CHAPTER 12 - PERSONALITY - EXAM

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. A durable disposition or tendency to behave in a particular way in a variety of situations defines
   a. distinctiveness
   b. a descriptive adjective
   c. personality
   d. a personality trait

____ 2. According to the five-factor model of personality, people who score high in ____ tend to be diligent, disciplined, well organized, and punctual.
   a. neuroticism
   b. extraversion
   c. conscientiousness
   d. agreeableness

____ 3. The id is
   a. a developmental period that leaves its mark on adult personality
   b. the moral component of personality
   c. the decision-making component of personality
   d. the primitive, instinctive component of personality

____ 4. The component of personality that operates according to the reality principle is the
   a. conscious
   b. superego
   c. ego
   d. id

____ 5. Jason just sat down to work on his term paper when his friends called and invited him to a party. If Jason decides he will only go to the party after he finishes outlining the term paper, his decision reflects the functioning of his
   a. id
   b. superego
   c. ego
   d. preconscious

____ 6. The superego is Freud's term for
   a. the moral component of personality
   b. the biological impulses that drive our behavior
   c. the mediating agent between the other two components of personality
   d. the unconscious aspect of personality

____ 7. The thoughts, memories, and desires you have that you do not realize you have are in your ____ awareness.
   a. superego
   b. preconscious
   c. unconscious
   d. conscious

____ 8. According to Freud, which of the following is entirely unconscious?
   a. the self
   b. the id
   c. the superego
   d. the ego
9. According to Freud, unresolved unconscious conflicts often produce
   a. pleasure
   b. fixation
   c. archetypes
   d. anxiety

10. According to Freud, a basic defense mechanism that protects a person from anxiety by keeping distressing thoughts and feelings out of the conscious mind is
    a. repression
    b. regression
    c. displacement
    d. projection

11. By attributing our own unacceptable feelings to others and saying others have the feelings and not us, we are using
    a. repression
    b. reaction formation
    c. displacement
    d. projection

12. Under stress, a college student cries and throws things. The behavior of the student is an example of
    a. regression
    b. reaction formation
    c. displacement
    d. immaturity

13. According to Freud's theory, the developmental periods that leave their mark on adult personality are
    a. defense mechanism stages
    b. fixation stages
    c. psychological stages
    d. psychosexual stages

14. According to Freud's theory, either excessive gratification or excessive frustration of needs may result in
    a. overcompensation
    b. regression
    c. fixation
    d. defense mechanisms

15. The correct order of Freud's psychosexual stages of development is
    a. anal, oral, phallic, latency, genital
    b. anal, oral, phallic, genital, latency
    c. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
    d. oral, anal, genital, latency, phallic

16. Freud believed that smoking, overeating, and habitual gum chewing could result from fixation in the _____ stage.
    a. genital
    b. oral
    c. anal
    d. phallic

17. The crucial developmental task associated with the anal stage is
    a. the Oedipal complex
    b. gaining superiority
    c. weaning from the breast or bottle
    d. toilet training

18. Freud believed that during the phallic stage, children develop erotically tinged desires for
19. Four-year-old Sam has erotically tinged desires for his mother and also feels hostility to his father. Freud would conclude that Sam is experiencing the
a. Oedipal complex
b. phallic complex
c. identification complex
d. genital complex

20. Which of the following is not a psychodynamic personality theorist?
a. Alfred Adler
b. Carl Rogers
c. Carl Jung
d. Sigmund Freud

21. Which of the following is a common criticism of psychodynamic theories of personality?
a. lack of testability
b. sex bias against men
c. a reliance on the use of clinical experiments
d. under-emphasis on the importance of early childhood experiences

22. The personal unconscious and collective unconscious are associated with
a. Adler's theory
b. Maslow's theory
c. Freud's theory
d. Jung's theory

23. According to Jung, the ____ is a storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from people's ancestral past.
   a. unconscious
   b. collective unconscious
   c. universal unconscious
   d. personal unconscious

24. Jung termed emotionally charged images and thought forms that have universal meaning in a wide variety of cultures
   a. archetypes
   b. hierarchy fixtures
   c. phallic symbols
   d. subjective symbols

25. Individuals who tend to be preoccupied with the internal world of their own thoughts, feelings and experiences are described as
   a. fixated
   b. compensaters
   c. introverts
   d. extraverts

26. According to Alfred Adler, overcompensation may be found in those who
   a. have a superiority complex
   b. have an inferiority complex
   c. are fixated at one of the psychosexual stages
   d. have not been successful in the use of defense mechanisms

27. Your psychology professor argues that personality is a collection of response tendencies that are tied to various stimulus situations. What theory of personality is she presenting?
28. Skinner believed that an individual's tendency to show consistent patterns of behavior was the result of
   a. the individual's personality traits
   b. the conscious functioning of the individual's ego
   c. response tendencies acquired through learning
   d. the individual's genetic inheritance

29. The idea that internal mental events, external environmental events, and overt behaviors all influence one
   another is termed
   a. archetypes
   b. self-efficacy
   c. reciprocal determinism
   d. introversion-extraversion

30. The belief a person has about his ability to perform behaviors that should lead to expected outcomes is termed
   a. self-appraisal
   b. self-esteem
   c. self-efficacy
   d. self-concept

31. A strength of the behavioral perspective theories of personality is that the theories
   a. generalize from animal to human behavior
   b. focus on the importance of childhood experiences
   c. are based on extensive empirical research
   d. emphasize an individual's subjective view

32. One primary criticism of behavioral theories of personality is that the theories
   a. are unrealistically optimistic about human nature
   b. overgeneralize from animal behavior to human behavior
   c. generally lack scientific or empirical support
   d. suggest that unconscious forces influence behavior

33. Humanistic personality theories focus on
   a. an individual's freedom and potential for growth
   b. genetic factors
   c. unconscious mental forces
   d. learning

34. Which of the following statements is least likely to be made by a humanist?
   a. People are rational.
   b. People are dominated by unconscious conflicts.
   c. People can rise above their animal heritage.
   d. People are unique.

35. The self or self-concept is the central focus of
   a. Roger's person-centered theory
   b. Maslow's theory of self-actualization
   c. Adler's individual psychology
   d. Bandura's social cognitive theory

36. According to Rogers, the degree of disparity between one's self-concept and one's actual experience is termed
   a. inconsistency
   b. consistency
   c. incongruence
d. congruence

37. According to Rogers, children who experience ____ love or affection tend to develop an incongruent self-concept as a result of blocking from their self-concept those experiences that did not receive parental affection.
   a. inconsistent
   b. conditional
   c. unconditional
   d. consistent

38. Maslow's systematic arrangement of needs, according to priority, in which basic needs must be met before less basic needs are aroused is referred to as
   a. a theory of needs
   b. a hierarchy of needs
   c. a pyramid of needs
   d. an archetype of needs

39. According to Maslow, after people satisfy their physiological needs and safety and security needs they will next become concerned with
   a. belongingness and love needs
   b. self-actualization needs
   c. cognitive needs
   d. esteem needs

40. One criticism of humanistic theories of personality is that the theories
   a. overgeneralize from animal behavior to human behavior
   b. are unrealistically optimistic about human nature
   c. lack a strong theoretical framework
   d. have a sexist bias

41. Research in behavioral genetics has shown that identical twins
   a. have personalities that are more strongly influenced by environmental factors than is the case for other pairs of siblings
   b. are not as similar in personality as was commonly assumed
   c. are no more similar in personality traits than fraternal twins
   d. reared apart, often exhibit similar personality traits

42. Personality tests that ask individuals to answer a series of questions about their characteristic behavior are referred to as
   a. behavioral personality tests
   b. objective tests
   c. self-report inventories
   d. projective tests

43. Which personality test was originally designed to aid in the diagnosis of psychological disorders?
   a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
   b. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
   c. The Sixteen Personality (16PF) Questionnaire
   d. NEO Personality Inventory

44. If you are interested in measuring and describing the personality traits of a typical or normal individual, you would be most likely to administer the
   a. MMPI or Rorschach
   b. MMPI or 16PF
   c. 16PF or NEO Personality Inventory
   d. Rorschach or TAT

45. Which of the following is not a weakness associated with self-report inventories?
46. Personality tests that ask individuals to respond to vague, ambiguous stimuli in ways that may reveal the subject's needs, feelings, and personality traits are referred to as
a. behavioral tests
b. objective tests
c. self-report inventories
d. projective tests

47. A commonly used projective test in which the subject is asked to examine inkblots and describe what they look like is the
a. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
b. Rorschach Test
c. The Sixteen Personality (16PF) Questionnaire
d. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)

48. Janice was shown a series of cards with vague, ambiguous scenes and asked to describe what she thought was happening in each scene. Janice was given a(an) ____ test called the ____.
   a. objective; MMPI
   b. projective; Rorschach
   c. projective; TAT
   d. subjective; 16PF

49. Professor Stephenson argues that personality is the result of reciprocal determinism, that is that internal mental events, external environmental events and overt behavior all influence one another and determine an individual's personality. Whose theory of personality is she presenting?
   a. Carol Rogers
   b. John Watson
   c. B. F. Skinner
   d. Albert Bandura

50. Social cognitive theory differs from Skinner's approach in giving more weight to
a. secondary reinforcers
b. respondent conditioning
c. cognitive processes
d. genetic factors

51. Of the brain structures listed below, which one do scientists currently believe plays a larger role than the other structures in the modulation of hunger?
   a. ventromedial hypothalamus
   b. lateral hypothalamus
   c. dorsal hypothalamus
   d. paraventricular hypothalamus

52. The hormone produced by fat cells that tends to diminish feelings of hunger when at high levels is
   a. insulin
   b. leptin
   c. adrenalin
   d. glucose

53. The need to master difficult challenges, to outperform others, and to meet high standards of excellence defines the
   a. mastery motive
   b. achievement motive
c. autonomy motive
d. affiliation motive

54. According to the James-Lange theory, one's conscious experience of emotion occurs
   a. independently of autonomic arousal
   b. before autonomic arousal
   c. after autonomic arousal
   d. simultaneously with autonomic arousal

55. Walking through the forest, you see a bear. Your heart starts pounding and you start to run away from this
dangerous situation that caused you to be afraid. This description best illustrates the ____ theory of emotion.
   a. commonsense
   b. Cannon-Bard
   c. James-Lange
   d. Schachter two-factor

56. The germinal stage of prenatal development is
   a. the first two weeks after conception
   b. from two weeks until the end of the second month after conception
   c. from two months after conception through birth
   d. the first three months after conception

57. Typically infants with ____ attachments exhibit little, if any, distress when their mothers leave the room.
   a. especially strong
   b. secure
   c. anxious-ambivalent
   d. avoidant

58. The correct order or sequence of Piaget's stages is
   a. preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational, sensorimotor
   b. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
   c. sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational
   d. preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational

59. According to Kohlberg, a person who believes that Heinz should steal the drug so his wife can live and cook
him dinner is reasoning at the ____ level of moral development.
   a. preconventional
   b. conventional
   c. concrete
   d. postconventional

60. During Erikson's crisis of intimacy versus isolation the key concern involves developing the capacity to share
intimacy with others. This stage is associated with
   a. adolescence
   b. early adulthood
   c. middle adulthood
   d. late adulthood
CHAPTER 12 - PERSONALITY - EXAM
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 470 OBJ: 12-2 TYPE: Factual
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 471 OBJ: 12-2
   KEY: Concept/Applied
3. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 472 OBJ: 12-3 TYPE: Factual
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 472 OBJ: 12-3 TYPE: Factual
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 472 OBJ: 12-3 TYPE: Concept/Applied
6. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 473 OBJ: 12-3 TYPE: Factual
7. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 473 OBJ: 12-3 TYPE: Factual
8. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 473 OBJ: 12-3 TYPE: Factual
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 474 OBJ: 12-4 TYPE: Factual
10. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 475 OBJ: 12-4 TYPE: Factual
11. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 475 OBJ: 12-4 TYPE: Factual
12. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 475 OBJ: 12-4 TYPE: Concept/Applied
13. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 476 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Factual
14. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 476 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Factual
15. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 477 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Factual
16. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 477 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Concept/Applied
17. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 477 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Factual
18. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 477 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Factual
19. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 477 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Concept/Applied
20. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 478 OBJ: 12-5 TYPE: Factual
21. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 480 OBJ: 12-7
   KEY: Critical Thinking
   MSC: ** (new or revised)
22. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 478 OBJ: 12-6 TYPE: Factual
23. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 478 OBJ: 12-6 TYPE: Factual
24. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 479 OBJ: 12-6 TYPE: Factual
25. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 479 OBJ: 12-6 TYPE: Factual
26. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 479 OBJ: 12-6
   DIF: Correct = 87%
   KEY: Factual
27. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 481 OBJ: 12-8
   KEY: Critical Thinking
   MSC: ** (new or revised)
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 482 OBJ: 12-8 TYPE: Factual
29. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 483 OBJ: 12-9 TYPE: Factual
30. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 485 OBJ: 12-9 TYPE: Factual
31. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 486 OBJ: 12-11 TYPE: Factual
32. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 486 OBJ: 12-11 TYPE: Factual
33. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 487 OBJ: 12-12 TYPE: Factual
34. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 487 OBJ: 12-12
   KEY: Critical Thinking
35. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 487 OBJ: 12-13 TYPE: Factual
36. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 487 OBJ: 12-13 TYPE: Factual
37. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 488  OBJ: 12-13 TYPE: Factual
38. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 489  OBJ: 12-14 TYPE: Factual
39. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 489  OBJ: 12-14 TYPE: Factual
40. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 491  OBJ: 12-15 TYPE: Factual
41. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 493  OBJ: 12-17 TYPE: Factual
42. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 501  OBJ: 12-24 TYPE: Factual
43. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 503  OBJ: 12-24 TYPE: Factual
44. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 503  OBJ: 12-24 TYPE: Concept/Applied
45. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 504  OBJ: 12-24 TYPE: Factual
46. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 504  OBJ: 12-25 TYPE: Factual
47. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 504  OBJ: 12-25 TYPE: Factual
48. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 504  OBJ: 12-25 TYPE: Concept/Applied
49. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 504  OBJ: 12-25 TYPE: Concept/Applied
   KEY: Critical Thinking  MSC: ** (new or revised)
50. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Correct = 41%  REF: p. 483  OBJ: 12-9
   KEY: Critical Thinking
51. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 379  OBJ: 10-3 TYPE: Factual
52. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 380  OBJ: 10-3 TYPE: Factual
53. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 396  OBJ: 10-13 TYPE: Factual
54. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 405  OBJ: 10-20 TYPE: Factual
55. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 406  OBJ: 10-20 TYPE: Concept/Applied
56. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 418  OBJ: 11-1 TYPE: Factual
57. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 429  OBJ: 11-6 TYPE: Factual
58. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 433  OBJ: 11-9 TYPE: Factual
59. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 440  OBJ: 11-12 TYPE: Critical Thinking
60. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 449  OBJ: 11-17 TYPE: Factual