

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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1. A \_\_\_\_ is a durable disposition to behave in a particular way in a variety of situations.
- a. personality theory
  - b. personality trait
  - c. personality test
  - d. social situation

**ANSWER: b**

2. Which of the following ideas lies at the core of the concept of personality?
- a. Being true to oneself.
  - b. Traits shared with others.
  - c. Consistency across situations.
  - d. Being able to adjust to different situations.

**ANSWER: c**

3. Which of the following ideas is NOT central to the concept of personality?
- a. Consistency across situations.
  - b. Traits that are shared with others.
  - c. Distinctiveness of an individual.
  - d. A unique collection of traits possessed by an individual.

**ANSWER: b**

4. The cultural syndrome of \_\_\_\_\_ involves putting personal goals ahead of group goals and defining one's identity in terms of personal attributes rather than group membership.
- a. collectivism
  - b. narcissism
  - c. individualism
  - d. conspicuous consumption

**ANSWER: a**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an individual's unique constellation of consistent behavioral traits.
- a. Cognition
  - b. Personality
  - c. Consistency
  - d. Distinctiveness

**ANSWER: b**

6. "Shrewd," "timid," and "self-assured" are all adjectives that can be used to represent
- a. personality theories.
  - b. personality traits.
  - c. personality tests.
  - d. social situations.

**ANSWER: b**

7. Abel does not listen or engage with other perspectives other than his own, or try anything outside his comfort

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zone. Abel would BEST be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. low in neuroticism
- b. high in openness to experience
- c. high in neuroticism
- d. low in openness to experience

**ANSWER: d**

8. Erica prefers not to plan ahead for much in life; she is a “fly by the seat of one’s pants” or a “spur of the moment” type of person. In some cases, this carefree approach is fine; in other cases, it is careless. Erica would BEST be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. low in agreeableness
- b. high in agreeableness
- c. low in conscientiousness
- d. high in conscientiousness

**ANSWER: c**

9. Gary is quite the homebody. He prefers a quiet Friday night on the couch—unlike his roommate, Larry, who likes to be out all hours of the night (and morning) at parties in the city. Based on this distinction between the two roommates, Gary is \_\_\_\_\_, and Larry is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. low in neuroticism; high in neuroticism
- b. high in extraversion; low in extraversion
- c. low in extraversion; high in extraversion
- d. high in neuroticism; low in neuroticism

**ANSWER: c**

10. Donald is typically uncooperative, if not downright rude with his coworkers and friends. Donald would BEST be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. low in agreeableness
- b. high in agreeableness
- c. low in conscientiousness
- d. high in conscientiousness

**ANSWER: a**

11. Frankie is a calm and collected character. He seems to remain constant in the face of pressure at work and in his relationships. Frankie would BEST be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. high in extraversion
- b. low in extraversion
- c. low in neuroticism
- d. high in neuroticism

**ANSWER: c**

12. Big Five traits have little correlation with important life outcomes.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

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13. Which of the following are Big Five traits?
- a. Neuroticism and intelligence.
  - b. Openness to experience and intelligence.
  - c. Neuroticism and openness to experience.
  - d. Neuroticism, openness to experience, and fortitude.

**ANSWER:** c

14. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to Big Five research?
- a. Conscientiousness is a positive predictor of longer life.
  - b. Conscientiousness is a positive predictor of career success.
  - c. Neuroticism is a positive predictor of career success.
  - d. Neuroticism is a positive predictor of mental disorders.

**ANSWER:** c

15. Based on research regarding Big Five personality traits and life outcomes, which of the following hypotheses is MOST justifiable?
- a. Those high in conscientiousness should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.
  - b. Those low in neuroticism should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.
  - c. Those high in openness to experience should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.
  - d. Those high in conscientiousness and low in openness to experience should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.

**ANSWER:** c

16. Which of the following statements is true according to Big Five research?
- a. Conscientiousness and neuroticism are positive predictors of longer life.
  - b. Extraversion and conscientiousness are positive predictors of career success.
  - c. Neuroticism and extraversion are positive predictors of career success.
  - d. Extraversion is a positive predictor of mental disorders.

**ANSWER:** b

17. All psychodynamic theories stem from the work of
- a. Jung.
  - b. Adler.
  - c. Freud.
  - d. Rogers.

**ANSWER:** c

18. The id engages in primary process thinking, while the ego engages in secondary process thinking.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** True

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19. Psychodynamic theories of personality tend to focus on

- a. a set of basic personality traits.
- b. unconscious mental processes.
- c. the unique qualities of human beings.
- d. laboratory research with children.

**ANSWER: b**

20. In psychoanalytic theory, the personality component that operates according to the pleasure principle is the

- a. id.
- b. ego.
- c. superego.
- d. superid.

**ANSWER: a**

21. The moral component of personality, according to Freud, is represented by the

- a. id.
- b. ego.
- c. superego.
- d. superid.

**ANSWER: c**

22. Which of the following is NOT one of the three levels of awareness proposed by Freud?

- a. Conscious.
- b. Unconscious.
- c. Preconscious.
- d. Collective unconscious.

**ANSWER: d**

23. According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ contains thoughts and feelings that are just below the surface of awareness.

- a. unconscious
- b. subconscious
- c. preconscious
- d. collective unconscious

**ANSWER: c**

24. Freud attributed anxiety to your

- a. ego worrying about the id getting out of control.
- b. superego getting out of control.
- c. id taking over your mind and will.
- d. ego getting out of control and taking over your mind.

**ANSWER: a**

25. According to Freud, conflicts centering on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ impulses are especially likely to have far-reaching

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consequences.

- a. sexual; death
- b. power; death
- c. sexual; aggressive
- d. aggressive; achievement

**ANSWER: c**

26. You're feeling guilty after your third bowl of ice cream. You tell yourself it's all right because yesterday you skipped lunch. This is an example of

- a. conceptualization.
- b. rationalization.
- c. displacement.
- d. identification.

**ANSWER: b**

27. Defense mechanisms are largely unconscious reactions that protect a person from painful emotions.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

28. A witness to a brutal murder has trouble remembering any details of the crime. According to Freud, which defense mechanism is at work in this example?

- a. Projection.
- b. Reaction formation.
- c. Regression.
- d. Repression.

**ANSWER: d**

29. Attributing your own thoughts, feelings, or motives to others to ward off anxiety or guilt is called

- a. regression.
- b. displacement.
- c. projection.
- d. reaction formation.

**ANSWER: c**

30. Two months ago, your best friend did not win a major scholarship that she had been counting on to help pay for graduate school. Now she is always fighting with you, her boyfriend, and her roommates. She is most likely using the defense mechanism called

- a. regression.
- b. displacement.
- c. projection.
- d. identification.

**ANSWER: b**

31. In psychoanalytic theory, failure to move forward from one developmental stage to another is called

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- a. extinction.
- b. regression.
- c. inertia.
- d. fixation.

**ANSWER: d**

32. Freud's psychosexual stages, in their correct order, include \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**ANSWER: d**

33. According to Freud, a toddler is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of psychosexual development.

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

**ANSWER: a**

34. According to Freud, in order to achieve healthy development, a child in the phallic stage must resolve the Oedipal complex and learn to \_\_\_\_\_ the same-sex parent.

- a. annoy
- b. be fearful of
- c. deceive
- d. identify with

**ANSWER: d**

35. Jan relies on obsessive eating and smoking to cope with her problems. According to Freud, Jan is suffering from fixation in the

- a. phallic stage.
- b. oral stage.
- c. anal stage.
- d. genital stage.

**ANSWER: b**

36. Jung proposed the collective unconscious, which is essentially the same as Freud's version of the unconscious.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

37. Carl Jung proposed that the unconscious consists of two layers, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. preconscious; subconscious
- b. personal unconscious; collective unconscious

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- c. personal unconscious; universal preconscious
- d. individual archetype; collective archetype

**ANSWER: b**

38. According to Jung, the collective unconscious is a storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from people's ancestral past, which is

- a. unique to each individual.
- b. shared with the entire human race.
- c. shared with one's blood relatives.
- d. accessible only through free association.

**ANSWER: b**

39. Dominant themes in cultural art represented by images of nurturing mothers and protective fathers are examples of Jung's conceptualization of archetypes.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

40. Archetypes are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. memories of actual, personal experiences.
- b. storehouses of latent memory traces inherited from people's ancestral past that are shared with the entire human race.
- c. emotionally charged images and thought forms that have universal meaning.
- d. efforts to overcome imagined or real inferiorities by developing one's abilities.

**ANSWER: c**

41. According to Adler, \_\_\_\_\_ involves efforts to overcome imagined or real inferiorities by developing one's abilities.

- a. introversion
- b. compensation
- c. reaction formation
- d. individual psychology

**ANSWER: b**

42. John is always putting himself down and expressing doubts in his own abilities. According to Adler, John may have a(n)

- a. inferiority complex.
- b. Oedipal complex.
- c. fixation at the oral stage of development.
- d. weak sexuality drive.

**ANSWER: a**

43. Which of the following notions is NOT considered one of the major contributions of psychoanalytic theory?

- a. Role of childhood experiences in influencing adult personality.
- b. Role of internal conflict in generating psychological distress.
- c. Influence of reinforcement in maintaining specific behaviors.

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d. Importance of unconscious motivation in influencing behavior.

**ANSWER: c**

44. Many critics have argued that humanistic theories of personality harbor a bias against women.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

45. The psychodynamic perspective has been decried by opponents as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. biased against males and overemphasizing unconscious desires.
- b. empirically untestable and biased against males.
- c. biased against females and difficult to test.
- d. All of these are critiques.

**ANSWER: c**

46. Which of the following theoretical orientations asserts that scientific psychology should focus on the study of observable behavior?

- a. Humanism.
- b. Behaviorism.
- c. Psychoanalysis.
- d. Structuralism.

**ANSWER: b**

47. The difference between negative reinforcement and punishment is that they have opposite outcomes.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

48. Which of the following individuals is generally recognized for initiating the development of behaviorism?

- a. John B. Watson.
- b. Alfred Adler.
- c. Albert Bandura.
- d. Hans Eysenck.

**ANSWER: a**

49. Imagine you were visiting a professor during office hours. The conversation moved toward personality and his views on the research tradition. If he is an avowed behaviorist, which of the following would he be MOST likely to say?

- a. "Personality is a collection of response tendencies that arise in various stimulus situations."
- b. "Personality exemplifies a person's striving for achievement."
- c. "Personality is someone's consistent dispositions carried across a variety of situations."
- d. "Personality is the scientific nature of a person's mental processes."

**ANSWER: a**

50. Which of the following individuals is credited with discovering classical conditioning?



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- a. Carl Rogers.
- b. Ivan Pavlov.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Abraham Maslow.

**ANSWER: b**

51. An originally neutral stimulus that acquires the capacity to elicit a conditioned response is called a(n)

- a. unconditioned stimulus.
- b. conditioned stimulus.
- c. response-bound stimulus.
- d. association-positive stimulus.

**ANSWER: b**

52. In classical conditioning, the unconditioned response is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reaction to an unconditioned stimulus.

- a. learned
- b. unlearned
- c. neutral
- d. shaped

**ANSWER: b**

53. Which one of the following types of learned behavior is most likely to be governed by classical conditioning?

- a. Anxieties.
- b. Phobias.
- c. Maladaptive emotional reactions.
- d. All of these.

**ANSWER: d**

54. Snooki became gravely ill after drinking a neon green beverage while on spring break. Any time she sees a green beverage—even sports drinks in the convenience store—she becomes sick to her stomach. This is a real-life example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. operant conditioning
- b. social learning
- c. classical conditioning
- d. emotional learning

**ANSWER: c**

55. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a form of learning in which voluntary responses come to be controlled by their own consequences.

- a. Operant conditioning
- b. Classical conditioning
- c. Social learning
- d. Extinction

**ANSWER: a**

56. Working hard to sell the most widgets for your employer in order to earn a bonus and paid vacation is behavior that is

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shaped by the prospect of

- a. primary reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. positive reinforcement.
- d. punishment.

**ANSWER: c**

57. If you clean your room to put an end to your father's incessant nagging on the subject, your room-cleaning response has been

- a. extinguished.
- b. discriminated.
- c. positively reinforced.
- d. negatively reinforced.

**ANSWER: d**

58. The strengthening of a response leading to the removal of an unpleasant stimulus is

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. punishment.
- d. extinction.

**ANSWER: b**

59. Attempting to weaken a response by presenting a noxious or aversive stimulus after that response is called

- a. punishment.
- b. classical conditioning.
- c. extinction.
- d. negative reinforcement.

**ANSWER: a**

60. Albert Bandura differed from other behaviorists in that he gave an important role to \_\_\_\_\_ in influencing human behavior.

- a. reflexes
- b. cognition
- c. consequences
- d. punishments

**ANSWER: b**

61. Bandura theorized that we can learn by watching others who model behavior for us.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

62. The notion that people actively participate in their own learning is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. learning reinforcement

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- b. conditioning theory
- c. social cognitive theory
- d. accidental learning

**ANSWER: c**

63. One's belief about one's ability to perform behaviors that should lead to expected outcomes is called
- a. self-concept.
  - b. self-actualization.
  - c. self-confidence.
  - d. self-efficacy.

**ANSWER: d**

64. Behaviorists have provided the most thorough account of why people
- a. are only moderately consistent in their behavior.
  - b. become fixated at particular stages of development.
  - c. are not influenced by the consequences of their behavior.
  - d. tend to react with aggression when they are frustrated.

**ANSWER: a**

65. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of behavioral perspectives?
- a. Social cognitive theory undermines the foundation of behaviorism.
  - b. Behavioral perspectives are overly dependent on animal research.
  - c. Behavioral perspectives neglect to explain why people are only moderately consistent in their behavior.
  - d. All of these are criticisms.

**ANSWER: c**

66. Behavioral approaches to personality used to be criticized on the grounds that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. they were unscientific
  - b. they emphasized unconscious motives
  - c. they neglected cognitive processes
  - d. there was too much research on people instead of other mammals

**ANSWER: c**

67. Humanistic theory emerged in the 1950s as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ the behavioral and psychodynamic theories.
- a. complement to
  - b. elaboration on
  - c. backlash against
  - d. supplement to

**ANSWER: c**

68. Humanism is a theoretical orientation that
- a. regards human personality as a collection of response tendencies.
  - b. views self-efficacy as the ultimate goal of personality development.
  - c. sees personality as resulting mainly from the observation of others.

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d. emphasizes unique human qualities such as free will and growth potential.

**ANSWER: d**

69. According to Rogers, one's self-concept

- a. is unchangeable.
- b. may be inaccurate.
- c. tends to be congruent with reality.
- d. is a product of classical conditioning.

**ANSWER: b**

70. Behavioral and psychodynamic theories were often criticized by humanistic psychologists because they were considered \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. too difficult for the public to follow
- b. unscientific
- c. dehumanizing
- d. too optimistic about human potential

**ANSWER: c**

71. Carl Rogers was concerned with how childhood experiences promote congruence or incongruence based on

- a. fixation at early stages of development.
- b. parental unconditional or conditional love.
- c. parental self-concept.
- d. the development of free will and self-actualization.

**ANSWER: b**

72. Which of the following is NOT an assumption underlying the humanistic approach to personality?

- a. Human nature includes an innate drive toward personal growth.
- b. Humans are largely conscious and rational beings.
- c. Individuals have the freedom to chart their courses of action.
- d. Individuals tend to engage in behaviors that have been rewarded in the past.

**ANSWER: d**

73. Which of the following individuals based his theory on the importance of the self-concept?

- a. Abraham Maslow.
- b. Carl Rogers.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Hans Eysenck.

**ANSWER: b**

74. Daniel feels that he is not a good student despite having good grades. According to Rogers, Daniel may experience discomfort due to

- a. unconditional love.
- b. observational distress.
- c. incongruence.

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d. self-efficacy.

**ANSWER: c**

75. Rogers emphasized a person's subjective point of view, which he called

- a. person-centered.
- b. incongruence.
- c. self-concept.
- d. self-actualization.

**ANSWER: a**

76. The humanistic theorist who emphasized the need for self-actualization and the hierarchical organization of needs was

- a. J. B. Watson.
- b. B. F. Skinner.
- c. Alfred Adler.
- d. Abraham Maslow.

**ANSWER: d**

77. Which of the following is least closely associated with Maslow's theory of personality?

- a. Notion of self-actualization.
- b. Hierarchy of needs.
- c. Humans' innate need for personal growth.
- d. Distinction between introversion and extraversion.

**ANSWER: d**

78. In contrast to the Freudian model, Maslow believed that psychology should take a greater interest in the \_\_\_\_\_ personality.

- a. conscious
- b. unconscious
- c. healthy
- d. unhealthy

**ANSWER: c**

79. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is based on the idea that

- a. many drives are learned through observation.
- b. perceived needs are a function of self-concept.
- c. some needs are more basic than others.
- d. most needs are a reaction to unconscious anxiety.

**ANSWER: c**

80. According to Maslow, which of the following levels of needs is activated after safety and security needs are met?

- a. Esteem.
- b. Belongingness and love.
- c. Physiological.
- d. Need for self-actualization.

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**ANSWER:** b

81. According to Maslow, our need to fulfill our potential is called the
- a. aesthetic need.
  - b. primary need.
  - c. need for self-actualization.
  - d. need for self-esteem.

**ANSWER:** c

82. Which of the following was NOT described by Maslow as one of the characteristics of a self-actualizing person?
- a. Independent of culture and environment.
  - b. Problem-centering.
  - c. Self-centered.
  - d. Spontaneous.

**ANSWER:** c

83. Which of the following is one of the significant contributions of humanistic theory?
- a. Laid the foundation for emergence of positive psychology.
  - b. More attention to psychological health.
  - c. More attention to self-concept.
  - d. All of these are important contributions.

**ANSWER:** d

84. Humanistic theories of personality have been critiqued for their \_\_\_\_\_
- a. poor testability of hypotheses.
  - b. inadequate empirical evidence.
  - c. unrealistic views of human nature.
  - d. all of these are true.

**ANSWER:** d

85. Which of the following psychologists said “personality is determined to a large extent by a person’s genes”?
- a. Hans Eysenck.
  - b. Raymond Cattell.
  - c. Abraham Maslow.
  - d. Albert Bandura.

**ANSWER:** a

86. Behavioral genetics have proven that the heritability of intelligence is around 80%.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** False

87. Which of the following traits has been of particular interest to Eysenck?
- a. Intelligence.

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- b. Autonomic reactivity.
- c. Conscientiousness.
- d. Extraversion-introversion.

**ANSWER: d**

88. \_\_\_\_\_ examines behavioral processes in terms of their adaptive value for members of a species over the course of many generations.

- a. Social learning
- b. Behavioral genetics
- c. Behavioral neuroscience
- d. Evolutionary psychology

**ANSWER: d**

89. Twin studies allow researchers to assess hereditary influences, in part, because

- a. genetic overlap for fraternal twins is greater than for non-twin siblings.
- b. twins are usually motivated to act similarly.
- c. genetic overlap is 100% for identical twins and 50% for fraternal twins.
- d. environmental influences are eliminated in twin studies.

**ANSWER: c**

90. \_\_\_\_\_ is an estimate of the proportion of trait variability within a population that is determined by differences in genetic inheritance.

- a. The inheritance ratio
- b. The heritability ratio
- c. The behaviorally genetic percentage
- d. The genetic coefficient

**ANSWER: b**

91. Genes account for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of personality variance, according to twin studies.

- a. 5%
- b. 15%
- c. 30%
- d. 50%

**ANSWER: d**

92. Suppose you were interested in learning more about how the trait of extraversion is adaptive and relevant in the broader scheme of life. Which of following research questions would be most related to evolutionary psychology?

- a. Is extraversion reinforced in early childhood?
- b. How does extraversion contribute to mating?
- c. Is extraversion related to mental illness?
- d. How can developing extraversion help people achieve their potential?

**ANSWER: b**

93. The idea that personality traits have reproductive payoffs, such as extraversion being higher in those with greater physical attractiveness, complies with the \_\_\_\_\_ view.

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- a. behavioral
- b. humanistic
- c. neurological
- d. evolutionary

**ANSWER:** d

94. Explanations of personality from a biological standpoint, like all approaches, have their shortcomings. The authors of the textbook note \_\_\_\_\_ as a weakness of the biological approach.

- a. the complex interplay of heredity and environment
- b. the increased focus on the human genome
- c. the overemphasis on the environment
- d. the ignorance about the role of conditioning in personality

**ANSWER:** a

95. Behavioral genetics has provided evidence that

- a. children's genes alter as they grow.
- b. the basic architecture of personality is entirely environmental.
- c. hereditary factors help shape personality.
- d. natural selection is a myth.

**ANSWER:** c

96. John molds his interpretation of his past dating relationships to fit how the relationship turned out. This is a common tendency called

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. hereditary influence.
- c. an inadequate theory.
- d. wishful thinking.

**ANSWER:** a

97. Betty likes to post flattering photos of her body on her Facebook page. She believes that cheating on a test is okay because she is smarter than other students. When her friends comment on her behavior, she gets very angry. Betty's behavior is most likely that of

- a. a narcissist.
- b. someone with low self-esteem.
- c. someone who will be unlikely to use cosmetic surgery.
- d. a sensation seeker.

**ANSWER:** a

98. Michael typically posts three selfies an hour to his Instagram account. If he does not receive a number of comments complimenting his appearance, he will take down the photo or use a different filter. Michael is MOST likely

- a. low in narcissism
- b. high in narcissism
- c. low in openness to experience
- d. high in openness to experience



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**ANSWER:** b

99. Research has NOT demonstrated which of the following?

- a. A negative relationship between narcissism and empathy.
- b. A positive relationship between narcissism and infidelity.
- c. A positive correlation between narcissism and self-esteem.
- d. A positive relationship between narcissism and materialism.

**ANSWER:** c

100. Theorists argue that one of the primary aims of terror management theory is to explain why \_\_\_\_\_ is relevant to people's existence.

- a. death anxiety
- b. self-esteem
- c. death inevitability
- d. contact comfort

**ANSWER:** b

101. Terror management theory explains how cultural worldviews decrease people's level of anxiety. Worldviews \_\_\_\_\_

- a. mask the inevitability of death.
- b. provide cognitive distractions.
- c. remove the need for religious faith.
- d. provide answers to universal, existential questions.

**ANSWER:** d

102. If you were to remind research participants of their mortality, you would predict, based on past research, that \_\_\_\_\_

- a. they would respond more negatively to people who criticize their country.
- b. they would hand out harsher penalties to those who break moral cultural traditions.
- c. they would demonstrate increased respect for cultural icons, such as flags.
- d. all of these would be predicted according to terror management theory.

**ANSWER:** d

103. Outside of Western Europe and North America, the five-factor model \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. has been shown to be applicable, albeit with some differences.
- b. has no meaning at all.
- c. needs to be completely revised.
- d. should never be used.

**ANSWER:** a

104. Cross-cultural research comparing 51 cultures found

- a. Brazilians to be low in neuroticism.
- b. Germans to be high in openness to experience.
- c. Malaysians to be low in conscientiousness.

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- d. Americans to be high in moral traditionalism.

**ANSWER:** b

105. Empirical work on national character using the five-factor model reveals that \_\_\_\_\_

- a. people accurately judge others based on national character.
- b. people's beliefs about national character are usually inaccurate stereotypes.
- c. Canadians are more agreeable than people think.
- d. there is a high correlation between stereotypes and data from real individuals.

**ANSWER:** b

106. The “holier than thou phenomenon” is the tendency for people to claim that they are more likely to engage in socially desirable behaviors relative to their peers.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

107. Balcetis et al. (2008), in The Spotlight on Research study, predicted that those from \_\_\_\_\_

- a. collectivist cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially admirable behaviors relative to their individualistic counterparts.
- b. collectivist cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially undesirable behaviors relative to their individualistic counterparts.
- c. individualistic cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially admirable behaviors relative to their collectivist counterparts.
- d. individualistic cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially undesirable behaviors relative to their collectivist counterparts.

**ANSWER:** a

108. Which of the following take-home points is MOST appropriate, based on the findings of the Spotlight on Research study by Balcetis et al. (2008)?

- a. Individualistic cultures do not expect people to enhance themselves.
- b. Collectivists have less income than individualists and thus fewer dollars to donate.
- c. The nature of collectivist societies may contribute to increased self-insight.
- d. Individualistic cultures delude members into donating more money.

**ANSWER:** c

109. Balcetis and colleagues' (2008) participants who \_\_\_\_\_ predicted that they would donate \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had both parents born in the United States; more than twice as much as was actually donated
- b. had both parents born in China; more than twice as much as was actually donated
- c. had both parents born in China; exactly the same amount as was actually donated
- d. had both parents born in the United States; exactly the same amount as was actually donated

**ANSWER:** a

110. Because psychological tests are standardized measurement instruments, test scores are always representative of a person's characteristic behavior.

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- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

111. In psychological testing, “standardization” means that
- a. a test can be administered in many different ways.
  - b. the test has a normative base.
  - c. subjects are expected to reach a certain standard of achievement on a test.
  - d. uniform procedures are used in the administration and scoring of a test.

**ANSWER:** d

112. Suppose you took a self-esteem inventory every Monday of the semester, and you found that your self-esteem scores varied across the semester. In particular, your total self-esteem scores were lowest during Midterm and Finals weeks. Which of the following explanations for this observation is MOST plausible?
- a. The measure must not have undergone the necessary standardization process.
  - b. The measure lacks reliability because different scores were observed over time.
  - c. Personality traits are theoretically consistent over time, so this may not be a valid measure.
  - d. Test norms are necessary in order to determine whether this trend is unique.

**ANSWER:** b

113. Dawn took the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and scored a 36 out of 40. A week later, she took the NPI and scored a 34. Three weeks later, she took it again and earned a 38. These scores suggest that the online test is indeed \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. valid
  - b. standardized
  - c. reliable
  - d. projective

**ANSWER:** c

114. If a psychological test is found to measure the quality or construct that it was designed to measure, then it is a \_\_\_\_\_ assessment tool.
- a. valid
  - b. reliable
  - c. standardized
  - d. statistically significant

**ANSWER:** a

115. \_\_\_\_\_ provide(s) context for your scores on a particular psychological instrument. That is to say, most well-established personality measures include mean scores and percentiles for particular demographic groups.
- a. Statistical significance
  - b. Reliability coefficients
  - c. Standardization statistics
  - d. Test norms

**ANSWER:** d

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116. A number of your classmates are conducting research on narcissism using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI). One of your classmates is administering the measure online, another is doing an oral interview to obtain participant responses, another is administering the measure in a large auditorium, and a graduate student is giving out the NPI to participants in their own private cubicles. Based on this information, you would be MOST concerned about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. test validity
- b. projective testing
- c. test standardization
- d. test norms

**ANSWER: c**

117. The vast majority of personality tests take the form of

- a. self-report inventories.
- b. projective techniques.
- c. attitude inventories.
- d. family report questionnaires.

**ANSWER: a**

118. An analyst presents a client an illustrated picture. She tells the client to write a story about who the people in the picture are, what happened right before the picture, and ultimately how the situation will turn out in the end. This approach to personality is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. aptitude inventories
- b. projective testing
- c. achievement testing
- d. self-report inventories

**ANSWER: b**

119. If you were to explain the underlying rationale for the Rorschach inkblot test to a high school student, which of the following summaries is MOST accurate?

- a. "People self-report what they think a stimulus is."
- b. "People project their personality onto an ambiguous stimulus."
- c. "People's personality comes out in daily actions."
- d. "People who respond erratically to an ambiguous stimulus are mentally ill."

**ANSWER: b**

120. Projective tests tend to have

- a. inconsistent scoring.
- b. susceptibility to intentional deception.
- c. inadequate test norms.
- d. all of these are true.

**ANSWER: d**

121. Narcissism is increasingly observed among those of higher socioeconomic status.

- a. True
- b. False

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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ANSWER: True