

1. **Kiefer is now 20-years-old, but he has a long history of trouble with the law. He would constantly run away from home, steal candy and toys, and would start fires and hurt animals during most of his childhood and adolescence. Kiefer was arrested last week for petty theft and trespassing. When appearing before the judge, Kiefer is cold, quiet, and doesn't seem to care about the damage he caused. He would be best described as having a(n)**
 - a. borderline personality disorder.
 - b. antisocial personality disorder.
 - c. narcissistic personality disorder.
 - d. histrionic personality disorder.
 - e. annoying personality disorder.

2. **Freud is to _____ as Jung is to the shadow archetype.**
 - a. ego
 - b. animus
 - c. id
 - d. denial
 - e. Thanatos

3. **According to Freud, the _____ is the source of powerful impulses, drives, and conflicts of which we are unaware.**
 - a. superego
 - b. ego
 - c. unconscious
 - d. archetype
 - e. shadow

4. **He argued that everything we do arises from a sex-based survival instinct and an instinct for defense and aggression.**
 - a. Freud
 - b. James
 - c. Rogers
 - d. Maslow
 - e. Piaget

5. **Distinct clusters of personality traits are called**
 - a. personality types.
 - b. psychic determinisms.
 - c. psychodynamic mechanisms.
 - d. ego defenses.
 - e. humors.

6. **A child who is in Freud's latency stage is most likely to**
 - a. be three years old.
 - b. struggle with toilet-training.
 - c. experience jealousy.
 - d. be co-dependent.
 - e. learn modesty.

7. **After only two hours of sleep, Julie's alarm clock goes off. Her ego would most likely cause her to**
 - a. wake up, because it is the responsible thing to do.
 - b. unplug the annoying clock.
 - c. try to keep sleeping, despite the noise.
 - d. get out of bed and have some coffee.
 - e. hit the snooze alarm, to satisfy her id and superego.

8. **A key criticism of the humanistic approach is that it**
 - a. was too specific to apply to all people.
 - b. overemphasized society's influence on a person.
 - c. relied too much on theories of the unconscious.
 - d. could reflect an Eastern bias by being too "group-focused."
 - e. has concepts which are difficult to define.

9. _____ **theorists have determined five major characteristics of personality.**
 - a. Cognitive
 - b. Learning
 - c. Psychodynamic
 - d. Trait
 - e. Humanistic

10. **The factor of _____ is NOT one of the "Big Five" dimensions underlying personality.**
 - a. agreeableness
 - b. conscientiousness
 - c. openness to experience
 - d. extraversion
 - e. anger

11. **If Brianna weighs 125 pounds, but her scale indicates that she weighs 143 pounds, we would say the scale is not**
 - a. objective.
 - b. projective.
 - c. conceptual.
 - d. reliable.
 - e. subjective.

12. A _____ test measures what it was designed to measure.
- psychometric
 - reliable
 - valid
 - meaningful
 - paper-and-pencil
13. If you were to describe a friend's personality as being phlegmatic, we could expect them to be
- cheerful and active.
 - moody and unpredictable.
 - sad and depressive.
 - irritable and excitable.
 - cool and unemotional.
14. The Freudian concept of _____ refers to the part of personality responsible for the appropriate channeling of drives.
- id
 - ego
 - superego
 - libido
 - unconscious
15. In the different _____ stages, children are thought to associate pleasure with different bodily regions.
- psychosexual
 - psychogenic
 - psychic
 - psychotic
 - psychophysiological
16. A choleric temperament was associated with
- blood.
 - phlegm.
 - black bile.
 - yellow bile.
 - saliva.
17. Physicians in the late 1800s were puzzled by hysteria, a condition in which
- moods fluctuated wildly throughout the course of the day.
 - physical symptoms had no apparent physical cause.
 - physical pain was worsened due to poor coping.
 - people had multiple personalities.
 - people experienced severe injuries without experiencing pain.

18. **Freud's influence is still evident today in**
- holistic medicine.
 - parapsychology.
 - pseudoscience.
 - advertising and marketing.
 - dietary choices.
19. **Freud believed that Thanatos was the driving force behind**
- sex and loving behaviors.
 - altruistic and prosocial behaviors.
 - destructive and aggressive behaviors.
 - self-preservation.
 - hunger and thirst drives.
20. **The personality of a child who is fixated in the anal stage tends to be excessively**
- clean.
 - jealous.
 - modest.
 - honest.
 - neurotic.
21. **The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator test does not measure**
- dominance and subordination.
 - sensing and intuition.
 - introversion and extroversion.
 - thinking and feeling.
 - judgment and perception.
22. **Jane has had a series of short-term relationships with men lasting only an average of three weeks. She has had two suicide attempts in the past which would probably be best described as suicidal gestures as she never took enough pills to do anything other than make her nauseous. Her mood is unpredictable, and she once cut her wrists in order to prevent a boyfriend from leaving her apartment. Her last relationship was with Walter. She became enraged when she saw him talking with a female coworker and stabbed him with her pocket knife. When questioned by the police she explained that "Walter was cheating on me, and I will not be second best." Currently she is awaiting psychological evaluation. She would be best described as having a(n)**
- borderline personality disorder.
 - antisocial personality disorder.
 - narcissistic personality disorder.
 - histrionic personality disorder.
 - annoying personality disorder.

23. _____ refers to the concept of the mutual influence of our cognitions, behavior, and environment.
- Sublimation
 - Reciprocal determinism
 - Environmental psychology
 - Field theory
 - Psychoanalysis
24. **Buck watches as Janet trips. Buck assumes this occurred because Janet is a clutz (rather than thinking it was because the sidewalk was filled with gravel). Buck has committed the _____ error?**
- stereotyping
 - fundamental attribution
 - labeling
 - validity
 - reliability
25. _____ occurs when you yell at your dog after receiving an "F" on a term paper.
- Repression
 - Depression
 - Sublimation
 - Reaction formation
 - Displacement
26. **Conversion disorder was referred to as _____, in the 1800s.**
- hysteria
 - affect
 - schizophrenia
 - multiple personality
 - phobic personality
27. **The concept of _____ includes "instinctive" memories that are shared by all people of all cultures.**
- working memory
 - the preconscious
 - undeclarative memory
 - collective unconscious
 - wish fulfillment

28. **Jung disagreed with Freud's overemphasis on _____ and Freud's failure to consider _____.**
- sexuality; spirituality
 - drives; sexuality
 - hypnosis; drives
 - emotions; spirituality
 - conscious thought; the unconscious
29. **Susie's naive belief that all artists are emotionally sensitive is an example of**
- poor self-efficacy.
 - an implicit personality theory.
 - psychic determinism.
 - a projective personality profile.
 - a basic attribution error.
30. _____ **is the ego defense mechanism that functions to exclude unacceptable feelings from consciousness.**
- Sublimation
 - Repression
 - Denial
 - Projection
 - Accommodation
31. _____ **proposed the idea that bodily fluids, or humors, were associated with different temperaments.**
- Freud
 - Hippocrates
 - Bandura
 - Kagan
 - Socrates
32. **The key function of type and trait theories of personality is to**
- explain how personality develops.
 - allow us to group people into a manageable number of categories.
 - emphasize the ever-changing personality.
 - believe personality is determined by unconscious forces.
 - focus on how the environment impacts personality.
33. **Match up the correct humor with its corresponding temperament.**
- sanguine; warm blood
 - melancholy; yellow bile
 - sanguine; yellow bile
 - unemotional; black bile
 - pessimistic; phlegm

34. **According to the text, a key aspect of personality is its _____ quality in an individual in different situations.**
- unique
 - ever-changing
 - situationally-determined
 - stable
 - invariant
35. _____ **refers to a recently developed psychological movement that emphasizes the study of desirable aspects of human functioning.**
- Psychoanalysis
 - Cognitive psychology
 - Self-esteem theory
 - Biobehaviorism
 - Positive psychology
36. **Which of the following is true of the MMPI-2?**
- It cannot detect lying.
 - It is based on norms from Eastern cultures.
 - It was originally designed to diagnose minority group members.
 - It measures "normal" personality.
 - It contains ten clinical scales.
37. **Observational learning is the focus of the personality theory devised by**
- Carl Jung.
 - Karen Horney.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - Albert Bandura.
 - Julian Rotter.
38. **Psychic determinism assumes that all mental and behavioral reactions are determined by**
- observing the reactions and behaviors of others.
 - unrelated signals that occur in the current situation.
 - unconscious processes involving desires or conflicts.
 - mentally controlling others without their awareness.
 - chance.
39. **Freud is to sexuality as Jung is to _____.**
- the ego
 - the id
 - spirituality
 - the unconscious
 - A and B are correct.

40. _____ refers to the lifelong process of striving to realize one's full potential.
- a. The self-fulfilling prophecy
 - b. Wish fulfillment
 - c. Sublimation
 - d. Self-actualization
 - e. Projection

Test Name: reviewchp10zim

1. b. antisocial personality disorder.
2. e. Thanatos
3. c. unconscious
4. a. Freud
5. a. personality types.
6. e. learn modesty.
7. e. hit the snooze alarm, to satisfy her id and superego.
8. e. has concepts which are difficult to define.
9. d. Trait
10. e. anger
11. d. reliable.
12. c. valid
13. e. cool and unemotional.
14. b. ego
15. a. psychosexual
16. d. yellow bile.
17. b. physical symptoms had no apparent physical cause.
18. d. advertising and marketing.
19. c. destructive and aggressive behaviors.
20. a. clean.
21. a. dominance and subordination.
22. a. borderline personality disorder.
23. b. Reciprocal determinism

24. b. fundamental attribution
25. e. Displacement
26. a. hysteria
27. d. collective unconscious
28. a. sexuality; spirituality
29. b. an implicit personality theory.
30. b. Repression
31. b. Hippocrates
32. b. allow us to group people into a manageable number of categories.
33. a. sanguine; warm blood
34. d. stable
35. e. Positive psychology
36. e. It contains ten clinical scales.
37. d. Albert Bandura.
38. c. unconscious processes involving desires or conflicts.
39. c. spirituality
40. d. Self-actualization