

A. sex and aggression
B. sex and hunger
C. security and safety
D. security and sex

5. Freud saw himself primarily as a

- A. psychologist.
- B. scientist.
- C. philosopher.
- D. writer of fiction.
- E. general practitioner.

6. Freud's lifelong optimism and self-confidence may have stemmed from

- A. being his mother's favorite child.
- B. his father's outstanding business success.
- C. the death of his younger brother.
- D. the presence of much older half-brothers.

7. Since early in his adolescence, Freud had a strong desire to

- A. live in the United States.
- B. win fame by making a great discovery.
- C. treat the poor and destitute of Vienna.
- D. practice medicine.

8. Freud's free association technique evolved from

- A. Charcot's hypnotic technique.
- B. his use of cocaine.
- C. Breuer's cathartic method.
- D. the periodicity theory of Wilhelm Fliess.

9. Freud abandoned his _____ theory in 1897, the year after his father died.

- A. seduction
- B. Oedipal
- C. dream
- D. childhood sexuality
- E. anal

10. After World War I, Freud made which revision to his theory of personality?

- A. He placed greater emphasis on the aggression instinct.
- B. He identified the three levels of mental life.
- C. He rejected repression as an ego defense mechanism.
- D. He rejected the notion of a female Oedipus complex.

11. Freud began his famous self-analysis

- A. at about the time that his father died.
- B. as a reaction to his experiences during World War I.
- C. as a reaction to the death of his wife.
- D. while still a schoolboy.
- E. as a reaction to the death of his mother.

12. Among Freud's personal qualities were

- A. a lifelong acceptance and loyalty to those followers who broke away from psychoanalysis.
- B. an inability to learn languages other than German.
- C. an unromantic and dispassionate disposition, especially toward his close friends.
- D. an intellectual curiosity and high moral courage.

13. The event that eventually led to Freud's achievement of fame was his

- A. partnership with Jung.
- B. use of cocaine.
- C. insistence on the existence of male hysteria.
- D. marriage to Martha Bernays.
- E. publication of *The Interpretation of Dreams*.

14. Freud's three levels of mental life are

- A. unconscious, preconscious, and conscious.
- B. id, ego, and superego.
- C. aim, object, and impetus.
- D. Thanatos, Eros, and Oedipus complexes.

15. According to Freud, most of our mental life is

- A. conscious.
- B. preconscious.
- C. unconscious.
- D. a function of the superego.
- E. a product of phylogenetic endowment.

16. Freud believed that unconscious ideas

- A. influence behavior only when one is aware of them.
- B. have no influence on behavior.
- C. influence behavior even when one is unaware of them.
- D. are learned only after birth.

17. Freud claimed that an important function of repression is to

- A. protect a person against the pain of anxiety.
- B. convert superego functions into ego functions.
- C. protect a person against public disgrace.
- D. convert id functions into ego functions.
- E. convert ego functions into id functions.

18. Which of these progressions is most consistent with psychoanalytic theory?

- A. Anxiety leads to repression, which leads to suppression of sexual feelings, which leads to a reaction formation.
- B. Punishment of a child's sexual behavior leads to repression, which leads to anxiety, which leads to suppression of sexual activity.
- C. Punishment of a child's sexual behavior leads to suppression of sexual behavior, which leads to anxiety, which leads to repression.
- D. Anxiety leads to suppression of sexual feelings, which leads to repression, which leads to punishment of sexual behaviors.

19. Freud's notion of phylogenetic endowment refers to

- A. anatomical differences between the sexes that lead to psychological differences.
- B. the physical structure of the brain where the unconscious is located.
- C. our ancestor's experiences that we inherit and that form part of our unconscious.
- D. the social rules we learn from our parents that form the superego.

20. According to Freud, ideas that slip in and out of awareness with greater or lesser degrees of ease are

- A. unconscious.
- B. preconscious.
- C. conscious.
- D. repressed.
- E. censored.

21. Freud held that ideas in the preconscious originate from

- A. the conscious.
- B. the unconscious.
- C. both the conscious and the unconscious.
- D. neither the conscious nor the unconscious.

22. Freud believed that the id
- A. serves the reality principle.
 - B. serves the moral or idealistic principle.
 - C. constantly seeks to increase pleasure and reduce tension.
 - D. is the executive branch of personality.
 - E. is reasonable and logical.

23. The id is primarily involved in which of the following activities, according to Freud?
- A. solving problems in geometry
 - B. contemplating the meaning of life
 - C. thumb-sucking behavior
 - D. convincing a friend to plant a garden

24. Freud claimed that pleasure-seeking people with no thought of what is reasonable or proper are dominated by the
- A. id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. superego.
 - D. ego-ideal.

25. Freud held that the secondary process functions through
- A. the id.
 - B. the ego.
 - C. the superego.
 - D. the conscience.
 - E. the ego-ideal.

26. According to Freud, the ego is
- A. conscious only.
 - B. preconscious only.
 - C. unconscious only.
 - D. conscious, preconscious, and unconscious.
 - E. conscious and preconscious only.

27. Freud believed that the ego begins to evolve from the id soon after birth. While the ego is developing, the id
- A. begins to diminish.
 - B. develops parallel to the ego.
 - C. disappears completely.
 - D. remains stationary.
28. Freud believed that the superego develops from the
- A. id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. ego-ideal.
 - D. conscience.
 - E. preconscious.
29. Freud's notion of the superego includes
- A. conscious and preconscious levels.
 - B. pleasure and reality principles.
 - C. the ego and the id.
 - D. a conscience and an ego-ideal.
30. In psychoanalytic theory, unacceptable drives and impulses are repressed by the
- A. id.
 - B. aggressive drive.
 - C. superego.
 - D. ego at the urging of the superego.
 - E. ego-ideal.
31. According to Freud, which of these region(s) of the mind is (are) in contact with the external world?
- A. id
 - B. ego
 - C. superego
 - D. ego and superego
 - E. id, ego, and superego

32. The superego, said Freud,
A. is rational.
B. strives for perfection.
C. is the executive branch of personality.
D. strives for pleasure.
E. does all of the above.

33. According to Freud, feelings of inferiority stem from the
A. id.
B. ego.
C. superego.
D. conscience.
E. ego-ideal.

34. According to Freud, a guilt-ridden, timid person is most likely dominated by
A. the superego.
B. the ego.
C. the id.
D. the Oedipus complex.
E. phylogenetic endowment.

35. The function that fights against id impulses regardless of what is realistic or possible is what Freud called the
A. superego.
B. ego.
C. preconscious.
D. conscious.

36. According to Freud, a psychologically healthy person has a dominant
A. id.
B. ego.
C. superego.
D. conscience.
E. ego-ideal.

37. According to Freud, all people possess two major instincts or drives. They are

- A. ego and id.
- B. id and superego.
- C. hunger and safety.
- D. self-defense and self-enhancement.
- E. sex and aggression.

38. Freud believed that instincts are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. depth.
- B. impetus.
- C. source.
- D. aim.
- E. object.

39. Freud contended that the object of the sexual instinct is

- A. the region of the body in a state of tension.
- B. the person or thing that is capable of bringing about sexual pleasure.
- C. the amount of force that sexual pleasure exerts on a person.
- D. to seek pleasure by removing a state of sexual tension.
- E. to seek pleasure by building up a state of sexual tension.

40. Freud called areas of the body especially capable of producing sexual pleasure

- A. aim-impetus areas.
- B. instinct zones.
- C. genital organs.
- D. pleasure-principle areas.
- E. erogenous zones.

41. A young man gets sexual gratification by kissing and caressing women's shoes. What statement best describes this situation, according to Freud?

- A. The sexual object has been displaced.
- B. The sexual aim has been changed.
- C. The path of the sexual instinct is inflexible.
- D. The sexual instinct is permanently inhibited.

42. According to Freud, a teenager preoccupied with self and personal appearance is exhibiting

- A. primary narcissism.
- B. secondary narcissism.
- C. aim-inhibited love.
- D. moral masochism.

43. Freud called the nonsexual love a child has for a sibling

- A. primary narcissism.
- B. secondary narcissism.
- C. aim-inhibited love.
- D. masochism.

44. In Freud's aim-inhibited love, that which is inhibited is

- A. the strength of the drive.
- B. the overt, open expression of love.
- C. the sexual aspect of the instinct.
- D. the aggressive aspect of the instinct.

45. Freud called an expression of both the sexual and the aggressive instinct

- A. narcissism.
- B. love.
- C. superego.
- D. masochism.

46. According to Freud, a masochist may receive sexual pleasure from

- A. inflicting pain on others.
- B. inflicting pain on self.
- C. receiving pain inflicted by others.
- D. b and c.

47. The aim of Freud's destructive instinct is

- A. self-preservation.
- B. self-assertion.
- C. self-destruction.
- D. self-hatred.

48. Freud regarded precepts such as "Love thy neighbor as thyself" as

- A. reaction formations.
- B. worthless relics from an ancient religion.
- C. expressions of the erotic drive.
- D. expressions of neurotic anxiety.

49. According to Freud, the apprehension a person feels when physically threatened is _____ anxiety.

- A. realistic
- B. neurotic
- C. masochistic
- D. moral

50. Ashley feels uneasy after violating her personal standards of honesty and cheating on a test. Freud might suggest that she is suffering from _____ anxiety.

- A. aim-inhibited
- B. realistic
- C. neurotic
- D. moral

51. According to Freud, the ego's dependency on the superego results in

- A. basic anxiety.
- B. realistic anxiety.
- C. neurotic anxiety.
- D. moral anxiety.
- E. traumatic anxiety.

52. Which anxiety does Freud claim most nearly resembles fear?

- A. neurotic
- B. traumatic
- C. moralistic
- D. aim-inhibited
- E. None of these is correct.

53. The apprehension one feels while in the presence of a teacher is what Freud called _____ anxiety.

- A. neurotic
- B. psychotic
- C. realistic
- D. moral
- E. None of these is correct.

54. In psychoanalytic theory, anxiety

- A. is produced within, and experienced by, the superego.
- B. can mean an impulse threatens to become conscious.
- C. is produced by repression.
- D. none of these is correct.
- E. all of these are correct.

55. Freud held that the pain of anxiety is most likely to result in

- A. psychotic behavior.
- B. defensive behavior.
- C. neurotic behavior.
- D. realistic behavior.

56. The use of Freudian defense mechanisms requires an

- A. expenditure of psychic energy.
- B. extremely strong superego.
- C. immediate return to primary narcissism.
- D. exposure of the superego to prolonged anxiety.

57. The most basic Freudian defense mechanism is

- A. repression.
- B. reaction formation.
- C. fixation.
- D. projection.
- E. regression.

58. Which statement is correct, according to Freud?

- A. Repression produces anxiety.
- B. Anxiety reduces repression.
- C. Repression reduces anxiety.
- D. All these are correct.
- E. None of these is correct.

59. According to Freud's theory, anxiety

- A. results from repression of libidinal impulses.
- B. represents one type of defense mechanism.
- C. instigates repression.
- D. is a property of the superego.
- E. is felt by the id.

60. A mother who has deep-seated hostility toward her only child but who shows overprotection and hyper-concern for the physical well being of her child illustrates which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. identification
- B. displacement
- C. projection
- D. reaction formation
- E. sublimation

61. Madison is frequently berated by his domineering employer. Madison is too timid to confront his employer, but he takes out his frustration by mistreating his dog, children, and wife. According to Freud, this is an example of

- A. reaction formation.
- B. identification.
- C. projection.
- D. displacement.
- E. regression.

62. Robin protects herself against the threat of change by constantly clinging to objects and behaviors left from her early childhood. It thus appears that Robin is relying primarily on which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. reaction formation
- B. fixation
- C. projection
- D. regression
- E. sublimation

63. Amy, an 18-month-old child, resorts to taking her baby sister's bottle even though she has previously been weaned. This behavior illustrates which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. stubbornness
- B. fixation
- C. repression
- D. regression

64. Seeing deficiencies in others that one unconsciously feels within oneself is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. reaction formation
- B. undoing
- C. projection
- D. isolation

65. When carried to extremes, which Freudian defense mechanism can become paranoid behavior?

- A. reaction formation
- B. rationalization
- C. fixation
- D. projection

66. An example of Freud's notion of projection might be

- A. "Things will be better tomorrow."
- B. "The only reason I failed is because I had a headache."
- C. "I like him fine, but for some reason he hates me."
- D. "I didn't really want that job anyway."

67. A man goes into a gay bar and initiates a fight with a homosexual man as a result of his own unconscious homosexual impulses. This is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. sublimation
- B. introjection
- C. fixation
- D. projection

68. Tyler greatly admires his geometry teacher and tries to copy his mannerisms and lifestyle. This is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. introjection
- B. fixation
- C. projection
- D. sublimation

69. Which of the following distinguishes sublimation from the other Freudian defense mechanisms?

- A. Sublimation is directly related to the superego.
- B. Sublimation is always destructive.
- C. Sublimation is constructive to society.
- D. Sublimation involves the Oedipus complex.

70. The transformation of instinctual drives into socially productive forces such as art, science, and religion is what Freud called

- A. regression.
- B. rationalization.
- C. sublimation.
- D. acting out.
- E. isolation.

71. The paintings and sculpture of Michelangelo best exemplify Freud's concept of

- A. Thanatos.
- B. regression.
- C. paranoia.
- D. sublimation.

72. Freud's oral-sadistic stage is characterized by

- A. early attempts at toilet training.
- B. unambivalent feelings toward the mother.
- C. the emergence of teeth.
- D. rivalry toward younger siblings.
- E. rivalry toward one or both parents.

73. The principle source of frustration during Freud's anal phase is

- A. weaning.
- B. learning to dress one's self.
- C. toilet training.
- D. suppression of masturbation.

74. Freud hypothesized that a permissive, accepting attitude of parents during toilet training is likely to lead to which behaviors as the child grows to adulthood?

- A. generosity and benevolence
- B. stubbornness, compulsiveness, and miserliness
- C. masochism and/or sadism
- D. sexual dysfunction and aggression

75. A compulsively neat person who is also stubborn and miserly is what Freud called an

- A. oral-receptive character.
- B. oral-sadistic character.
- C. anal character.
- D. ego-defense character.

76. The classical Freudian anal character possesses all of the following traits EXCEPT for?

- A. orderliness
- B. passivity
- C. obstinacy
- D. stinginess

77. According to Freud, male and female personality development is

- A. similar until the phallic stage.
- B. similar until the genital stage.
- C. different during the anal stage.
- D. different during the oral stage.

78. Freud believed that boys and girls have a different psychosexual development because of

- A. cultural influences.
- B. parental attitudes.
- C. fantasies that originate soon after birth.
- D. anatomical differences between the genders.
- E. hormonal differences between the genders.

79. Freud claimed that during the Oedipal period, a boy

- A. feels sexual love only toward his father.
- B. feels sexual love only toward his mother.
- C. may feel sexual love toward each parent.
- D. is not capable of sexual love toward either parent.

80. According to Freud, a boy who feels strong hostility toward his father and sexual love for his mother is experiencing

- A. moral masochism.
- B. the simple male Oedipus complex.
- C. the complete Oedipus complex.
- D. the castration complex.
- E. penis envy.

81. Freud held that castration anxiety

- A. results in penis envy.
- B. dissolves the male Oedipus complex.
- C. dissolves the female Oedipus complex.
- D. triggers penis envy, which then dissolves the female Oedipus complex.

82. According to Freud, normally, in post-Oedipal identification with his father, a boy

- A. accepts homosexual feelings toward his father.
- B. rejects the hated and feared father.
- C. wants to be his father.
- D. identifies with his father's morals and ideals.

83. Freud said that in girls, the castration complex

- A. shatters the Oedipus complex.
- B. takes the form of penis envy.
- C. precedes the Oedipus complex.
- D. b and c

84. According to Freud, a girl's wish to be a boy or to have a baby

- A. indicates feminine identification.
- B. results from a mature superego.
- C. is an expression of penis envy.
- D. is called the complete Oedipus complex.
- E. is an unnatural condition.

85. Freud believed that a little girl's Oedipal wish for a baby is a substitute for the

- A. father.
- B. nipple.
- C. feces.
- D. mother.
- E. phallus.

86. After the female Oedipus complex is resolved, Freud claimed that it is replaced by

- A. the sadistic-anal phase.
- B. rationalizations.
- C. the superego.
- D. the wish to be a boy.

87. Freud believed that a girl's superego

- A. developed before the phallic stage.
- B. was more severe than a boy's superego.
- C. was not as fully developed as a boy's superego.
- D. leads to castration anxiety.

88. Concerning the male and female Oedipus complexes, Freud felt

- A. more confident of his views on the female Oedipus complex.
- B. more confident of his views on the male Oedipus complex.
- C. strongly confident of his views on both complexes.
- D. little or no confidence with his views of either complex.

89. Freud's notion of the Oedipus complex is compounded, or made more complicated, by the
- A. latency period.
 - B. bisexual nature of the child.
 - C. Electra complex.
 - D. castration complex.
 - E. influence of culture.
90. Freud suggested that the latency period was rooted in
- A. our phylogenetic endowment.
 - B. anatomical differences between the sexes.
 - C. an increase in psychic energy from the id.
 - D. decreased activity of the superego.
 - E. increased activity of the superego.
91. According to Freud, the genital period
- A. ends with the development of the superego.
 - B. is a result of penis envy.
 - C. begins at puberty.
 - D. is marked by an autoerotic sexual aim.
 - E. begins immediately after the anal stage.
92. Freud's hypothesis that during prehistoric times a group of brothers, denied the right to have sexual relations with their mother or sisters, joined together to kill their father, felt guilty, and thus instigated strong prohibitions against sexual relations with and murder of family members could best be used to explain
- A. anxiety dreams.
 - B. the latency period.
 - C. the origin of the ego.
 - D. the current prevalence of sadism.

93. From a Freudian perspective, psychological maturity might be characterized by
- A. minimal repression and maximal consciousness.
 - B. a maximum number of defense mechanisms.
 - C. a heavily repressed id and an overwhelming superego.
 - D. minimal libido directed toward others.

94. In Freudian psychology, the psychologically mature person would be characterized by

- A. an absence of id impulses.
- B. a superego strong enough to control the ego.
- C. an ego strong enough to incorporate the ego-ideal and the id.
- D. strong Oedipal feelings.

95. Freud gave several reasons why he abandoned his seduction theory. Which of the following was NOT a reason?

- A. He realized that his highly suggestive therapeutic tactics had elicited false memories of seduction.
- B. The seduction theory had not helped him treat patients.
- C. He realized that the unconscious memories of severely disturbed patients almost never revealed childhood sexual experiences.
- D. He believed that the unconscious mind could not distinguish reality from fiction.
- E. He realized that even his own father would have had to be guilty of sexually abusing some of Freud's siblings.

96. In Freudian theory, dreams are seen as

- A. wish-fulfillments.
- B. being prophetic in nature.
- C. having importance primarily on the manifest level.
- D. expressions of humans' phylogenetic endowment.

97. According to Freud, dreams have meaning on two levels. The more important level concerns the

- A. conscious level.
- B. the preconscious level.
- C. manifest content.
- D. latent content.

98. Dreams of patients suffering from traumatic neuroses, or posttraumatic stress disorder, follow the Freudian principle of

- A. wish-fulfillments.
- B. repetition compulsion.
- C. parapraxis.
- D. aim inhibition.
- E. phylogenetic endowment.

99. Freud believed that condensation and displacement

- A. change latent dream level into manifest level.
- B. expand the latent dream level.
- C. are ways of distorting dream content.
- D. expand the manifest dream level.
- E. expand the latent dream level.

100. Trained psychoanalysts can interpret dreams

- A. by knowing the meaning of a standard set of symbols.
- B. most accurately by asking the dreamer for his or her associations to the material.
- C. without talking personally to the patient.
- D. by concentrating on the manifest meaning of the dream.

101. The "royal road to the unconscious" was thought by Freud to be

- A. the preconscious.
- B. meditation.
- C. parapraxes.
- D. dreams.
- E. Route 66.

102. "Freudian slips" are a product of

- A. dreamwork.
- B. free association.
- C. conscious and unconscious forces.
- D. preconscious and unconscious forces.

103. Freud believed that parapraxes, or "Freudian slips,"

- A. revealed unconscious intent.
- B. had no psychological meaning.
- C. demonstrated a dominant preconscious intention.
- D. were due to fatigue.

104. The goal of psychoanalytic therapy is to

- A. transform unconscious material into consciousness.
- B. eliminate all neurotic symptoms.
- C. bring about self-actualization.
- D. uncover archetypes.

105. Asking a patient to verbalize thoughts, no matter how absurd, irrelevant, or embarrassing, is the Freudian technique of

- A. free association.
- B. displacement.
- C. condensation.
- D. dream analysis.
- E. transference.

106. According to Freud, transference is necessary to

- A. treat psychoses and other constitutional illnesses.
- B. understand the latent content of dreams.
- C. prevent the development of neuroses after treatment.
- D. free the libido from neurotic symptoms.
- E. understand the manifest level of dreams.

107. After successful psychoanalytic treatment

- A. neurotic symptoms are repressed.
- B. psychic energy strengthens the superego.
- C. positive transference toward the analyst increases.
- D. the ego is expanded with previously repressed material.
- E. the ego is incorporated into the superego.

108. Which of the following areas of psychological research have recently joined to provide support for Freud's theory of unconscious motivation?

- A. cognitive psychology and neuroscience
- B. educational psychology and learning theory
- C. social psychology and neuroscience
- D. clinical psychology and counseling psychology.

109. Shevrin, Ghannam, and Libet recently found that the defense mechanism of _____ might have a neurophysiologic basis.

- A. sublimation
- B. reaction formation
- C. denial
- D. repression

110. Although Freud's theory rates somewhat high on its ability to generate research, it rates low on

- A. biological influences on the personality.
- B. falsifiability and operational definitions.
- C. unconscious determinants of behavior.
- D. all of these.
- E. none of these.

111. Bettelheim argued that psychoanalysis should be seen as a

- A. natural science.
- B. learning theory.
- C. human science.
- D. humanistic religion.

112. Freud's enduring popularity is most likely due to his

- A. careful experimental analyses.
- B. gifts as a writer and his emphasis on sex and aggression.
- C. commonsense model of human development, especially during the infantile stage.
- D. determination to reverse 19th-century scientific methods.

113. Which label best fits Freud's theory of personality?

- A. scientific
- B. sterile
- C. parsimonious
- D. comprehensive

114. Freud's concept of humanity can be described as

- A. deterministic and pessimistic.
- B. deterministic and optimistic.
- C. goal directed and purposive.
- D. purposive and optimistic.

c2 Key

1. (p. 23-31) Describe how Freud's three levels of mental life relate to his concept of the provinces of the mind.

Freud developed his concept of the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious several years before he formulated the notion of the id, ego, and superego.

The unconscious is a dynamic aspect of mental life responsible for many of our behaviors. It consists of both repressed experiences and experiences that have never been conscious. Childhood sexual and aggressive experiences are most likely to be repressed and thus enter into the unconscious in a disguised form.

The preconscious consists of those experiences that are less threatening than those of the unconscious.

Preconscious ideas can become conscious with varying degrees of difficulty, depending on their potential threat to the ego.

The conscious mind plays a relatively minor role in Freudian psychology. It refers to those ideas that are in our awareness at any given time.

The id is the amoral, animal side of human nature and is completely unconscious. The id serves the pleasure principle.

The ego is the sense of "I" or "me" that children develop at an early age. The ego, which can be unconscious, preconscious, or conscious, serves the reality principle.

The superego comes into existence after the resolution of the Oedipus complex, and serves both the moral and the idealistic principles. The superego, like the id, is completely unconscious, meaning that its moralistic and idealistic demands are incessant and out of contact with reality.

2. (p. 41-45) Trace the development of both the male and the female phallic stages and explain why Freud believed that they follow different paths.

Freud believed that the male and female phallic stages take different routes because male and female anatomies are different.

The male phallic stage begins with the little boy's sexual desire for his mother and hostility for his father—a condition called the male Oedipus complex. Fearing his father's retribution, the boy develops a castration complex, which takes the form of castration anxiety, or a fear of losing his penis. Because castration anxiety is extremely traumatic, the little boy quickly resolves this dilemma by giving up his incestuous feelings for his mother and identifying with his father. His identification with his father leads to his developing a strong male superego—one based on his perception of his father's morals and ideals.

The female phallic stage begins with the castration complex, which for little girls takes the form of penis envy. Holding her mother responsible for her lack of a penis, the girl turns to her father for sexual love and generates hostility for her mother. This condition, called the female Oedipus complex, is more difficult to resolve than the male Oedipus complex because the girl has no traumatic experience (such as castration anxiety) to shatter it. Gradually, the girl sees the futility of her position and turns to her mother for nonsexual love. The girl's identification with her mother leads to the development of the female superego—a superego based on the little girl's perception of her mother's morals and ideals.

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3. (p. 47-48) How does Freud's early therapeutic technique relate to recent reports of childhood abuse?

Some observers have criticized Freud for abandoning the seduction theory, which placed responsibility for childhood sexual abuse on a parent, usually the father. When Freud substituted the Oedipus complex for the seduction theory, he switched responsibility from the parent to the child.

Freud's early therapeutic technique was quite active, forceful, and suggestive. He placed his hands on his patients' heads and told them that they would think of something. This procedure usually led to precisely the result that Freud was looking for, namely, the confession of a childhood seduction.

Freud's highly suggestive technique tended to yield stories of childhood seduction that had been repressed for years. Many current therapists, using somewhat different but equally suggestive procedures, have been able to "recover" patients' long-lost experiences of being sexually or physically abused by an older person, often a parent.

Feist - Chapter 02 #3

4. (p. 17) Freud's psychoanalysis rests on which two cornerstones?

- A.** sex and aggression
- B. sex and hunger
- C. security and safety
- D. security and sex

Feist - Chapter 02 #4

5. (p. 18) Freud saw himself primarily as a
- A. psychologist.
 - B. scientist.**
 - C. philosopher.
 - D. writer of fiction.
 - E. general practitioner.

Feist - Chapter 02 #5

6. (p. 18) Freud's lifelong optimism and self-confidence may have stemmed from
- A. being his mother's favorite child.**
 - B. his father's outstanding business success.
 - C. the death of his younger brother.
 - D. the presence of much older half-brothers.

Feist - Chapter 02 #6

7. (p. 19) Since early in his adolescence, Freud had a strong desire to
- A. live in the United States.
 - B. win fame by making a great discovery.**
 - C. treat the poor and destitute of Vienna.
 - D. practice medicine.

Feist - Chapter 02 #7

8. (p. 19) Freud's free association technique evolved from
- A. Charcot's hypnotic technique.
 - B. his use of cocaine.
 - C. Breuer's cathartic method.**
 - D. the periodicity theory of Wilhelm Fliess.

Feist - Chapter 02 #8

9. (p. 21) Freud abandoned his _____ theory in 1897, the year after his father died.
- A. seduction**
 - B. Oedipal
 - C. dream
 - D. childhood sexuality
 - E. anal

Feist - Chapter 02 #9

10. (p. 22) After World War I, Freud made which revision to his theory of personality?

- A. He placed greater emphasis on the aggression instinct.
- B. He identified the three levels of mental life.
- C. He rejected repression as an ego defense mechanism.
- D. He rejected the notion of a female Oedipus complex.

Feist - Chapter 02 #10

11. (p. 20) Freud began his famous self-analysis

- A. at about the time that his father died.
- B. as a reaction to his experiences during World War I.
- C. as a reaction to the death of his wife.
- D. while still a schoolboy.
- E. as a reaction to the death of his mother.

Feist - Chapter 02 #11

12. (p. 23) Among Freud's personal qualities were

- A. a lifelong acceptance and loyalty to those followers who broke away from psychoanalysis.
- B. an inability to learn languages other than German.
- C. an unromantic and dispassionate disposition, especially toward his close friends.
- D. an intellectual curiosity and high moral courage.

Feist - Chapter 02 #12

13. (p. 21-22) The event that eventually led to Freud's achievement of fame was his

- A. partnership with Jung.
- B. use of cocaine.
- C. insistence on the existence of male hysteria.
- D. marriage to Martha Bernays.
- E. publication of *The Interpretation of Dreams*.

Feist - Chapter 02 #13

14. (p. 23-24) Freud's three levels of mental life are

- A. unconscious, preconscious, and conscious.
- B. id, ego, and superego.
- C. aim, object, and impetus.
- D. Thanatos, Eros, and Oedipus complexes.

Feist - Chapter 02 #14

15. (p. 24) According to Freud, most of our mental life is
- A. conscious.
 - B. preconscious.
 - C. unconscious.
 - D. a function of the superego.
 - E. a product of phylogenetic endowment.

Feist - Chapter 02 #15

16. (p. 24-25) Freud believed that unconscious ideas
- A. influence behavior only when one is aware of them.
 - B. have no influence on behavior.
 - C. influence behavior even when one is unaware of them.
 - D. are learned only after birth.

Feist - Chapter 02 #16

17. (p. 24) Freud claimed that an important function of repression is to
- A. protect a person against the pain of anxiety.
 - B. convert superego functions into ego functions.
 - C. protect a person against public disgrace.
 - D. convert id functions into ego functions.
 - E. convert ego functions into id functions.

Feist - Chapter 02 #17

18. (p. 24) Which of these progressions is most consistent with psychoanalytic theory?
- A. Anxiety leads to repression, which leads to suppression of sexual feelings, which leads to a reaction formation.
 - B. Punishment of a child's sexual behavior leads to repression, which leads to anxiety, which leads to suppression of sexual activity.
 - C. Punishment of a child's sexual behavior leads to suppression of sexual behavior, which leads to anxiety, which leads to repression.
 - D. Anxiety leads to suppression of sexual feelings, which leads to repression, which leads to punishment of sexual behaviors.

Feist - Chapter 02 #18

19. (p. 24) Freud's notion of phylogenetic endowment refers to
- A. anatomical differences between the sexes that lead to psychological differences.
 - B. the physical structure of the brain where the unconscious is located.
 - C. our ancestor's experiences that we inherit and that form part of our unconscious.**
 - D. the social rules we learn from our parents that form the superego.

Feist - Chapter 02 #19

20. (p. 25) According to Freud, ideas that slip in and out of awareness with greater or lesser degrees of ease are
- A. unconscious.
 - B. preconscious.**
 - C. conscious.
 - D. repressed.
 - E. censored.

Feist - Chapter 02 #20

21. (p. 25) Freud held that ideas in the preconscious originate from
- A. the conscious.
 - B. the unconscious.
 - C. both the conscious and the unconscious.**
 - D. neither the conscious nor the unconscious.

Feist - Chapter 02 #21

22. (p. 27) Freud believed that the id
- A. serves the reality principle.
 - B. serves the moral or idealistic principle.
 - C. constantly seeks to increase pleasure and reduce tension.**
 - D. is the executive branch of personality.
 - E. is reasonable and logical.

Feist - Chapter 02 #22

23. (p. 28) The id is primarily involved in which of the following activities, according to Freud?
- A. solving problems in geometry
 - B. contemplating the meaning of life
 - C. thumb-sucking behavior**
 - D. convincing a friend to plant a garden

Feist - Chapter 02 #23

24. (p. 28) Freud claimed that pleasure-seeking people with no thought of what is reasonable or proper are dominated by the

- A.** id.
- B. ego.
- C. superego.
- D. ego-ideal.

Feist - Chapter 02 #24

25. (p. 29) Freud held that the secondary process functions through

- A. the id.
- B.** the ego.
- C. the superego.
- D. the conscience.
- E. the ego-ideal.

Feist - Chapter 02 #25

26. (p. 29) According to Freud, the ego is

- A. conscious only.
- B. preconscious only.
- C. unconscious only.
- D.** conscious, preconscious, and unconscious.
- E. conscious and preconscious only.

Feist - Chapter 02 #26

27. (p. 29) Freud believed that the ego begins to evolve from the id soon after birth. While the ego is developing, the id

- A. begins to diminish.
- B. develops parallel to the ego.
- C. disappears completely.
- D.** remains stationary.

Feist - Chapter 02 #27

28. (p. 30) Freud believed that the superego develops from the

- A. id.
- B. ego.**
- C. ego-ideal.
- D. conscience.
- E. preconscious.

Feist - Chapter 02 #28

29. (p. 30) Freud's notion of the superego includes

- A. conscious and preconscious levels.
- B. pleasure and reality principles.
- C. the ego and the id.
- D. a conscience and an ego-ideal.**

Feist - Chapter 02 #29

30. (p. 30) In psychoanalytic theory, unacceptable drives and impulses are repressed by the

- A. id.
- B. aggressive drive.
- C. superego.
- D. ego at the urging of the superego.**
- E. ego-ideal.

Feist - Chapter 02 #30

31. (p. 29) According to Freud, which of these region(s) of the mind is (are) in contact with the external world?

- A. id
- B. ego**
- C. superego
- D. ego and superego
- E. id, ego, and superego

Feist - Chapter 02 #31

32. (p. 30) The superego, said Freud,
- A. is rational.
 - B. strives for perfection.**
 - C. is the executive branch of personality.
 - D. strives for pleasure.
 - E. does all of the above.

Feist - Chapter 02 #32

33. (p. 30) According to Freud, feelings of inferiority stem from the
- A. id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. superego.
 - D. conscience.
 - E. ego-ideal.**

Feist - Chapter 02 #33

34. (p. 31) According to Freud, a guilt-ridden, timid person is most likely dominated by
- A. the superego.**
 - B. the ego.
 - C. the id.
 - D. the Oedipus complex.
 - E. phylogenetic endowment.

Feist - Chapter 02 #34

35. (p. 30-31) The function that fights against id impulses regardless of what is realistic or possible is what Freud called the
- A. superego.**
 - B. ego.
 - C. preconscious.
 - D. conscious.

Feist - Chapter 02 #35

36. (p. 31) According to Freud, a psychologically healthy person has a dominant

- A. id.
- B. ego.**
- C. superego.
- D. conscience.
- E. ego-ideal.

Feist - Chapter 02 #36

37. (p. 31) According to Freud, all people possess two major instincts or drives. They are

- A. ego and id.
- B. id and superego.
- C. hunger and safety.
- D. self-defense and self-enhancement.
- E. sex and aggression.**

Feist - Chapter 02 #37

38. (p. 31-32) Freud believed that instincts are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. depth.**
- B. impetus.
- C. source.
- D. aim.
- E. object.

Feist - Chapter 02 #38

39. (p. 32) Freud contended that the object of the sexual instinct is

- A. the region of the body in a state of tension.
- B. the person or thing that is capable of bringing about sexual pleasure.**
- C. the amount of force that sexual pleasure exerts on a person.
- D. to seek pleasure by removing a state of sexual tension.
- E. to seek pleasure by building up a state of sexual tension.

Feist - Chapter 02 #39

40. (p. 32) Freud called areas of the body especially capable of producing sexual pleasure

- A. aim-impetus areas.
- B. instinct zones.
- C. genital organs.
- D. pleasure-principle areas.
- E. erogenous zones.**

Feist - Chapter 02 #40

41. (p. 32) A young man gets sexual gratification by kissing and caressing women's shoes. What statement best describes this situation, according to Freud?

- A. The sexual object has been displaced.**
- B. The sexual aim has been changed.
- C. The path of the sexual instinct is inflexible.
- D. The sexual instinct is permanently inhibited.

Feist - Chapter 02 #41

42. (p. 32) According to Freud, a teenager preoccupied with self and personal appearance is exhibiting

- A. primary narcissism.
- B. secondary narcissism.**
- C. aim-inhibited love.
- D. moral masochism.

Feist - Chapter 02 #42

43. (p. 32) Freud called the nonsexual love a child has for a sibling

- A. primary narcissism.
- B. secondary narcissism.
- C. aim-inhibited love.**
- D. masochism.

Feist - Chapter 02 #43

44. (p. 32) In Freud's aim-inhibited love, that which is inhibited is

- A. the strength of the drive.
- B. the overt, open expression of love.
- C. the sexual aspect of the instinct.**
- D. the aggressive aspect of the instinct.

Feist - Chapter 02 #44

45. (p. 33) Freud called an expression of both the sexual and the aggressive instinct

- A. narcissism.
- B. love.
- C. superego.
- D.** masochism.

Feist - Chapter 02 #45

46. (p. 33) According to Freud, a masochist may receive sexual pleasure from

- A. inflicting pain on others.
- B. inflicting pain on self.
- C. receiving pain inflicted by others.
- D.** b and c.

Feist - Chapter 02 #46

47. (p. 32-33) The aim of Freud's destructive instinct is

- A. self-preservation.
- B. self-assertion.
- C.** self-destruction.
- D. self-hatred.

Feist - Chapter 02 #47

48. (p. 33) Freud regarded precepts such as "Love thy neighbor as thyself" as

- A.** reaction formations.
- B. worthless relics from an ancient religion.
- C. expressions of the erotic drive.
- D. expressions of neurotic anxiety.

Feist - Chapter 02 #48

49. (p. 34) According to Freud, the apprehension a person feels when physically threatened is _____ anxiety.

- A.** realistic
- B. neurotic
- C. masochistic
- D. moral

Feist - Chapter 02 #49

50. (p. 34) Ashley feels uneasy after violating her personal standards of honesty and cheating on a test. Freud might suggest that she is suffering from _____ anxiety.

- A. aim-inhibited
- B. realistic
- C. neurotic
- D.** moral

Feist - Chapter 02 #50

51. (p. 34) According to Freud, the ego's dependency on the superego results in

- A. basic anxiety.
- B. realistic anxiety.
- C. neurotic anxiety.
- D.** moral anxiety.
- E. traumatic anxiety.

Feist - Chapter 02 #51

52. (p. 34) Which anxiety does Freud claim most nearly resembles fear?

- A. neurotic
- B. traumatic
- C. moralistic
- D. aim-inhibited
- E.** None of these is correct.

Feist - Chapter 02 #52

53. (p. 34) The apprehension one feels while in the presence of a teacher is what Freud called _____ anxiety.

- A.** neurotic
- B. psychotic
- C. realistic
- D. moral
- E. None of these is correct.

Feist - Chapter 02 #53

54. (p. 34) In psychoanalytic theory, anxiety
- A. is produced within, and experienced by, the superego.
 - B.** can mean an impulse threatens to become conscious.
 - C. is produced by repression.
 - D. none of these is correct.
 - E. all of these are correct.

Feist - Chapter 02 #54

55. (p. 35) Freud held that the pain of anxiety is most likely to result in
- A. psychotic behavior.
 - B.** defensive behavior.
 - C. neurotic behavior.
 - D. realistic behavior.

Feist - Chapter 02 #55

56. (p. 34) The use of Freudian defense mechanisms requires an
- A.** expenditure of psychic energy.
 - B. extremely strong superego.
 - C. immediate return to primary narcissism.
 - D. exposure of the superego to prolonged anxiety.

Feist - Chapter 02 #56

57. (p. 35) The most basic Freudian defense mechanism is
- A.** repression.
 - B. reaction formation.
 - C. fixation.
 - D. projection.
 - E. regression.

Feist - Chapter 02 #57

58. (p. 35) Which statement is correct, according to Freud?

- A. Repression produces anxiety.
- B. Anxiety reduces repression.
- C. Repression reduces anxiety.**
- D. All these are correct.
- E. None of these is correct.

Feist - Chapter 02 #58

59. (p. 35) According to Freud's theory, anxiety

- A. results from repression of libidinal impulses.
- B. represents one type of defense mechanism.
- C. instigates repression.**
- D. is a property of the superego.
- E. is felt by the id.

Feist - Chapter 02 #59

60. (p. 35) A mother who has deep-seated hostility toward her only child but who shows overprotection and hyperconcern for the physical well being of her child illustrates which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. identification
- B. displacement
- C. projection
- D. reaction formation**
- E. sublimation

Feist - Chapter 02 #60

61. (p. 36) Madison is frequently berated by his domineering employer. Madison is too timid to confront his employer, but he takes out his frustration by mistreating his dog, children, and wife. According to Freud, this is an example of

- A. reaction formation.
- B. identification.
- C. projection.
- D. displacement.**
- E. regression.

Feist - Chapter 02 #61

62. (p. 36) Robin protects herself against the threat of change by constantly clinging to objects and behaviors left from her early childhood. It thus appears that Robin is relying primarily on which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. reaction formation
- B. fixation**
- C. projection
- D. regression
- E. sublimation

Feist - Chapter 02 #62

63. (p. 36) Amy, an 18-month-old child, resorts to taking her baby sister's bottle even though she has previously been weaned. This behavior illustrates which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. stubbornness
- B. fixation
- C. repression
- D. regression**

Feist - Chapter 02 #63

64. (p. 37) Seeing deficiencies in others that one unconsciously feels within oneself is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. reaction formation
- B. undoing
- C. projection**
- D. isolation

Feist - Chapter 02 #64

65. (p. 37) When carried to extremes, which Freudian defense mechanism can become paranoid behavior?

- A. reaction formation
- B. rationalization
- C. fixation
- D. projection**

Feist - Chapter 02 #65

66. (p. 37) An example of Freud's notion of projection might be

- A. "Things will be better tomorrow."
- B. "The only reason I failed is because I had a headache."
- C.** "I like him fine, but for some reason he hates me."
- D. "I didn't really want that job anyway."

Feist - Chapter 02 #66

67. (p. 37) A man goes into a gay bar and initiates a fight with a homosexual man as a result of his own unconscious homosexual impulses. This is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A. sublimation
- B. introjection
- C. fixation
- D.** projection

Feist - Chapter 02 #67

68. (p. 37) Tyler greatly admires his geometry teacher and tries to copy his mannerisms and lifestyle. This is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?

- A.** introjection
- B. fixation
- C. projection
- D. sublimation

Feist - Chapter 02 #68

69. (p. 38) Which of the following distinguishes sublimation from the other Freudian defense mechanisms?

- A. Sublimation is directly related to the superego.
- B. Sublimation is always destructive.
- C.** Sublimation is constructive to society.
- D. Sublimation involves the Oedipus complex.

Feist - Chapter 02 #69

70. (p. 38) The transformation of instinctual drives into socially productive forces such as art, science, and religion is what Freud called

- A. regression.
- B. rationalization.
- C. sublimation.**
- D. acting out.
- E. isolation.

Feist - Chapter 02 #70

71. (p. 38) The paintings and sculpture of Michelangelo best exemplify Freud's concept of

- A. Thanatos.
- B. regression.
- C. paranoia.
- D. sublimation.**

Feist - Chapter 02 #71

72. (p. 39-40) Freud's oral-sadistic stage is characterized by

- A. early attempts at toilet training.
- B. unambivalent feelings toward the mother.
- C. the emergence of teeth.**
- D. rivalry toward younger siblings.
- E. rivalry toward one or both parents.

Feist - Chapter 02 #72

73. (p. 40) The principle source of frustration during Freud's anal phase is

- A. weaning.
- B. learning to dress one's self.
- C. toilet training.**
- D. suppression of masturbation.

Feist - Chapter 02 #73

74. (p. 40) Freud hypothesized that a permissive, accepting attitude of parents during toilet training is likely to lead to which behaviors as the child grows to adulthood?

- A.** generosity and benevolence
- B. stubbornness, compulsiveness, and miserliness
- C. masochism and/or sadism
- D. sexual dysfunction and aggression

Feist - Chapter 02 #74

75. (p. 40) A compulsively neat person who is also stubborn and miserly is what Freud called an

- A. oral-receptive character.
- B. oral-sadistic character.
- C.** anal character.
- D. ego-defense character.

Feist - Chapter 02 #75

76. (p. 40) The classical Freudian anal character possesses all of the following traits EXCEPT for?

- A. orderliness
- B.** passivity
- C. obstinacy
- D. stinginess

Feist - Chapter 02 #76

77. (p. 41) According to Freud, male and female personality development is

- A.** similar until the phallic stage.
- B. similar until the genital stage.
- C. different during the anal stage.
- D. different during the oral stage.

Feist - Chapter 02 #77

78. (p. 41) Freud believed that boys and girls have a different psychosexual development because of

- A. cultural influences.
- B. parental attitudes.
- C. fantasies that originate soon after birth.
- D.** anatomical differences between the genders.
- E. hormonal differences between the genders.

Feist - Chapter 02 #78

79. (p. 41) Freud claimed that during the Oedipal period, a boy
- A. feels sexual love only toward his father.
 - B. feels sexual love only toward his mother.
 - C.** may feel sexual love toward each parent.
 - D. is not capable of sexual love toward either parent.

Feist - Chapter 02 #79

80. (p. 41-42) According to Freud, a boy who feels strong hostility toward his father and sexual love for his mother is experiencing
- A. moral masochism.
 - B.** the simple male Oedipus complex.
 - C. the complete Oedipus complex.
 - D. the castration complex.
 - E. penis envy.

Feist - Chapter 02 #80

81. (p. 42) Freud held that castration anxiety
- A. results in penis envy.
 - B.** dissolves the male Oedipus complex.
 - C. dissolves the female Oedipus complex.
 - D. triggers penis envy, which then dissolves the female Oedipus complex.

Feist - Chapter 02 #81

82. (p. 42) According to Freud, normally, in post-Oedipal identification with his father, a boy
- A. accepts homosexual feelings toward his father.
 - B. rejects the hated and feared father.
 - C. wants to be his father.
 - D.** identifies with his father's morals and ideals.

Feist - Chapter 02 #82

83. (p. 42-43) Freud said that in girls, the castration complex
- A. shatters the Oedipus complex.
 - B. takes the form of penis envy.
 - C. precedes the Oedipus complex.
 - D.** b and c

Feist - Chapter 02 #83

84. (p. 42-43) According to Freud, a girl's wish to be a boy or to have a baby
- A. indicates feminine identification.
 - B. results from a mature superego.
 - C.** is an expression of penis envy.
 - D. is called the complete Oedipus complex.
 - E. is an unnatural condition.

Feist - Chapter 02 #84

85. (p. 43) Freud believed that a little girl's Oedipal wish for a baby is a substitute for the
- A. father.
 - B. nipple.
 - C. feces.
 - D. mother.
 - E.** phallus.

Feist - Chapter 02 #85

86. (p. 43) After the female Oedipus complex is resolved, Freud claimed that it is replaced by
- A. the sadistic-anal phase.
 - B. rationalizations.
 - C.** the superego.
 - D. the wish to be a boy.

Feist - Chapter 02 #86

87. (p. 43) Freud believed that a girl's superego
- A. developed before the phallic stage.
 - B. was more severe than a boy's superego.
 - C.** was not as fully developed as a boy's superego.
 - D. leads to castration anxiety.

Feist - Chapter 02 #87

88. (p. 44) Concerning the male and female Oedipus complexes, Freud felt
- A. more confident of his views on the female Oedipus complex.
 - B.** more confident of his views on the male Oedipus complex.
 - C. strongly confident of his views on both complexes.
 - D. little or no confidence with his views of either complex.

Feist - Chapter 02 #88

89. (p. 43) Freud's notion of the Oedipus complex is compounded, or made more complicated, by the

- A. latency period.
- B. bisexual nature of the child.**
- C. Electra complex.
- D. castration complex.
- E. influence of culture.

Feist - Chapter 02 #89

90. (p. 45) Freud suggested that the latency period was rooted in

- A. our phylogenetic endowment.**
- B. anatomical differences between the sexes.
- C. an increase in psychic energy from the id.
- D. decreased activity of the superego.
- E. increased activity of the superego.

Feist - Chapter 02 #90

91. (p. 46) According to Freud, the genital period

- A. ends with the development of the superego.
- B. is a result of penis envy.
- C. begins at puberty.**
- D. is marked by an autoerotic sexual aim.
- E. begins immediately after the anal stage.

Feist - Chapter 02 #91

92. (p. 45) Freud's hypothesis that during prehistoric times a group of brothers, denied the right to have sexual relations with their mother or sisters, joined together to kill their father, felt guilty, and thus instigated strong prohibitions against sexual relations with and murder of family members could best be used to explain

- A. anxiety dreams.
- B. the latency period.**
- C. the origin of the ego.
- D. the current prevalence of sadism.

Feist - Chapter 02 #92

93. (p. 46-47) From a Freudian perspective, psychological maturity might be characterized by
- A. minimal repression and maximal consciousness.
 - B. a maximum number of defense mechanisms.
 - C. a heavily repressed id and an overwhelming superego.
 - D. minimal libido directed toward others.

Feist - Chapter 02 #93

94. (p. 46-47) In Freudian psychology, the psychologically mature person would be characterized by
- A. an absence of id impulses.
 - B. a superego strong enough to control the ego.
 - C. an ego strong enough to incorporate the ego-ideal and the id.
 - D. strong Oedipal feelings.

Feist - Chapter 02 #94

95. (p. 47-48) Freud gave several reasons why he abandoned his seduction theory. Which of the following was NOT a reason?
- A. He realized that his highly suggestive therapeutic tactics had elicited false memories of seduction.
 - B. The seduction theory had not helped him treat patients.
 - C. He realized that the unconscious memories of severely disturbed patients almost never revealed childhood sexual experiences.
 - D. He believed that the unconscious mind could not distinguish reality from fiction.
 - E. He realized that even his own father would have had to be guilty of sexually abusing some of Freud's siblings.

Feist - Chapter 02 #95

96. (p. 49) In Freudian theory, dreams are seen as
- A. wish-fulfillments.
 - B. being prophetic in nature.
 - C. having importance primarily on the manifest level.
 - D. expressions of humans' phylogenetic endowment.

Feist - Chapter 02 #96

97. (p. 49) According to Freud, dreams have meaning on two levels. The more important level concerns the
- A. conscious level.
 - B. the preconscious level.
 - C. manifest content.
 - D.** latent content.

Feist - Chapter 02 #97

98. (p. 49-50) Dreams of patients suffering from traumatic neuroses, or posttraumatic stress disorder, follow the Freudian principle of
- A. wish-fulfillments.
 - B.** repetition compulsion.
 - C. parapraxis.
 - D. aim inhibition.
 - E. phylogenetic endowment.

Feist - Chapter 02 #98

99. (p. 50) Freud believed that condensation and displacement
- A. change latent dream level into manifest level.
 - B. expand the latent dream level.
 - C.** are ways of distorting dream content.
 - D. expand the manifest dream level.
 - E. expand the latent dream level.

Feist - Chapter 02 #99

100. (p. 50) Trained psychoanalysts can interpret dreams
- A. by knowing the meaning of a standard set of symbols.
 - B.** most accurately by asking the dreamer for his or her associations to the material.
 - C. without talking personally to the patient.
 - D. by concentrating on the manifest meaning of the dream.

Feist - Chapter 02 #100

101. (p. 50) The "royal road to the unconscious" was thought by Freud to be

- A. the preconscious.
- B. meditation.
- C. parapraxes.
- D.** dreams.
- E. Route 66.

Feist - Chapter 02 #101

102. (p. 52) "Freudian slips" are a product of

- A. dreamwork.
- B. free association.
- C. conscious and unconscious forces.
- D.** preconscious and unconscious forces.

Feist - Chapter 02 #102

103. (p. 52) Freud believed that parapraxes, or "Freudian slips,"

- A.** revealed unconscious intent.
- B. had no psychological meaning.
- C. demonstrated a dominant preconscious intention.
- D. were due to fatigue.

Feist - Chapter 02 #103

104. (p. 48) The goal of psychoanalytic therapy is to

- A.** transform unconscious material into consciousness.
- B. eliminate all neurotic symptoms.
- C. bring about self-actualization.
- D. uncover archetypes.

Feist - Chapter 02 #104

105. (p. 48) Asking a patient to verbalize thoughts, no matter how absurd, irrelevant, or embarrassing, is the Freudian technique of

- A.** free association.
- B. displacement.
- C. condensation.
- D. dream analysis.
- E. transference.

Feist - Chapter 02 #105

106. (p. 48-49) According to Freud, transference is necessary to

- A. treat psychoses and other constitutional illnesses.
- B. understand the latent content of dreams.
- C. prevent the development of neuroses after treatment.
- D.** free the libido from neurotic symptoms.
- E. understand the manifest level of dreams.

Feist - Chapter 02 #106

107. (p. 49) After successful psychoanalytic treatment

- A. neurotic symptoms are repressed.
- B. psychic energy strengthens the superego.
- C. positive transference toward the analyst increases.
- D.** the ego is expanded with previously repressed material.
- E. the ego is incorporated into the superego.

Feist - Chapter 02 #107

108. (p. 53-54) Which of the following areas of psychological research have recently joined to provide support for Freud's theory of unconscious motivation?

- A.** cognitive psychology and neuroscience
- B. educational psychology and learning theory
- C. social psychology and neuroscience
- D. clinical psychology and counseling psychology.

Feist - Chapter 02 #108

109. (p. 55) Shevrin, Ghannam, and Libet recently found that the defense mechanism of _____ might have a neurophysiologic basis.

- A. sublimation
- B. reaction formation
- C. denial
- D. repression**

Feist - Chapter 02 #109

110. (p. 60) Although Freud's theory rates somewhat high on its ability to generate research, it rates low on

- A. biological influences on the personality.
- B. falsifiability and operational definitions.**
- C. unconscious determinants of behavior.
- D. all of these.
- E. none of these.

Feist - Chapter 02 #110

111. (p. 60) Bettelheim argued that psychoanalysis should be seen as a

- A. natural science.
- B. learning theory.
- C. human science.**
- D. humanistic religion.

Feist - Chapter 02 #111

112. (p. 23) Freud's enduring popularity is most likely due to his

- A. careful experimental analyses.
- B. gifts as a writer and his emphasis on sex and aggression.**
- C. commonsense model of human development, especially during the infantile stage.
- D. determination to reverse 19th-century scientific methods.

Feist - Chapter 02 #112

113. (p. 61) Which label best fits Freud's theory of personality?

- A. scientific
- B. sterile
- C. parsimonious
- D. comprehensive**

Feist - Chapter 02 #113

114. (p. 61-62) Freud's concept of humanity can be described as
- A. deterministic and pessimistic.
 - B. deterministic and optimistic.
 - C. goal directed and purposive.
 - D. purposive and optimistic.

c2 Summary

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