

Psychology 185 Midterm Exam: Who-Am-I? Multiple-Choice Test

Your name _____ Your IDN _____.

Name of your term-paper subject _____.

Please give your response by filling out the appropriate space on the Scantron sheet. Always select the single best answer.

1. I was the first Greek philosopher who tried to explain phenomena in naturalistic terms. My name is:
a. Mediocrates b. Heraclitus c. Democritus d. **Thales** e. Protagoras
2. I was a Greek philosopher who emphasized the importance of numbers and mathematics in comprehending the nature of the world. My name is: a. Thales b. **Pythagoras** c. Protagoras d. Wundt e. Aristotle
3. I was a Greek philosopher who said that the universe was in constant flux. My name is: a. Aristotle b. Plato c. **Heraclitus** d. Epicurus e. Aristocles
4. I was a Greek philosopher who proposed a materialistic and deterministic atomism. My name is:
a. Demosthenes b. **Democritus** c. Aristotle d. Adam e. Pythagoras
5. I was a Greek Sophist who stressed the individual human being over the divine. My name is: a. Socrates b. **Protagoras** c. Sophia d. Thales e. Demetrius
6. I was a Greek philosopher who communicated my philosophy in the form of dramatic *Dialogues*; I was an idealist and nativist who believed that reason was superior to sensory experience as a source of knowledge. My name is: a. Democritus b. Marcus Aurelius c. Aristotle d. **Plato** e. Boethius
7. I was a Greek philosopher who taught “know thy self”; I was eventually condemned to death for my unpopular teachings. My name is: a. Democritus b. Aristotle c. Pythagoras d. Heraclitus e. **Socrates**
8. I was a Greek philosopher of the Hellenistic period; I believed that the soul was totally dependent on the body. My name is: a. Plotinus b. Zeno of Citium c. **Epicurus** d. Parmenides e. Empedocles
9. I was a Greek philosopher known for the idea of the tabula nuda, and for the ethical doctrine of the Golden Mean. My name is: a. **Aristotle** b. Socrates c. Pythagoras d. Democritus e. Thales
10. I was a Greek Stoic philosopher under the Roman Empire; according to Stoicism, the universe operated according to a divine plan, that nothing happened without a cause; I held that happiness was attained by the attainment of virtue and the renunciation of both pleasure and pain. My name is: a. Lucretius b. Thales c. Pythagoras d. **Epictetus** e. Pliny the Elder
11. I was a Jewish philosopher and physician who tried to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with Jewish theology. My name is: a. Spinoza b. **Maimonides** c. Ben Gurion d. Avicenna e. Boethius
12. I was the first great Christian philosopher; I anticipated the Cartesian idea of “I think therefore I am.” My name is: a. Boethius b. Rousseau c. **Augustine** d. Descartes e. Thomas Aquinas
13. I was a theologian and philosopher of the Middle Ages who argued that the senses can only apprehend the attributes of things, whereas reason can comprehend the essences of reality. My name is: a. Pierre Abélard b. **John Scotus Erigena** c. Roger Bacon d. Johannes Duns Scotus e. William of Ockham
14. I was an English friar, scientist, and philosopher who I believed that while mystical knowledge depends on inner illumination or divine inspiration, human or philosophical knowledge depends on the external senses. My name is: a. **Roger Bacon** b. Erasmus c. Hobbes d. Francis Bacon e. Johannes Duns Scotus
15. I was an Italian philosopher responsible for a major intellectual synthesis of Aristotle and Christian theology. My name is: a. Leonardo da Vinci b. **Thomas Aquinas** c. Héloïse d. Maimonides e. Roger Bacon
16. I was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist who based my philosophical system on the assumption “I think, therefore I am.” My name is: a. Pascal b. Gassendi c. Chandoux d. **Descartes** e. Mersenne
17. I was a French philosopher whose *Man a Machine* challenged Descartes’ dualism by arguing that the mind was totally dependent on the body rather than having an independent existence. a. Abélard b. **La Mettrie** c. Malebranche d. Flourens e. Charcot
18. I was an English empiricist philosopher who presented a highly deterministic, materialistic, atomistic, and hedonistic view of human psychology. My name is: a. Locke b. Francis Bacon c. **Hobbes** d. Hume e. Berkeley

19. I was a French philosopher who adopted Descartes' mind-body dualism but rejected the latter's interactionism, instead arguing for a divine intervention known as occasionalism. My name is: a. Pascal b. Gassendi c. Chandoux d. Mersenne e. **Malebranche**
20. I was an English essayist and philosopher who maintained that humans are often kept from knowing the truth due to the Idols of the Cave, Tribe, Market Place, and Theater. My name is: a. Hobbes b. **Francis Bacon** c. Locke d. Berkeley e. Hume
21. I was a Scottish philosopher who held a highly skeptical view of whether human beings can know anything beyond immediate experience; even the self was nothing more than a cluster of momentary sensations. My name is: a. Berkeley b. Hobbes c. Locke d. Francis Bacon e. **Hume**
22. I was an Irish philosopher who maintained an idealistic monism in which the only thing that exists is what we immediately perceive (*esse est percipi*). My name is: a. Francis Bacon b. Locke c. **Berkeley** d. Hume e. Hobbes
23. I was an English empiricist philosopher who maintained that there were no innate ideas, but rather the mind began as a "white paper" with nothing on it. My name is: a. Francis Bacon b. Hobbes c. **Locke** d. Berkeley e. Hume
24. I was born in Amsterdam; I was obliged to publish my greatest philosophical work, the *Ethics*, posthumously; I argued for strict psychic determinism and for an epistemology based on the identity hypothesis. My name is: a. Malebranche b. **Spinoza** c. Leibniz d. Maimonides e. Kant
25. I was a German philosopher and mathematician; I invented the calculus independently of Newton, and provided a distinctive solution to the mind-body problem, known as psychological parallelism. My name is: a. Kant b. Schelling c. **Leibniz** d. Malebranche e. Spinoza
26. I was a German philosopher who at first displayed little originality; but Hume "roused me from my dogmatic slumbers," and by my late 50s I began to produce a series of highly influential philosophical works; in the first of these, I tried to develop an epistemology that integrated the views of the empiricists, rationalists, and skeptics. My name is: a. Leibniz b. Spinoza c. Hegel d. Malebranche e. **Kant**
27. I was a Viennese physician who became famous for my claim to have discovered *animal magnetism*; although I was eventually kicked out of Vienna by the medical profession, I opened a new therapeutic practice in Paris that became quite the rage. My name is: a. Gall b. **Mesmer** c. Broca d. Wernicke e. Bernheim
28. I was a neuroanatomist who linked the idea of cortical localization with the faculty psychology of Dugald Stewart, and thereby founded organology. My name is: a. **Gall** b. Wernicke c. Mesmer d. Broca e. Bernheim
29. I was a Scottish physician who supported Puységur's claim that this involved a form of patient susceptibility. My name is: a. Broca b. Wernicke c. **Braid** d. Burns e. Mesmer
30. I was a close associate of Gall; I coined the term phrenology, and I made the technique into a popular psychology; I introduced phrenology into the United States. My name is: a. Mesmer b. **Spurzheim** c. Broca d. De Gaul e. Bernheim
31. I was a former student of Mesmer who introduced the idea of "artificial somnambulism." My name is: My name is: a. Custodia di Faria b. Elliotson c. Esdaile d. **Puységur** e. Richet
32. I was a French scientist who discovered that patients with speech disorders showed damage to a special region – now named after me – usually located on the left side of the frontal lobe. My name is: a. Gall b. Mesmer c. Flourens d. Bernheim e. **Broca**
33. I was a French scientist who disproved Gall's belief that mental functions were localized in specific parts of the brain; although I found that some parts of the brain had "actions propres" (such as the motor coordination of the cerebellum), in most cases the brain acted as a whole, or "action commune." My name is: a. **Flourens** b. Wernicke c. Bernheim d. Broca e. Mesmer
34. I was a French physician and medical professor who founded a clinic and the so-called Nancy school of hypnosis. My name is: a. Mesmer b. Gall c. **Bernheim** d. Broca e. Wernicke
35. I was a French psychiatrist who reformed the treatment of mental illness in the two leading institutions in France, the Bicêtre and the Salpêtrière. My name is: a. Flourens b. Braid c. Charcot d. **Pinel** e. Wernicke
36. I was a French country doctor who successfully treated my patients using hypnosis; my book on the subject sold one copy in 10 years. My name is: a. Flourens b. Pinel c. Braid d. Wernicke e. **Liébeault**
37. I was a Frenchman who, in my book on "The Crowd," explained the collective mind in terms of the concepts of suggestibility and contagion. My name is: a. Janet b. Bernheim c. **Le Bon** d. Freud e. Charcot

38. I was a French neurologist; some have called me the “Napoleon of the Neuroses”; I began by describing such neurological disorders as poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, and epilepsy, but soon moved on to hysteria and hypnosis. My name is: a. **Charcot** b. Janet c. Flourens d. Bernheim e. Le Bon
39. I was a French psychiatrist who studied under Charcot; in my book on “The Mental State of Hystericals” proposed that hysterical symptoms were the result of mental dissociation caused by a “fixed idea.” My name is: a. Le Bon b. Bernheim c. Charcot d. Piaget e. **Janet**
40. I was an English philosopher who coined the term “survival of the fittest” in my book on the *Principles of Biology*. My name is: a. Erasmus Darwin b. Charles Darwin c. **Spencer** d. J. S. Mill e. Galton
41. I was a French naturalist; in my *Philosophie Zoologique (Zoological Philosophy)* I espoused an evolutionary theory based on the inheritance of acquired characteristics. a. Lyell b. Chambers c. Buffon d. **Lamarck** e. Cuvier
42. I was an English geologist and biologist; it was my book on the *Origin of Species* that made me world famous; in this I expounded my theory of evolution by natural selection. My name is: a. Spencer b. Lyell c. Galton d. Erasmus Darwin e. **Charles Darwin**
43. I was a British scientist who made contributions to a tremendous diversity of fields, including geography, meteorology, statistics, and psychology; in a survey of eminent English scientists, I first noted the importance of birth order. My name is: a. Charles Darwin b. Pearson c. **Galton** d. Erasmus Darwin e. Spencer
44. I was a German physiologist who wrote a highly influential *Handbook of Physiology*. My name is: a. Fechner b. Wundt c. Helmholtz d. **J. Müller** e. Ludwig
45. I was an English physician who was grandfather to Francis Galton; in a scientific work written in verse, I advocated an early version of evolutionary theory. My name is: a. Lamarck b. **Erasmus Darwin** c. Charles Darwin d. Comte de Buffon e. Matthew
46. I was a German professor of anatomy who did quantitative research on the sense of touch; I introduced the technique of the two-point threshold and the concept of the just noticeable differences (*jnd*). My name is: a. Fechner b. **E. H. Weber** c. Wundt d. Gall e. J. Müller
47. I was an American psychologist and philosopher; my introductory psychology textbook, the *Principles of Psychology*, became a classic in the field. My name is: a. Spencer b. Pierce c. Wundt d. **James** e. C. Darwin
48. I was a German physicist who coined the term “psychophysics” to define a new scientific discipline that studied the relationship between mind and body. My name is: a. **Fechner** b. Goethe c. Wundt d. J. Müller e. E. H. Weber
49. I was a German psychologist who made my university one of the principal places to earn a PhD in psychology; although at first I emphasized laboratory experiments and introspection, I later turned to cultural, artistic, and historical materials in order to learn more about the higher mental functions. My name is: a. E. H. Weber b. **Wundt** c. James d. J. Müller e. Fechner
50. I was an illustrious German physiologist, physicist, and mathematician who proposed the law of the conservation of energy; within psychology I am best known for my color theory. My name is: a. Fechner b. J. Müller c. **Helmholtz** d. E. H. Weber e. Wundt