as:
- A. theory of forms
 - B. theory of the mind
 - C. laws of subjective norms
 - D. laws of association

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: The Ancient World
NOT: new

5. Which example best illustrates the concept of theory of the mind?

- A. Brandon's brain controls his body, and his mind controls his thoughts and emotions.
- B. Javier reads a passage in a book, and draws from his past experiences to understand its meaning.
- C. Stephanie understands that she is looking at a flower because of the coordinated processes of *sensation* and *perception*.
- D. While walking down the street, Camilla turns the corner to avoid a man with an angry look on his face.

ANS: D

DIF: applied

REF: The Ancient World

NOT: new

6. Philosophy began:
- A. to explain how the supernatural controls natural events
 - B. with the introduction of deductive reasoning
 - C. when logos replaced mythos
 - D. with the discovery of the brain as the center of intelligence

ANS: C DIF: conceptual REF: The First Philosophers
NOT: new

7. Who was the first to emphasize natural explanations and to minimize supernatural explanations?
- A. Heraclitus
 - B. Anaximander
 - C. Thales
 - D. Democritus

ANS: C DIF: factual REF: The First Philosophers

8. The early Greeks referred to a substance from which everything else is derived as a(n):
- A. spirit
 - B. atom
 - C. universal
 - D. physis

ANS: D DIF: factual REF: The First Philosophers

9. According to Anaximander, the physis was something that:
- A. was too complex to explain life
 - B. was incapable of deriving into anything
 - C. had a finite number of possibilities
 - D. had the capability of becoming anything

ANS: D DIF: conceptual REF: The First Philosophers

10. What important epistemological question was raised by Heraclitus' philosophy?
- A. What does it mean to be me?
 - B. How can something be known if it is constantly changing?
 - C. Why would a man want to step into the same river more than once?
 - D. What constitutes the good life?

ANS: B DIF: applied REF: The First Philosophers

11. Parmenides believed that knowledge is attained only through rational thought because sensory experience:
- A. is a supernatural force
 - B. provides illusion
 - C. is illogical
 - D. is a distracter from the truth

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: The First Philosophers

12. In order for an object to pass from point A to point B, it must first traverse half the distance between those two points, and then half of the remaining distance, and so forth. Therefore A can never logically reach point B. This scenario best illustrates:
- A. the relativity of truth
 - B. philosophical inconsistency
 - C. a Kuhnian paradigm clash
 - D. Zeno's paradox

ANS: D DIF: applied REF: The First Philosophers
NOT: new

13. According to the Pythagoreans, perfection is found:
- A. only in the empirical world of mathematical relationships
 - B. only in the abstract mathematical world and understood only by reason
 - C. in both the empirical and abstract worlds of mathematics
 - D. in neither the empirical nor the abstract worlds

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: The First Philosophers

14. Which aspect of Empedocles' philosophy might be used to explain the types of intrapersonal and extrapersonal conflicts described later in history by Freud?
- A. The transmigration of the soul
 - B. The forces of love and strife that wax and wane within us
 - C. The elements of earth, fire, air, and water
 - D. The clashes of atoms

ANS: B DIF: applied REF: The First Philosophers

15. Empedocles assumed that perception results when:
- A. vibrations from external objects stimulate sense receptors
 - B. sensory information is analyzed by the brain
 - C. eidola enters the pores of the body and mixes with elements found in the blood
 - D. sensations interact with memories of prior experiences

ANS: C DIF: factual REF: The First Philosophers

16. No matter how complex something is, Democritus believed that it can be explained in terms of atoms and their activity. This view is referred to as:
- A. solipsism
 - B. animism
 - C. elementism
 - D. material cause

ANS: C DIF: conceptual REF: The First Philosophers

17. Because Democritus attempted to explain events occurring in one domain (observable phenomena) in terms of events occurring in another domain (the arrangements of atoms), he is considered a(n):
- A. elementist
 - B. reductionist
 - C. physicist
 - D. Orphist

ANS: B DIF: applied REF: The First Philosophers

18. For Democritus, perception occurred when atoms emanating from the surface of objects entered the _____ and were transmitted to the_____.
- A. pores of the body; heart
 - B. sensory systems of the body; brain
 - C. pores of the body; liver
 - D. sensory systems of the body; heart

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: The First Philosophers

19. The early physician, Alcmaeon, proposed:
- A. that health resulted from a balance of qualities in the body
 - B. the physician's job was to help the patient focus energy on the mind
 - C. that sensation, memory, thinking, and understanding occurred in the heart
 - D. mental acuity was achieved when our physical state disconnects from our mental state

ANS: A DIF: conceptual REF: The First Philosophers

20. The Hippocratics believed that physical illness was caused by:
- A. possession by evil spirits
 - B. a life characterized by hedonism
 - C. an imbalance of the four bodily humors
 - D. the patient's inner desire to be ill

ANS: C DIF: factual REF: Early Greek Medicine

21. According to the Hippocratics, physicians assign supernatural causes to a disease in order to:
- A. charge larger fees for their services
 - B. make the disease more comprehensible to their patient
 - C. mask their ignorance concerning the nature of the disease
 - D. cure the disease more effectively

ANS: C DIF: factual REF: Early Greek Medicine

22. The "cures" proposed by the Hippocratics included:
- A. fervent prayer and supplication to the Gods
 - B. drinking fluids specially prepared by the physician
 - C. rest, proper diet, exercise, fresh air, massage, and baths
 - D. putting their essence in connection with the essence of the Gods

ANS: C DIF: factual REF: Early Greek Medicine

23. According to the Sophists, what is it that determines if an idea is accepted as the truth?
- A. The truthfulness of the idea
 - B. How effectively the idea is communicated
 - C. The scientific evidence offered to support the idea
 - D. The idea's usefulness

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: The Relativity of Truth

24. Protagoras, the best known Sophist, presented the Sophist's position. Which of the following statements best represents his position?
- A. Truth depends on the physical reality, not on the perceiver
 - B. What is truth should not be affected by the culture one lives in
 - C. Perceptions vary from person to person because previous experiences affect perceptions
 - D. Perceptions are similar from person to person because we all share a similar reality

ANS: C DIF: conceptual REF: The Relativity of Truth

25. Because Gorgias believed that there is no objective way of establishing truth, he was a:
- A. solipsist
 - B. Socratic
 - C. nihilist
 - D. reductionist

ANS: C DIF: applied REF: The Relativity of Truth

26. Which statement best represents the beliefs of Gorgias?
- A. If animals could describe their gods, those gods would have animal characteristics.
 - B. There is no objective way of determining truth.
 - C. We share a reality and a similar perception of reality.
 - D. Empirical evidence is the determinant of truth.

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: The Relativity of Truth

27. Xenophanes believed that:
- A. religious and moral "truths" are innate
 - B. if animals could convey their impression of gods, those gods would have animal characteristics
 - C. using the techniques of inductive definition, objective truth can be ascertained
 - D. the only way to arrive at truth is to introspect on the contents of the soul

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: The Relativity of Truth

28. Socrates used the method of _____ to determine what all examples of a concept such as beauty have in common.
- A. Sophistry
 - B. inductive definition
 - C. introspection
 - D. logical deduction

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: The Relativity of Truth

29. For Socrates, essences were:
- A. impossible to determine
 - B. verbal definitions
 - C. transcendental truths
 - D. unimportant

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: The Relativity of Truth

30. Plato's theory of forms is best represented by the statement: The cats that we see are:
- A. superior copies of an abstract incomplete form of "catness"
 - B. inferior copies of an abstract pure idea of "catness"
 - C. manifestations of our sensory processes but in actuality we cannot know if they exist
 - D. concrete forms born of our sensory processes, proving their existence

ANS: B DIF: applied REF: Plato NOT: new

31. According to Plato, the components of the soul are:
- A. really the same
 - B. typically in harmony with one another
 - C. often in conflict with one another
 - D. subservient to the bodily needs

ANS: C DIF: conceptual REF: Plato

32. The allegory of the cave demonstrates:
- A. how difficult it is to deliver humans from ignorance
 - B. that truth is relative
 - C. that most humans have a passionate desire to know the truth
 - D. that learning is remembering

ANS: A DIF: applied REF: Plato

33. Plato's analogy of the divided line illustrates:
- A. the influences of the soul
 - B. an existence in the shadows of reality
 - C. the need for sensory experience
 - D. a hierarchy of understanding

ANS: D DIF: conceptual REF: Plato NOT: new

34. According to Plato's reminiscence theory of knowledge, all knowledge is:
- A. personal opinion
 - B. innate
 - C. derived from sensory experience
 - D. culturally determined

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: Plato

35. According to Plato, whether one is a philosopher-king, a soldier, or a slave, is largely determined by:
- A. personal effort
 - B. educational experience
 - C. the social influence of one's parents
 - D. biological inheritance

ANS: D DIF: factual REF: Plato

36. Plato believed that the ideal society would be governed by:
- A. God
 - B. common people
 - C. philosopher-kings
 - D. soldiers

ANS: C DIF: conceptual REF: Plato

37. According to Plato, the supreme goal in life should be to:
- A. give all components of the soul equal expression
 - B. return to the world beyond the world
 - C. be courageous in the face of danger
 - D. free the soul as much as possible from the adulterations of the flesh

ANS: D DIF: factual REF: Plato

38. The particular form or pattern of an object is its _____ cause.
- A. material
 - B. formal
 - C. efficient
 - D. final

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: Aristotle

39. The force that transforms matter into a particular form is its _____ cause.
- A. material
 - B. formal
 - C. efficient
 - D. final

ANS: C DIF: factual REF: Aristotle

40. The purpose for which an object exists is its _____ cause.
- A. material
 - B. formal
 - C. efficient
 - D. final

ANS: D DIF: factual REF: Aristotle

41. According to Aristotle, the _____ kept an object moving or developing in its prescribed direction until its full potential was reached.
- A. entelechy
 - B. instincts
 - C. form of the good
 - D. rational mind

ANS: A DIF: factual REF: Aristotle

42. Because Aristotle assumed that everything in nature exists for a purpose, his theory is labeled:
- A. religious
 - B. empirical
 - C. teleological
 - D. nativistic

ANS: C DIF: applied REF: Aristotle

49. What aspect of Aristotle's philosophy became the cornerstone of most modern theories of learning?
- A. The reminiscence theory of knowledge
 - B. The laws of association
 - C. The notion of common sense
 - D. The assumption that the souls of the living organisms are arranged in a hierarchy

ANS: B DIF: conceptual REF: Aristotle

50. According to Aristotle, _____ is explained as the lingering effects of sensory experience.
- A. common sense
 - B. imagination
 - C. *scala naturae*
 - D. entelechy

ANS: B DIF: factual REF: Aristotle