

## Chapter 1

### The Study of the History of Psychology

#### TESTBANK

#### ESSAY

1. Why is it important for psychology students to study the development of psychology?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

2. Argue that Psychology's roots began 2000 years ago. Now argue that they began 200 years ago. What fields came together to form Psychology?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

MSC: WWW

3. Define historiography. How do the data of history differ from the data of science? Name and describe the three major difficulties involved in recalling and presenting the data of history.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

4. Discuss and give one example of each of the contextual forces that influenced the development of psychology.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

5. Describe, compare, and contrast the personalistic and naturalistic theories as conceptions of scientific history. How could the contributions of Darwin be used to illustrate both?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

MSC: WWW

6. Define "school of thought" and discuss it in terms of Thomas Kuhn's concept of paradigms in scientific evolution.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

7. Psychology is unique among the sciences in its requirement that its students \_\_\_\_.
- have a minor in the natural sciences
  - learn the experimental method
  - use carefully controlled observations in its procedures
  - study the history of psychology
  - have a liberal arts background in the humanities

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

8. What conclusions can be drawn from the study of the Invisible Gorilla?
- All psychology students can multitask when presented with multiple stimuli at one time
  - Extraordinary events can induce extreme stress when presented to unsuspecting people
  - It is difficult for people to pay attention to more than one stimulus at a time
  - Doing homework and watching television at the same time are as efficient as if the two are done separately
  - Counting can be a difficult task when one is being watched

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: The Invisible Gorilla

MSC: WWW

9. Division \_\_\_\_ of the American Psychological Association is concerned with the study of the discipline's history.
- 1
  - 2
  - 26
  - 32
  - 42

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

10. In what year was the American Psychological Association founded?
- 1892
  - 1932
  - 1952
  - 1969
  - 1979

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

11. Psychology is marked by diversity and divisiveness. The one aspect of the discipline that provides cohesiveness and a common ground for discourse is its \_\_\_\_.
- reliance on the experimental method in all its research
  - focus on the study of overt behavior
  - use of the hypothetico-deductive method

- d. national organizations (APA and APS)
- e. history

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?  
MSC: WWW

12. Perhaps the most valuable outcome of the study of the history of psychology is that one will learn the \_\_\_\_.
- a. relationships among psychology's ideas, theories, and research strategies
  - b. contributions of the classic Greek philosophers
  - c. origins of the experimental methods
  - d. evolution of the scientist-practitioner model of clinical psychology
  - e. issues at the root of the pure versus applied research conflict in psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

13. According to Schultz & Schultz, a course in the history of psychology is useful because \_\_\_\_.
- a. it helps us to understand why modern psychology has so many different movements
  - b. it helps to integrate the areas and issues that constitute modern psychology
  - c. it provides a fascinating story on its own
  - d. All of the choices are correct
  - e. None of the choices are correct

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

14. As a scientific discipline, psychology is \_\_\_\_.
- a. one of the newest
  - b. one of the oldest
  - c. the only one to have started in the United States
  - d. one of the newest and one of the oldest
  - e. None of the choices are correct

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

15. Greek philosophers studied issues involving \_\_\_\_.
- a. motivation
  - b. abnormal behavior
  - c. learning
  - d. thought
  - e. All of the choices are correct

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

16. Modern psychology shares which of the following characteristics with ancient Greek philosophy?
- a. An interest in the same kinds of questions about human nature
  - b. The development of common methods of research to answer questions about human nature
  - c. A reliance upon biology to help in the understanding of human nature
  - d. The denial that humans are composed of a physical body and a spiritual soul
  - e. None of the choices are correct

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

17. Modern psychology emerged from philosophy approximately \_\_\_\_ years ago.
- 100
  - 150
  - 200
  - 250
  - 300

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

18. The feature of modern psychology that distinguishes it from its antecedents is its \_\_\_\_.
- methodology
  - focus on learning
  - focus on motivation
  - focus on abnormal behavior
  - use of deductive logic

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

19. Until the last quarter of the 19th century, philosophers studied human nature using which of the following methods?
- speculation
  - intuition
  - generalizations
  - All of the choices are correct.
  - None of the choices are correct.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

20. The new discipline of psychology was the product of the union of \_\_\_\_.
- philosophy and ethics
  - philosophy and physics
  - physics and biology
  - physics and physiology
  - philosophy and physiology

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

21. The hallmark of psychology's separation from philosophy was its reliance on \_\_\_\_.
- physics
  - biology
  - experimentation
  - deduction
  - psychophysics

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology  
MSC: WWW

22. Modern psychology differs from philosophy in which of the following ways?
- Modern psychology is concerned with the study of mental processes such as learning, memory, and perception. Philosophy is concerned with the study of human nature.
  - Modern psychology uses objective methods to study questions. Philosophy depends upon speculation and intuition in order to answer questions.
  - Modern psychology studies only the brain. Philosophy studies only the mind.
  - Modern psychology is based upon the use of inductive reasoning. Philosophy is based upon the use of deductive reasoning.
  - None of the choices are correct.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

23. Psychology became an independent discipline during the \_\_\_\_.
- Renaissance
  - last quarter of the eighteenth century
  - last quarter of the nineteenth century
  - first decade of the nineteenth century
  - first decade of the twentieth century

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

24. The term *historiography* refers to \_\_\_\_.
- historical biography
  - methods used in psychological autopsy
  - the techniques, principles, and issues involved in historical research
  - the scientific study of history
  - the study of the history of psychology

ANS: C                      PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

25. In contrast to the events that are studied in science, historical events cannot be \_\_\_\_.
- used to predict future outcomes
  - repeated
  - discovered
  - analyzed and explained
  - understood

ANS: B                      PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

26. The data of history are most accurately depicted or described as \_\_\_\_.
- public records
  - private records
  - eyewitness testimony
  - recollections
  - data fragments

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

27. The approach of the historian of psychology is similar to the approach taken by \_\_\_\_ in the study of their field.
- physicists
  - archaeologists
  - chemists
  - economists
  - None of the choices are correct.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

28. Which psychologist burned his/her own letters, manuscripts, and research notes before s/he died?
- B. F. Skinner
  - John Watson
  - Karen Horney
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Margaret Washburn

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

29. At least one of Freud's biographers downplayed the extent of Freud's cocaine use. This is an example of \_\_\_\_.
- suppressed data
  - data distorted by translation
  - lost data
  - errors of eyewitnesses
  - a misrepresentation intended to protect Freud's reputation

ANS: E PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

30. An "autobiography" of Jung was evidently written not by Jung but by an assistant who \_\_\_\_.
- slandered him personally
  - altered and/or deleted some of Jung's writings to present him in a manner suiting his family and followers
  - exaggerated the degree of the break between Freud and Jung
  - expanded Jung's theories and attributed the expansion to Jung
  - None of the choices are correct.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past MSC: WWW

31. Important personal papers by \_\_\_\_ have been misplaced for decades or more.
- Ebbinghaus
  - Fechner
  - Darwin
  - All of the choices are correct.
  - None of the choices are correct.

ANS: D                    PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

32. The historical treatment of Freud's impact upon psychology is still incomplete because \_\_\_\_.
- he changed his ideas so many times
  - many of his most important works have not been translated into English
  - many of his papers and letters will not be publicly available until later in the 21<sup>st</sup> century
  - All of the choices are correct.
  - None of the choices are correct.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

33. The terms ego and id, which do not precisely represent Freud's ideas, are examples of \_\_\_\_.
- suppressed data
  - data distorted by translation
  - eyewitness errors
  - lost data
  - distortions intended to protect Freud's reputation

ANS: B                    PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

34. Freud's idea "Einfall" was translated to English into the term \_\_\_\_ which means something other than what Freud implied in the original German.
- rationalization
  - free association
  - penis envy
  - dream analysis
  - fixation

ANS: B                    PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past      MSC: WWW

35. Skinner's self-discipline as a student and Freud's being ignored and rejected early in his career indicated that \_\_\_\_.
- biographers disregard the real events in favor of fantasy
  - data of history are true in their original versions
  - participants may themselves produce biased accounts
  - translations errors account for most misinterpretations
  - All of the choices are correct

ANS: C                    PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

36. To guard against self-serving data and to assess the truth of a person's recollections and reports of events in the history of psychology, the historian should, whenever possible, \_\_\_\_.
- collect data from other observers
  - learn the language in which the person wrote
  - read newspaper accounts of the events
  - read others' research publications of that era
  - reconstruct the event

ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

37. Regardless of how objective a science and its practitioners are alleged to be, that science will be influenced by the \_\_\_\_.
- a. scientists' political beliefs
  - b. scientists' religious beliefs
  - c. policies of the government that funds that science's research
  - d. contextual forces of the time
  - e. amount of funding it receives

ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

38. The term "Zeitgeist" refers to \_\_\_\_.
- a. the intellectual and cultural climate of the times
  - b. a German dessert
  - c. the moment of discovery
  - d. the moment of change in scientific revolutions
  - e. a blizzard of activity

ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

39. The contextual forces in psychology deal with the \_\_\_\_.
- a. paradigms that exist in modern psychology.
  - b. social, economic, and political factors that influenced the field.
  - c. great individuals who have developed psychology.
  - d. attempt of psychology to separate itself from other disciplines such as physiology.
  - e. None of the choices are correct.

ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

40. The three contextual forces in the history of psychology were \_\_\_\_.
- a. economic opportunities, wars, and discrimination
  - b. famine, pestilence, and death
  - c. theory, research, and application
  - d. cognition, motivation, and effect
  - e. social, political, and economic

ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

41. A surge in the practice of applied psychology occurred in response to the lack of jobs in academic settings for PhDs. Thus, the development of applied psychology was a direct consequence of the \_\_\_\_.
- a. great number of psychologists Wundt trained
  - b. political context of Europe
  - c. economic context of the United States
  - d. fact that the first generation of American psychologists learned all their courses in German and thus could not practice Wundt's psychology
  - e. political context of the United States

ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology



42. A wave of employment possibilities in applied psychology in the first two decades of the 20th century was partly due to \_\_\_\_.
- a. 700% increases in public school enrollment
  - b. more money being spent on defense than on education
  - c. the rise of the Veteran's administration Hospital system
  - d. less money being spent on education than on defense and welfare combined
  - e. All of the choices are correct

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

43. Which contextual influence on psychology lead to the growth of psychology in the areas of personnel selection, psychological testing, and engineering psychology?
- a. Demands generated by the world wars
  - b. Emigration from Germany of the top psychologists when Hitler took power
  - c. Prosperity of the 1920s and 1930s in the United States
  - d. Psychological needs of combat pilots
  - e. Need to provide education for an unexpected surge in the U.S. population

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

44. On the basis of the destruction associated with World War I, Freud proposed that \_\_\_\_.
- a. humans have the ability to survive any catastrophe
  - b. the defense mechanisms are used by humans to distort reality
  - c. humans have an instinct for aggression
  - d. the id is stronger than the ego in controlling behavior
  - e. None of the choices are correct

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

45. According to the textbook, psychology as a discipline has \_\_\_\_.
- a. engaged in the discriminatory practices that mark American culture as a whole
  - b. been substantially more discriminatory against women than have other sciences
  - c. been substantially more discriminatory against minorities than have other sciences
  - d. focused on the reduction of discrimination since its beginnings
  - e. None of the choices are correct

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

46. Even when some women were admitted to graduate programs in psychology, they still encountered many barriers to their success, such as \_\_\_\_.
- a. being barred from some laboratory facilities
  - b. being prevented from using graduate library facilities
  - c. being unable to eat in graduate cafeterias
  - d. not being allowed to participate in some seminar topics
  - e. All of the choices are correct

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology  
MSC: WWW

47. As recently as the 1960s, why were some universities reluctant to admit women to their graduate programs in psychology?
- Their graduate admission scores were not as high as those of male applicants.
  - Their personal lives, in terms of marriage and becoming pregnant, were viewed as obstacles that reduced the likelihood of completion of graduate school.
  - In the opinion of some influential psychologists, some women would never amount to anything.
  - There were too many female applicants.
  - Their personal lives, in terms of marriage and becoming pregnant, were viewed as obstacles that reduced the likelihood of completion of graduate school and, in the opinion of some influential psychologists, some women would never amount to anything.

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

48. Julian Rotter, a leading personality theorist was told that " \_\_\_\_ simply could not get academic jobs, regardless of their credentials."
- African-Americans
  - women
  - graduates above the age of 50
  - Jews
  - All of the choices are correct.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

49. According to your text, it was so difficult for Jewish psychologists to get a job that some resorted to \_\_\_\_.
- only applying to traditionally Jewish colleges and universities
  - changing their religion
  - lying about their religion
  - changing their name to something that didn't seem Jewish
  - None of the choices are true

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

50. When \_\_\_\_ enrolled as a graduate student at Clark University, the administration arranged a separate dining table for her/him.
- Francis Sumner
  - Margaret Floy Washburn
  - Kenneth Clark
  - Mamie Clark
  - Maslow

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

51. Kenneth Clark was rejected by the graduate program in psychology at Cornell because the university \_\_\_\_.
- could not tolerate Blacks working closely with Whites
  - had no dormitory facilities for Blacks
  - had no dining facilities for Blacks
  - could not have Black males working with White female graduate students





62. In the first years of psychology's emergence as a new discipline, which man determined its direction?
- James McKeen Cattell
  - Edward Bradford Titchener
  - The Unknown Soldier
  - Wilhelm Wundt
  - Thomas Kuhn

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

63. A school of thought emerges whenever \_\_\_\_.
- a group shares a theoretical orientation and investigates similar problems
  - some person organizes and markets several compatible themes or practices, as did Wundt and Watson
  - a group at a particular college or university focuses on a particular problem, such as the "Würzburg school"
  - a college or university adopts a particular orientation, such as behaviorism at Harvard or the "Chicago school" of functionalism
  - a college or university adopts a single methodology, such as the experimental psychology program at the University of Illinois

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

64. The stage in the development of a science when it is still divided into schools of thought is called \_\_\_\_.
- paradigmatic
  - preparadigmatic
  - revolutionary
  - a scientific revolution
  - messy

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

65. Which eminent historian called the process of replacing one paradigm with another a scientific revolution?
- E.G. Boring
  - Gordon Allport
  - Duane Schultz
  - Thomas Kuhn
  - John Garcia

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

66. Kuhn (1970) defines a paradigm as \_\_\_\_.
- an instance of agreement on theory and methodology by the science's practitioners.
  - a model that describes a scientific phenomenon.
  - a model that explains a scientific phenomenon.
  - the reconciliation of disparate views on the proper subject matter of the field.
  - the ultimate goal of any science but which is an ideal and will never be realized.

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

67. In Kuhn's philosophy of science, when Einstein's theory of relativity replaced Galilean-Newtonian physics, a(n) \_\_\_\_ occurred.
- Zeitgeist
  - Ortgeist
  - paradigm
  - scientific revolution
  - school of thought

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

MSC: WWW

68. Currently, psychology \_\_\_\_.
- has reached the paradigmatic stage
  - has been described as a sequence of failed paradigms
  - may be more fragmented than at any time in its history
  - has been described as a sequence of failed paradigms and may be more fragmented than at any time in its history
  - None of the choices are correct

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

69. The various schools of thought in psychology have served well as systems to be opposed. In each case, \_\_\_\_ was the consequence.
- a new paradigm
  - a new school of thought
  - absorption into the mainstream
  - a new and unique methodology
  - a new definition of "mind"

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology

70. The school of thought that deals with conscious experience as it is dependent on the experiencing person is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- structuralist
  - functionalist
  - Gestalt
  - humanistic
  - cognitive

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

REF: Plan of the Book

71. The school of thought that deals with how the conscious mind enables and facilitates one's adaptation to one's environment is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- a. structuralist
  - b. functionalist
  - c. Gestalt
  - d. humanistic
  - e. cognitive

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Plan of the Book

72. The school of thought that focuses on the processes of knowing and thus represents a return to the study of conscious processes is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- a. structuralist
  - b. functionalist
  - c. Gestalt
  - d. cognitive
  - e. humanistic

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Plan of the Book

73. The school of thought that is distinct in its focus on the role of the unconscious in determining behavior is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- a. functionalist
  - b. psychoanalytic
  - c. behaviorist
  - d. Gestalt
  - e. cognitive

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Plan of the Book

74. The school of thought that focuses on learning and perception and emphasizes the combination of elements to produce new patterns is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- a. structuralist
  - b. behaviorist
  - c. Gestalt
  - d. cognitive
  - e. Würzburg

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Plan of the Book

75. The school of thought that deals solely with observable behaviors that can be described in objective terms is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- a. structuralist
  - b. behaviorist
  - c. Gestalt
  - d. cognitive
  - e. humanistic

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Plan of the Book

76. The school of thought that emphasizes the study of conscious experience and the wholeness of human nature is the \_\_\_\_ school.
- a. structuralist
  - b. behaviorist
  - c. Gestalt
  - d. cognitive
  - e. humanistic

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: Plan of the Book

**TRUE/FALSE**

77. A course in the history of psychology is a typical requirement for only 10% of undergraduate degree programs in psychology.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

78. Virtually every modern science includes a course on its history as a part of its curriculum.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?

79. The authors of your textbook argue that the formal study of the history of psychology is the most systematic way to integrate the areas and issues that constitute modern psychology.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Why Study the History of Psychology?  
MSC: WWW

80. Psychology is one of the oldest and one of the newest scholarly disciplines.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

81. It can be argued that psychology today studies and debates some of the same questions as those that concerned the philosophers of ancient Greece.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology  
MSC: WWW

82. The earliest possible starting point for psychology is approximately 1,000 years ago.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

83. The distinction between modern psychology and its roots has more to do with the kinds of questions asked than with the methods used.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: The Development of Modern Psychology

84. Reconstruction refers to the principles, methods, and philosophical issues of historical research.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1  
REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past



85. The data of history are much like the data of science.

ANS: F PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

86. Although difficult to do, the data of history can be reconstructed or replicated.

ANS: F PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

87. The papers and diaries of Ebbinghaus and Fechner were found more than 70 years after their deaths.

ANS: T PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

88. The written record of Darwin's life and work is now complete.

ANS: F PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

89. Jung wrote his autobiography.

ANS: F PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

90. The terms id, ego, and superego were improperly translated from German.

ANS: T PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past MSC: WWW

91. Freud's original term for free association was Einfall, which means an intrusion or an invasion.

ANS: T PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

92. In his autobiography, Skinner recounts that his graduate days at Harvard were filled with endless work.

ANS: T PTS: 1

REF: The Data of History: Reconstructing Psychology's Past

93. Current evidence demonstrates that Freud's works were ignored or even renounced by intellectuals during his lifetime.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

94. The term Zeitgeist refers to the spirit of the times.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

95. Three examples of contextual forces in psychology are economic opportunity, war, and prejudice.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology

96. By 1960, the prejudice against women entering prestigious graduate schools of psychology had ended.  
ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology
97. The first African American to earn a doctoral degree in psychology was Kenneth Clark.  
ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: Contextual Forces in Psychology
98. Instances of simultaneous discoveries of theory support the naturalistic concept of scientific history.  
ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: Conceptions of Scientific History  
MSC: WWW
99. The Zeitgeist is most influential in the naturalistic theory of history.  
ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: Conceptions of Scientific History
100. The effects of the Zeitgeist in inhibiting or delaying the dissemination and/or acceptance of a discovery operate at a cultural level but also within a science itself.  
ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: Conceptions of Scientific History
101. In Kuhn's (1970) view, psychology is at the paradigm stage because it has several models from which one might choose.  
ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology
102. A new school of thought may overcome its opposition not because the opposing points of view become convinced to accept the new thinking, but because adherents of the old school of thought die off.  
ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
REF: Schools of Thought in the Evolution of Modern Psychology  
MSC: WWW