

# Lesson Quiz 14-1



## Theories of Personality

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. All personality theorists look to discover patterns in the way people behave.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Determining how life can be improved is beyond the scope of personality theories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A psychologist who focuses on the hidden motives of the unconscious is a social learning theorist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A psychologist who focuses on how thoughts, perceptions, and feelings shape personalities is a cognitive theorist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Theorists who stress that a person is an active participant in his or her growth are humanistic theorists.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. People act differently in similar situations because of their
  - A. patterns.
  - B. personalities.
  - C. neurons.
  - D. theories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following is one of the major purposes of personality theory?
  - A. to end conflict
  - B. to explain the differences among individuals
  - C. to encourage volunteerism
  - D. to promote greater understanding of psychology
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A theorist who focuses on how the unconscious mind motivates behaviors was likely influenced by the ideas of
  - A. B.F. Skinner.
  - B. Albert Bandura.
  - C. Carl Rogers.
  - D. Sigmund Freud.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How are social learning theorists different from behaviorists?
  - A. Social learning theorists assert that personal variables are important in understanding personality.
  - B. Social learning theorists examine the impact of observational learning on personality.
  - C. Social learning theorists focus on how socioeconomic status and culture shape personalities.
  - D. Social learning theorists emphasize the importance of free will in shaping personality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. If you believe that personality should be analyzed on a model that includes openness to experience, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism, then you are a
  - A. cognitive theorist.
  - B. behaviorist.
  - C. trait theorist.
  - D. humanistic theorist.

# Lesson Quiz 14-2



## Theories of Personality

**DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Sigmund Freud was the first to suggest that every personality has a large and significant \_\_\_\_\_ component.
2. According to Freud's theory, "Give me a piece of pie!" is a demand that would come from the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the unconscious personality.
3. After Miranda's mother made her angry, Miranda slapped her little sister. This is an example of a defense mechanism called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If a student who is not confident in his athletic abilities tries to get out of attending gym class, he may have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ complex.
5. According to Carl Jung, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is an inherited, universal idea that shapes one's perceptions of the world.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. "You shouldn't steal that cake," is a statement that would come from which part of your personality?
 

A. id	C. superego
B. ego	D. archetype
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. If you forget about an interview for a job that you don't really want, this is likely an example of
 

A. rationalization.	C. projection.
B. repression.	D. regression.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Matt is secretly in love with his best friend's girlfriend. He has channeled these feelings into starting a landscaping business. This is an example of
 

A. displacement.	C. reaction formation.
B. projection.	D. sublimation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following cases would Alfred Adler be most interested in studying?
  - A. an amputee who becomes a star athlete
  - B. a man who accuses his wife of jealousy
  - C. a woman who acts like a little girl
  - D. a leader who no longer wants to be in power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Erich Fromm developed a personality theory that centered around the need to
  - A. work.
  - B. belong.
  - C. reproduce.
  - D. sleep.

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# Lesson Quiz 14-3



## Theories of Personality

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Behaviorists look to the environment to see what is reinforcing people's behavior and how their environment is affecting their ability to learn and express themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If he were treating a student who was experiencing continual anxiety, B.F. Skinner would first examine the events of her childhood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A man who can't go to work because he is afraid of elevators is likely suffering from an obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A person is more likely to learn a new behavior by watching a friend rather than by watching someone he doesn't know.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Our view of our ability to succeed is called observational learning.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. John Watson believed that the proper subject matter of psychology ought to be
  - A. the subjective unconsciousness.
  - B. childhood memories.
  - C. observable behavior.
  - D. socioeconomic factors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Evan's classmates laugh when he throws paper wads at the teacher, which causes him to repeat the behavior. B.F. Skinner would characterize his classmate's laughter as
  - A. self-efficacy.
  - B. reciprocal determinism.
  - C. observational learning.
  - D. contingencies of reinforcement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. If you feel the need to check your watch every minute or two, you may suffer from a(n)
  - A. oppressive environment.
  - B. phobia.
  - C. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
  - D. internal locus of control.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A boy watching his older brother change a tire may pick up a new skill through
  - A. observational learning.
  - B. reinforced contingencies.
  - C. locus of control.
  - D. psychoanalysis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Albert Bandura's social cognitive theory recognizes the interaction called \_\_\_\_\_ that occurs among the observing individual, the behavior of that individual, and the environment in which that behavior occurs.
  - A. complex reinforcement
  - B. reciprocal determination
  - C. subjective unconsciousness
  - D. locus of control

# Lesson Quiz 14-4



## Theories of Personality

**DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ psychology may be viewed as a rebellion against the negative view of human nature that dominated personality theory in the early 1900s.
2. If you have a friend who is spontaneous, democratic, and creative, Abraham Maslow would likely characterize her as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ person.
3. "What does my father think of me?" is a statement that somebody seeking \_\_\_\_\_ regard would make.
4. George Kelly developed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ grid that psychologists use to help them understand a person's thought processes and constructs.
5. A psychologist who studies how living in Madagascar impacts people's personalities is likely an advocate of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A psychologist who focuses on healthy, creative people who fully utilize their talents is mostly likely an advocate of
 

A. psychoanalytic theory.	C. humanistic psychology.
B. behaviorism.	D. sociocultural theory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following is a characteristic of people who are self-actualized?
 

A. authoritarian	C. autonomous
B. self-centered	D. conforming
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Carl Rogers would recommend which of the following as a cure for a person who is excessively defensive?
 

A. unconditional positive regard	C. dream analysis
B. rewards for positive behavior	D. changing environments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Aaron Beck sought to help clients turn negative thoughts into positive ones by challenging their
 

A. conditions of worth.	C. memories of childhood events.
B. habits of rewarding themselves for bad behaviors.	D. flawed thought processes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The intuitive-experiential thought process differs from the analytical-rational thought process because it
 

A. is slower and more logical.	C. relates to deeper thoughts.
B. is faster and based on emotion.	D. uses more thought processes.

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# Lesson Quiz 14-5



## Theories of Personality

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A preference for eating burritos is something Gordon Allport would define as a central trait.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Every trait, to a greater or lesser degree, can be used to describe all people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A student with a tolerance for high levels of stimulation is most likely an introvert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. On the *agreeableness* continuum of the Robust Five, the opposite of someone who is kind and trusting would be a person who experiences unpleasant emotions all of the time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Trait theorists cannot explain or predict behaviors across different situations.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is a basic assumption of trait theorists?
  - A. Every trait is universal.
  - B. Traits cannot be quantified.
  - C. Traits are developed after a person reaches self-actualization.
  - D. Each trait is formed in the id.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. If your boss was known throughout the company for his generosity, this would be an example of a
 

A. central trait.	C. secondary trait.
B. cardinal trait.	D. auxiliary trait.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. According to Raymond Cattell's source traits, which of the following is the opposite of timid?
 

A. dominant	C. venturesome
B. conscientious	D. shrewd
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. If your friend often paces the floor and chews her nails, where would she likely land on Hans Eysenck's personality dimension spectrum?
  - A. at the stable end of the *stability versus instability* dimension
  - B. at the anxiety end of the *stability versus instability* dimension
  - C. at the sociable end of the *extraversion versus introversion* dimension
  - D. at the introverted end of the *extraversion versus introversion* dimension
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Researchers have discovered that a behavior and its most likely response are
 

A. contradictory.	C. unpredictable.
B. unrelated.	D. complementary.