

Test Bank

for

Theories of Personality A Zonal Perspective

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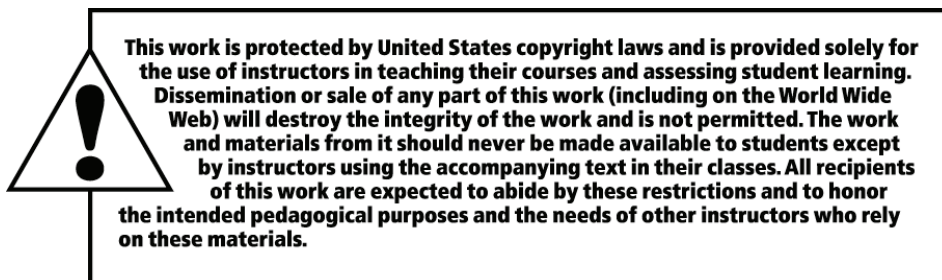
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Theories of Personality: A Zonal Perspective (Berecz)
Chapter 1: A Zonal Approach to the Study of Personality

Discussion Question

1) When we think about ourselves, we sometimes use constructs like will power, self control, introvert, or intelligence to make sense of our behaviors. Describe a construct that you use to understand yourself better. Show how it reveals a pattern or style in a broad range of specific behaviors that might otherwise seem unrelated.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) What is a construct?

- A) A "tent" under which several theories with similar viewpoints cluster
- B) A means of analyzing a theory at the most appropriate level(s) of conceptualization
- C) A mini-theory, a small component of a larger model
- D) A theory that explains human behavior in terms of five trait clusters or "superfactors"

Answer: C

2) Which of these is not a part of personality?

- A) A core of enduring emotions
- B) Charm and charisma
- C) Behaviors remaining consistent over time
- D) Attitudes uniquely characterizing a person

Answer: B

3) Someone who is tough-minded

- A) tends to be pessimistic and rely on facts.
- B) tends to be optimistic and guided by ideals.
- C) tends to be optimistic and rely on facts.
- D) tends to be pessimistic but guided by ideals.

Answer: A

4) Someone who carefully traces the life story of an individual in order to understand his/her personality

- A) is displaying the Zeigarnik effect.
- B) is exhibiting counter transference.
- C) is conducting an historical case study.
- D) is conducting a clinical case study.

Answer: C

5) Someone who agrees with Rene Descartes

- A) believes that the mind and body are enmeshed entities.
- B) believes that the mind and body are separated entities.
- C) believes that a person has a mind, body, and soul.
- D) believes that a person does not have a mind, body, and soul.

Answer: B

6) B. F. Skinner taught that our behavior is determined by our environment, while Rollo May suggested that

- A) efficient cause is the reason for behavior.
- B) people are primarily pushed and pulled around by genes.
- C) determinism and freedom are co-existent and complementary.
- D) only reinforcers and punishers propel people.

Answer: C

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: A ZONAL PERSPECTIVE

7) Nature vs. nurture is a classic problem of causality, whereas the problem resolves when using a levels-of-analysis approach because

- A) only genes produce behavior.
- B) both genes and environment interact to produce behavior.
- C) neither genes nor environment interact to produce behavior.
- D) only environment produces behavior.

Answer: B

8) The six persistent problems in the study of personality include all of the following except

- A) the mind-body problem.
- B) person vs. situation.
- C) the Zeigarnik effect.
- D) reification.

Answer: C

9) Someone who can recall an interrupted task but who has forgotten an already-completed task is experiencing

- A) delay of gratification.
- B) the Zeigarnik effect.
- C) a simple loss of memory.
- D) dissociative memory loss.

Answer: B

10) Cartesian dualism maintains that

- A) the mind and body are separate entities.
- B) the mind and body are terms for describing different aspects of the same person.
- C) the mind, like the body, can be subjected to scientific scrutiny.
- D) mind and matter are simply two different ways of speaking about two different levels of analysis.

Answer: A

11) A researcher who is assigning values of greater than or less than, to a scale, without inferring that each interval on the scale is equidistant is using what level of measurement?

- A) Nominal
- B) Ordinal
- C) Interval
- D) Ratio

Answer: B

12) Which is not a problem of the study of personality?

- A) Determinism vs. free will
- B) Stability vs. change of personality over time
- C) Existentialism vs. theistic evolution
- D) Nature vs. nurture

Answer: C

13) What is NOT one of the listed characteristics that appear to enhance our study of personality?

- A) Attention to detail
- B) Humility
- C) Optimism
- D) Tolerance for ambiguity

Answer: A

14) What is the basic concept of reductionism?

- A) Analyzing the situations from which a person's emotional problems arise
- B) Substituting behavioral analysis for emotional assessment
- C) The attempt to discover truth by reducing things to simplified units
- D) Theory of the mind and body presented as one harmonious whole

Answer: C

15) Which is NOT listed as a method for personality study?

- A) Clinical case
- B) Biological case
- C) Historical case
- D) Psychometric case

Answer: B

16) Understanding Zeitgeist would be

- A) knowing your Zen.
- B) bits of biological or chemical compounds.
- C) comprehending the intellectual climate of the times.
- D) proving a specific prediction or hypothesis.

Answer: C

17) Give one memorable example of personality in action as illustrated by the text.

- A) Jimmy Carter watching the sound of music
- B) Ronald Reagan joking about feeding popcorn and butter to illegal immigrants
- C) Four-year-old Melissa giving into eating the soft, white, delicious marshmallow
- D) Professor Berecz hitting a 9-year-old's abusive mother, sending her glasses flying

Answer: B

18) The attempt to discover "truth" by condensing things to simpler units is

- A) constructivism.
- B) reductionism.
- C) behaviorism.
- D) personality theory.

Answer: B

19) To falsify is to

- A) plagiarize.
- B) understand the intellectual climate of the times.
- C) translate theoretical constructs.
- D) disprove a specific prediction or hypothesis.

Answer: D

20) A man steps on a nail and notices that his foot has started to bleed. He believes that his mind is making him feel hurt, and the body is only reacting. He might believe in

- A) Cartesian Dualism.
- B) Ronald Reagan.
- C) Zeigiest.
- D) Humanism.

Answer: A

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: A ZONAL PERSPECTIVE

21) If a test or assessment device really measures what it claims to then it has

- A) reliability.
- B) validity.
- C) testability.
- D) falsifiability.

Answer: B

22) Free will and determinism are two sides of the same coin. What are they explaining?

- A) Causality
- B) Humanism
- C) Cartesian Dualism
- D) Zeitgeist

Answer: A

23) In psychology, _____ is a motivational construct. It can cause your heart to race and your head to pound.

- A) adrenaline
- B) anxiety
- C) anaphylactic shock
- D) an accident

Answer: B

24) Ronald Reagan displayed an emotional/intuitive personality, while Jimmy Carter displayed a _____ personality.

- A) conscientious/curious
- B) conscientious/silly
- C) conscientious/obsessive
- D) obsessive/intuitive

Answer: C

25) Freud based his psychoanalytic theory on

- A) laboratory experiments.
- B) case studies.
- C) field observations.
- D) psychological testing.

Answer: B

26) Freud studied hysteria, while Zeigarnik studied

- A) delays of gratification.
- B) anxiety.
- C) the tendency for interrupted tasks to be recalled better than completed tasks.
- D) obsessive-compulsive personality.

Answer: C

27) Which of these is a persistent problem for personality psychologists?

- A) Person vs. situation
- B) Stability vs. change of personality over time
- C) Freedom vs. determinism
- D) Group identity vs. alienation

Answer: D

28) A person asking someone how they feel on a scale of 1 to 10 would be using a/an

- A) interval measurement.
- B) ordinal measurement.
- C) ratio measurement.
- D) nonlinear dynamical measurement.

Answer: B

29) Someone who tends to rely on facts and pessimism is an example of what William James calls

- A) humanistic.
- B) tough-minded.
- C) antisocial.
- D) objective.

Answer: B

30) The biochemical and genetic theories place great emphasis on _____, while cognitive models place an emphasis on _____.

- A) conditioning, components
- B) conditioning, processing (bio computer)
- C) components, processing (bio computer)
- D) components, social interactions

Answer: C

31) Learning theories see persons as a product of nature, while evolutionary psychology sees him/her as a product of

- A) adaptive traits.
- B) chemical compounds.
- C) social interactions.
- D) transpersonal evolution.

Answer: A

32) Information processing is to cognitive models as _____ is to humanistic theories.

- A) altruism
- B) egocentricity
- C) self-reliance
- D) self-actualization

Answer: D

33) Which of these is NOT one of the level so measurement?

- A) Nominal
- B) Ratio
- C) Linear
- D) Interval

Answer: C

34) What are four of the six persistent problems in the study of personality?

- A) Nature vs. nurture, mind vs. body, determinism vs. free will, reification
- B) Nature vs. nurture, mind vs. body, person vs. situation, optimism vs. pessimism
- C) Determinism vs. free will, stability vs. change of personality, determination vs. dismay, reification
- D) Determinism vs. free will, nature vs. nurture, partiality, person vs. situation

Answer: A

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: A ZONAL PERSPECTIVE

35) Psychometric methods use psychological tests to measure personality, while physiological methods use

- A) self-ratings and psychosocial measures.
- B) self-ratings and philanthropic disposition.
- C) self-ratings and bodily processes measures.
- D) self-ratings and gratification measures.

Answer: C

36) Many psychologists view personality as a product of nurture, while B.F. Skinner sees it as a product of

- A) laboratory research.
- B) knowledge.
- C) environment.
- D) breeding.

Answer: C

37) A network of ideas, images, constructs, and models that relate to one another in predictable and testable ways is

- A) theory.
- B) hypothesis.
- C) syntax.
- D) model.

Answer: A

38) Which of the "Big Four" questions might have an emphasis on tabula rasa?

- A) Structural constructs
- B) Motivation constructs
- C) Development constructs
- D) Individual difference constructs

Answer: C

39) Change in personality occurs mostly

- A) during childhood and adolescence.
- B) after age 30.
- C) before age 50.
- D) in men rather than women.

Answer: A

40) What is nomothetic research?

- A) Research that emphasizes individuality
- B) Research that uses techniques designed to highlight the uniqueness of each person
- C) Research that combines A and B
- D) Research that attempts to discover general laws that apply to all people

Answer: D

Theories of Personality: A Zonal Perspective (Berecz)**Chapter 2: Ancient and Contemporary Compositional Theories of Personality****Discussion Question**

1) When you find yourself bored, how do you typically respond? Do you think you are (or are not) a sensation seeker? Explain your answer.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of these is not one of Hippocrates' four qualities that the universe is made up of?

- A) Cold
- B) Hot
- C) Saturated
- D) Dry

Answer: C

2) Which of these is not part of Galen's theory of four humors?

- A) Black bile
- B) Yellow bile
- C) Red bile
- D) Phlegm

Answer: C

3) When Galen updated his four humors to the four temperaments, which of these was NOT included?

- A) Melancholic
- B) Despondent
- C) Choleric
- D) Sanguine

Answer: B

4) According to Galen, a humor is which of the following?

- A) A good joke producing laughter
- B) A bodily fluid producing a behavioral trait
- C) A bodily fluid producing private responses in the brain
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

5) Someone whose personality is described as aloof, apathetic, and cold is demonstrating which temperament?

- A) Melancholic
- B) Choleric
- C) Sanguine
- D) Phlegmatic

Answer: D

6) According to Hebb, a group of neurons that develop into a functioning unit through repeated stimulation is referred to as what?

- A) Cell assembly
- B) Neurotransmitters
- C) Genomes
- D) Telemetry

Answer: A

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: A ZONAL PERSPECTIVE

- 7) Hebb and Edelman subscribed to the theory of person as neuronal circuits, while Wilson subscribed to
- A) person as chromosome carrier.
 - B) person as neuronal group selector.
 - C) person as non-invasive sensors.
 - D) person as cultural universal.

Answer: A

- 8) Hamilton suggested inclusive fitness, while Darwin suggested which less broadly defined term?

- A) Reclusive fitness
- B) Exclusive fitness
- C) Individual fitness
- D) Group fitness

Answer: C

- 9) We can reasonably conclude that a dog has a personality, and an amoeba

- A) does not.
- B) also does.
- C) has multiple personalities.
- D) shows weak personality traits.

Answer: A

- 10) Cloninger's model of personality suggested that personality traits are based on levels of three neurotransmitters. These are all of the below except

- A) dopamine.
- B) serotonin.
- C) melatonin.
- D) norepinephrine.

Answer: C

- 11) A sociobiologist focuses primarily on

- A) how people process social situations.
- B) how people propagate genes.
- C) how people process thoughts and information.
- D) how people are motivated to seek an optimal level of arousal.

Answer: B

- 12) Among sociobiologists, the Leash Principle means

- A) a genetic basis for culture that provides everyone a capacity for social behavior.
- B) genes set the boundaries for culture.
- C) favoritism toward relatives.
- D) symbols or behaviors found in every society.

Answer: B

- 13) Which of these has nothing to do with Edward Wilson?

- A) Visual impairment
- B) Intellectually animated
- C) Walking in straight lines
- D) Sensation seeking

Answer: D

14) Sociobiology attempts to explain social behaviors in terms of

- A) limbic resonance.
- B) cell assemblies.
- C) cultural universals.
- D) genes.

Answer: D

15) Brain activity has traditionally been measured using

- A) non-invasive sensors.
- B) telemetry.
- C) Electroencephalograms.
- D) Autonomic Nervous System.

Answer: C

16) Researchers can directly measure changes in one's body with a weak electrical current, and measuring changes in conductance when _____ is activated.

- A) MRI
- B) Electroencephalogram
- C) PET
- D) Autonomic Nervous System

Answer: D

17) When someone is talking about "the total number of genes carried by a species," they are referring to

- A) chromosomes.
- B) genome.
- C) nuclei.
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

18) Sensation seeking is

- A) seeking activities in order to have a sensation.
- B) seeking activities in order to avoid work.
- C) seeking activities in order to avoid boredom.
- D) seeking sensations in order to have an activity.

Answer: C

19) Which of these did Wilson NOT use in composing his sociobiology theory of personality?

- A) Cultural universals
- B) Genes and chromosomes
- C) Exclusive fitness
- D) Leash principle

Answer: C

20) A person who says that the cause for their alcoholism is in their genes is using which theory of personality?

- A) Naturalism
- B) Behaviorism
- C) Sociobiology
- D) Determinism

Answer: C

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: A ZONAL PERSPECTIVE

21) In the sociobiology theory, nepotism is explained by inclusive fitness while wearing clothing is explained by

- A) cultural universals.
- B) inbuilt customs.
- C) leash principle.
- D) individual fitness.

Answer: A

22) When a mother gives a better piece of fruit to her child instead of the neighbor child, sociobiology would say it is because

- A) she wants to propagate her genes into the future.
- B) this is what culture says is acceptable for her to do.
- C) she doesn't want her child to be mad at her since she has to live with him.
- D) she dislikes the neighbor child.

Answer: A

23) Practicing spiking a volleyball directly to the inside of the side-line makes you more likely to get a good hit in a game because

- A) the neuronal groups that function when you hit just inside have been strengthened by use.
- B) the neuronal groups that function when you hit the ball badly have been pruned by non-use.
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

24) Hebb called the neurons that work together a cell assembly, but Edelman updated this concept to follow natural selection and renamed them

- A) neuronal groups.
- B) synaptic fellows.
- C) a cell community.
- D) inclusive neurons.

Answer: A

25) Modern research is similar to the ancient Greek thought in that

- A) they both use blood letting techniques to solve constipation problems.
- B) they both trace our personalities or problems back to our composition.
- C) both accept the idea of clinical causality.
- D) Both B and C

Answer: D

26) Which of these terms did sociobiologists use to describe how genes set the boundaries for culture?

- A) Cultural Universals
- B) Biogrammar
- C) Leash principle
- D) Cultural hyperextension

Answer: C

27) Cultural hyperextension refers to the idea of

- A) behavior found in every society because universal must be genetically transmitted.
- B) genetic basis for culture.
- C) culture is limited to genes.
- D) culture sometimes amplifies our inclinations.

Answer: D

28) The term for the capacity to learn language as a universal social behavior is

- A) leash principle.
- B) cultural universal.
- C) cultural hyperextension.
- D) biogrammar.

Answer: D

29) Someone who displays nepotism

- A) is seeking exciting activities in order to avoid boredom.
- B) is showing a melancholic temperament.
- C) is showing favoritism toward relatives.
- D) is showing individual fitness.

Answer: C

30) Sociobiologists view the driving force towards "nepotism" as

- A) devotion to family.
- B) unification of family.
- C) favoritism towards relatives.
- D) propagation of one's genes.

Answer: D

31) Where social psychologists study how people process social situations, sociobiologists focus on

- A) thought and information.
- B) how persons propagate genes.
- C) the uniqueness of the neural structures of the brain.
- D) motivating by future goals.

Answer: C

32) Which of the following is an example of compositional theory?

- A) A cork floats because it is less dense than water.
- B) Fish live in water because they have gills and fins.
- C) Birds fly because they have feathers and light bones.
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

33) Genes are

- A) the chemical building blocks of our bodies.
- B) special proteins that activate thousands of chemical reactions.
- C) tiny threadlike structures that form into pairs of rods just before a cell divides.
- D) infinitely small units of DNA that determine which features living organisms inherit from their parents.

Answer: D

34) Inclusive fitness is defined as maximizing the transmission of one's genes into subsequent generations by

- A) producing offspring.
- B) assisting relatives to survive.
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A or B

Answer: C

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: A ZONAL PERSPECTIVE

35) The fact that a newborn kitten, which is blind at birth and has never crawled before, is able to memorize the path to its mother's belly to eat can be explained by theories of

- A) cultural learning.
- B) prepared learning.
- C) evolutionary biology.
- D) tabula rasa.

Answer: B

36) Wilson believed that our body's primary function is to do what?

- A) To hold our brain and mind
- B) To interact with the outside world
- C) To pass on our genes
- D) All of the above

Answer: C

37) According to sociobiologists, what is the purpose for the existence of man?

- A) To contribute genes to the gene pool
- B) To evolve and improve sociological circumstances
- C) To evolve as far as possible
- D) To create a perfect social environment

Answer: A

38) Ancient Egyptians attributed female personality disorders to be caused by

- A) the movements of the sun and moon causing fluctuating moods.
- B) the movements of the uterus throughout the body.
- C) an imbalance of the four humors.
- D) dehydration.

Answer: B

39) What perspective says that rape is the "product" of a male who can't get a girlfriend?

- A) Sociobiological
- B) Person as neuronal circuits
- C) Person as biochemical ingredients
- D) All of the above

Answer: A

40) Telemetry is a system whereby recordings made at the body are sent by radio waves to

- A) a central data processor.
- B) a central records-keeping unit.
- C) non-invasive sensors that respond.
- D) a genome.

Answer: A