

Chapter Test

1. People are not merely a random collection of traits, meaning that people's personalities are

- a. integrated
- b. organized
- c. enduring
- d. transient

Answer: B difficulty: 1 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

2. The id is driven primarily by the impulse to seek pleasure and avoid pain, known as the

- a. primary process
- b. pain principle
- c. secondary process
- d. pleasure principle

Answer: D difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

3. When an individual is met with feelings of guilt or shame, it is likely because of this part of the psyche.

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. super ego
- d. reality principle

Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

4. The correct order of the stages of psychosexual development is

- a. anal, oral, genital, latency, phallic
- b. phallic, oral, genital, anal, latency
- c. oral, anal, genital, latency, phallic
- d. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

Answer: D difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

5. Freud's conception of the conflicts arising in the phallic stage is problematic because

- a. children are hardly ever attached to their caregivers
- b. children innately identify with their opposite-sex parent
- c. Freud did not explain how a girl or boy would understand the use of a penis and its meaning
- d. Freud did not explain how a mother and father would conceive a child obsessed with erotic pleasure

Answer: C difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

6. Freud used the term *dynamic processes* to refer to

- a. the changing emphasis of sexual desire throughout childhood
- b. the interaction and conflict among the id, ego, and superego
- c. the personality characteristics that change throughout a person's life
- d. the adult interest in sex and aggression as personality constructs

Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

7. Behaviorist theories of personality describe personality characteristics in terms of
- a. conditioning
  - b. intrinsic motivation
  - c. innate personality characteristics
  - d. unconscious motives

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. According to humanists, the approval and love we receive from important people in our lives should be freely given. This is called
- a. congruence
  - b. accurate empathy
  - c. unconditional positive regard
  - d. positive reinforcement

Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

9. According to this theory, self-esteem acts as a psychological buffer against the pervasive general anxiety all human beings feel when faced with the knowledge of their own inevitable death.

- a. humanistic theory
- b. terror management theory
- c. anxiety avoidance theory
- d. systematic desensitization theory

Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

10. These are relatively stable personality characteristics, attributes, and motivations that can be commonly captured in adjectives.

- a. types
- b. traits
- c. states
- d. archetypes

Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

11. This superordinate trait dimension describes to the degree to which a person is reserved, quiet, and thoughtful, versus assertive, outgoing, and sociable.

- a. instability-stability

- b. emotional-unemotional
- c. introversion–extraversion
- d. sociable-isolationist

Answer: C difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. The “Big Five” personality dimensions that make up the five-factor model can be expressed in this acronym.

- a. OCEAN
- b. CEASE
- c. INTRO
- d. EXTRA

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

13. According to this idea, the very concepts “traits“ and “personality” are not particularly meaningful when it comes to behavior, and in fact may be little more than illusions.

- a. self-fulfilling prophecy
- b. person-situation controversy
- c. bystander-perceiver controversy
- d. fundamental attribution error

Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

14. In order to understand your friends’ individual personalities, their individual trait scores are not enough. Walter Mischel would say you must also understand each person’s

- a. aggregate personality score
- b. situation-behavior profile
- c. gene-environment correlation
- d. reciprocal-determinist profile

Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. All of the following are examples of results that illustrate that astrology is a pseudo-science, EXCEPT:

- a. Astrologers give failed predictions even when given cash prizes.
- b. No combination of sun signs was found among married couples more frequently than would be expected by chance.
- c. Astrological forecasts may be helpful for some people in dealing with stressful life events, negative self-concepts, and general uncertainties about living.
- d. When asked to pick out the interpretations that had been derived from their actual astrological charts, participants performed no better than chance.

Answer: C difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

16. Genetic studies conducted using the Big Five and Eysenck's two superordinate factors as indicators of personality show that approximately this percentage of the differences among people in these traits is due to genetic factors.

- a. 35%
- b. 15%
- c. 50%
- d. 25%

Answer: C difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

17. In Judith Harris's account of peer influence on personality, this concept prompts the developing child to compete with others in order to establish his or her unique identity and contributions.

- a. status system
- b. socialization system
- c. gene-environment system
- d. conformity system

Answer: A difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

18. Anthony Terracciano found that national-character stereotypes, like egocentric Americans and industrious East-Asians, tend to be

- a. totally opposite to the consensus of individuals from those cultures
- b. residual effects of earlier racist attitudes
- c. consistent with the consensus of individuals from those cultures
- d. evidence that racism continues to influence social cognition and personality

Answer: C difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

19. Markus and Kitayama (1998) illustrated that Western students often describe their personalities in terms of themselves, while Eastern students often describe their personalities in terms of comparison to a group. This is consistent with which dimension of cultural variation?

- a. power distance
- b. individualist-collectivist
- c. masculinity-femininity
- d. uncertainty avoidance

Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

20. In personality assessment, a projective test is one that utilizes

- a. ambiguous stimuli for a test-taker to interpret
- b. standardized multiple-choice questions
- c. Likert-scale rating systems
- d. test stimuli drawn from projective intelligence tests

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

## Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

21. Critics charge that the standards for scoring the Rorschach may cause psychologically normal people to appear to have serious psychological disturbances, thus the tests are not

- a. valid measurements of personality
- b. reliable measurements of personality
- c. rational measurements of personality
- d. replicable measurements of personality

Answer: A difficulty: 2 conceptual

## Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

22. This is the first, and probably still the most frequently used, objective test of personality.

- a. Rorschach Test
- b. California Personality Inventory
- c. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- d. NEO Personality Inventory

Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual

## Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

23. This technique is based on the fact that people who have certain traits or are experiencing certain states (e.g., paranoia, or anxiety) tend to endorse certain statements as true about themselves while identifying other statements as false.

- a. objective method
- b. criterion-key method
- c. rational method
- d. self-concept method

Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual

## Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

24. If a researcher examines rank order stability in personality traits, he or she compares

- a. the pattern of traits (low to high) in a single person across two personality tests
- b. the average pattern of traits in a sample across two personality tests
- c. the lack of stability in traits ranked high in younger individuals
- d. the stability of patterns for individuals below age 50 to individuals above age 50

Answer: A difficulty: 2 factual

## Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

25. For many people, goals, values, beliefs, social roles, and plans may change considerably over the life span. This aspect of personality has been termed

- a. self-narratives
- b. characteristic adaptations
- c. self-concept
- d. personality development

Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

## Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology