

Student name: _____

Features of personality that differentiate one person from another usually take the form of _____ in language.

differential pronouns

trait-descriptive adjectives

action-descriptive verbs

trait-differentiating adverbs

If I describe Juan as "possessive" or Anita as "friendly," I am employing the use of trait-descriptive adjectives.

inner psychological states.

strategies to attain goals.

inner qualities of personality.

How many trait-descriptive adjectives are there in the English language?

More than 500

More than 1,800

More than 5,000

Nearly 20,000

Psychologists have found it difficult to define personality because

psychologists are not smart enough to determine the boundaries of human personality.

personality has a commonsense definition that psychologists find hard to falsify.

the idea of studying human personality is a rather new concept in psychology.

any definition of personality needs to be sufficiently comprehensive to include a multitude of concepts.

Research on personality traits asks all of these questions EXCEPT

how many fundamental personality traits there are.

how personality traits are organized.

where personality traits come from.

which cues cause behaviour in a situation.

Philippe walks the same path home after work every day at the same time. To state that he will most likely take the same route at the same time next Wednesday is using the _____ nature of personality traits.

descriptive

explanatory

predictive

individualistic

Mike makes several social errors at a party. He calls the host by the wrong name, spills his red wine on the carpet, and insults the guest of honour. A researcher labels Mike's behaviour as "socially unskilled." This labelling of Mike's behaviour utilizes the _____ research approach to personality traits.

explanatory

descriptive

intuitive

presumptive

Traits define the _____ tendencies of an individual person.

central

average

overt

outlying

A talkative person will

always talk more than a quiet person.

never shut up.

talk more than a quiet person in theaters.

talk more, on average, than a quiet person.

To say that someone will tend to display a trait with regularity is to say that the person has a(n)
average tendency.

obsessive-compulsive disorder.

adaptation.

social-cognitive approach.

Which of the following questions does research on personality traits NOT emphasize?

How many fundamental traits are there?

How are traits organized within individuals?

What are the origins of traits?

How are all persons similar?

Psychological mechanisms differ from traits in that mechanisms
are less stable.

refer more to processes.

do not have decision rules.

are biologically "hard wired."

Which of the following is NOT part of most personality mechanisms?

Access codes

Decision rules

Inputs

Outputs

The trait of courageousness is an especially good example of
an adaptive trait.

how traits are consistent.

how traits are activated only under certain conditions.

how traits change over time.

Personality is

outside the person.

inside the person.

both outside and inside the person.

inside or outside, depending on the person.

To say that someone has the trait of happiness, you need to know that the person
is happy at a given moment.

is frequently happy.

remembers being happy.

makes others happy.

Which of the following is NOT defined as part of the person-environment interaction?

Serializations

Perceptions

Manipulations

Selections

Responses to an inkblot test can demonstrate which part of the person-environment interaction?

Perceptions

Manipulations

Evocations

Selections

Mo looks at the inkblot and sees two birds nesting. Heidi looks at the inkblot and sees a tranquil forest. Joe looks at the inkblot and sees something sexual. These three responses are illustrating that _____ are important components of the person-environment interaction.

prostheses

provocations

perceptions

projections

Evocations are demonstrated when

different people see the same situation differently.

our characteristics unintentionally cause other people to act a certain way.

we intentionally attempt to make other people act in a certain way.

individuals select environments to match their traits.

Every time Neil walks into the room everyone laughs. This demonstrates the person-environment interaction of

evocation.

elocation.

exultation.

emaciation.

Lena always picks out restaurants that have a very quiet, subdued atmosphere. She always tries to avoid loud restaurants. What is the person-environment fit mechanism that may account for this behaviour?

sublimation

selection

manipulation

evocation

To say that a trait is adaptive means that the trait

is the result of sexual selection.

easily changes as necessary.

serves a useful function.

indicates psychopathology.

At the psychological level, the physical environment may lead to the development of shivering mechanisms when people are cold.

hunger pangs to motivate people to seek food.

friction mechanisms to prevent calluses in skin.

fear mechanisms to help us avoid environmental threats.

In the social environment, our "effective environment" represents the/a

strongest environmental cues that are found in any given environment.

environmental cues that are directly related to survival in the immediate environment.

set of cues emitted by other people in the environment.

subset of environmental features people attend to based on their psychological mechanisms.

The intrapsychic environment is

not as objectively verifiable as the social or physical environment.

often easy to verify through the analysis of dreams.

relatively consistent across social, but not physical, environments.

based on how others in the environment react to a person.

The human nature level of personality analysis addresses how every human is

like all others.

like some others.

like no others.

somewhat like other mammals.

The group differences level of personality analysis addresses how every human is

like all others.

like some others.

like no others.

somewhat like other mammals.

The individual uniqueness level of personality analysis addresses how every human is

like all others.

like some others.

like no others.

somewhat like other mammals.

The ability to learn spoken language is an example of the

human nature level of analysis.

individual and group differences level of analysis.

individual uniqueness level of analysis.

social psychological level of analysis.

Studying how people vary in levels of anxiety, self-esteem, or worry represents a(n) _____ approach to studying personality psychology.

individual differences

human nature

ideographic

environmental

Which of the following is an example of "idiographic research"?

Comparing men and women on emotionality.

Developing a questionnaire that measures sociability.

Writing a case study of Albert Einstein's personality.

Conducting a field study of helping behaviours.

Which of the following is an example of "nomothetic research"?

Preparing a case study of Sigmund Freud.

Comparing freshmen and seniors on a personality inventory.

Attempting to identify the genes related to impulsivity.

Analyzing the correspondence of Chris Rock.

The study of a single individual is an example of

idiographic research.

nomothetic research.

correlational research.

cognitive psychology research.

Most current personality research is done at the _____ level of analysis.

idiographic

human nature

individual uniqueness

group and individual differences

Most grand theories of personality focus on the _____ level of analysis.

idiographic

human nature

individual uniqueness

group and individual differences

A problem with studying only the grand theories of personality is that only portions of the grand theories

have stood the test of time and inform modern personality research.

apply to men.

are based on non-German populations.

address the human nature level of analysis.

Grand theories of personality are usually based on statements about the

universal core of human nature.

major individual differences.

individual uniqueness of all humans.

differences between the sexes.

In modern personality psychology, the grand theories

guide all modern personality research.

are still argued about in the literature.

are seen as having primarily historical interest.

are used only in clinical applications of personality theory.

The textbook presents the example of the three blind men and the elephant to suggest that people are like animals in some ways and all living creatures have a personality.

individual and group differences are the most effective approach to studying personality.

each of the different approaches to personality research is inadequate for studying the full range of human personality.

using ancient legends is an inadequate approach to explaining the full range of differences in human personality.

The fact that there are many differing views on personality suggests that researchers study different domains of knowledge.

most views about personality psychology are incorrect.

one of the views is probably more accurate than others.

personality psychologists ignore one another's theories.

A "domain of knowledge" is a

laboratory where personality research is conducted.

single theory about the nature of personality.

specialty area of science and scholarship.

grand theory of personality psychology.

Researchers in a given domain of personality share all of these EXCEPT
common methods of inquiry.

foundations of known facts.

theoretical explanations.

common laboratory space.

The domains of knowledge in personality differ mainly in the
number of active researchers.

degree to which they emphasize internal or external factors.

degree to which they emphasize adaptation and adjustment.

degree to which they understand personality.

When different domains of knowledge contradict one another, we can conclude that
the most recent domains are most correct.

the more historical domains are most correct.

none of the domains is correct.

the contradictions may be more apparent than real.

The dispositional domain focuses on
understanding the ways individuals differ from one another.

the emotional consequences of dispositions.

the biological nature of dispositions.

the outer nature of dispositions.

Which of the following does NOT fall within the biological domain of knowledge?

Subjective experience

Genetics

Psychophysiology

Evolution

A researcher who compares identical twins to fraternal twins probably conducts most of their research within which domain?

Intrapsychic

Biological

Adjustment

Cognitive-Experiential

The domain of knowledge most concerned with unconscious mechanisms is the cognitive-experiential domain.

biological domain.

intrapsychic domain.

adjustment domain.

Sigmund Freud's theory of personality falls within the _____ domain of knowledge.

biological

dispositional

social and cultural

intrapsychic

Jay is interested in investigating unconscious conflict in a sample of college interns. Jay will most likely use the methods and theories associated with the _____ domain of personality.

dispositional

biological

social and cultural

intrapsychic

Which domain is most concerned with identifying the number of fundamental individual differences?

Biological

Dispositional

Intrapsychic

Social and cultural

The lexical approach (i.e., using natural language to identify fundamental traits) falls most squarely within the

social and cultural domain.

cognitive-experiential domain.

dispositional domain.

intrapsychic domain.

Which domain relies most on statistical methods to identify fundamental traits?

Dispositional

Biological

Adjustment

Social and cultural

You collect data on three personality tests from several hundred participants. You then examine the statistical similarities and differences among the traits assessed by each test. You are using the logic and methods of the _____ domain of personality.

biological

intrapsychic

social and cultural

dispositional

Which domain of knowledge places the most emphasis on the external (to the person) dimensions of personality?

dispositional

social and cultural

biological

intrapsychic

The fact that almost all humans live in groups suggests the importance of the _____ domain.

intrapsychic

cognitive-experiential

adjustment

social and cultural

You are a researcher interested in differences in the levels of extraversion of British people and Italian people. You will most likely use the methods and theories used by researchers studying personality within the _____ domain.

cognitive-experiential

dispositional

social and cultural

intrapsychic

Which domain focuses most on the relationships between personality and health behaviours?

dispositional

adjustment

social and cultural

cognitive-experiential

The study of personality disorders falls within the _____ domain.

biological

social and cultural

adjustment

intrapsychic

You are a researcher interested in how borderline personality disorder affects everyday behaviours in a clinical population. You will most likely use the methods and the models of the _____ domain of personality in conducting his research.

dispositional

biological

adjustment

intrapsychic

Which of the following is NOT a function of a theory?

Guides research

Eliminates domains of knowledge

Organizes research findings

Makes predictions

Which of the following is NOT an example of a theory that provides a guide for researchers?

A Freudian psychoanalyst predicting stinginess from the ideas about development through a particular stage of psychological development.

A biological psychologist predicting a decrease in social behaviour when the frontal lobe of the brain is damaged.

A personality psychologist analyzing a large pool of responses to questionnaire items to find the underlying structure of the data.

A cognitive psychologist predicting how an individual's self-evaluation will determine their reaction to a specific stimuli.

Which of the following is a scientific theory?

astrology

Einstein's ideas on relativity

reincarnation

extra sensory perception

_____ are based on systematic observation, whereas _____ are not.

Theories; beliefs

Beliefs; theories

Domains; approaches

Approaches; domains

A theory of personality leads to the discovery of new links between cognition and brain functioning that were previously believed to be impossible. This theory has

comprehensiveness.

heuristic value.

testability.

parsimony.

The most important criterion for generating a testable theory is

the generalizability of its predictions.

its compatibility with other theories.

the precision of its predictions.

its comprehensiveness.

Which trait theory best exemplifies the principle of parsimony? A theory that proposes

two personality dispositions.

three personality dispositions.

five personality dispositions.

16 personality dispositions.

If it were ever found, what would NOT be a characteristic of a grand theory of personality?

It would explain personality characteristics and how they develop over time.

It would explain how people experience the world and process information about it.

It would unify all major domains of personality theory and research.

It would be clearly related to the most frequently cited personality theories in the published research.

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Personality Psychology_3ce

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