

Theories of Personality, 7e (Cloninger)
Chapter 2

Multiple Choice

- 1) Before he became a psychoanalyst, Freud was a
A) business executive.
B) neurologist.
C) rabbi.
D) singer.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1

Topic: Freud's biography

p. 21

- 2) Freud explained neurotic symptoms according to the principle of
A) psychic determinism.
B) mesmerism.
C) hypnosis.
D) catharsis.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective 2.2

Topic: Psychic Determinism

p. 22

- 3) Freud's "iceberg metaphor" illustrates that
A) most people are "cold."
B) repression requires energy.
C) most of the mind's processes are unconscious.
D) the same substance can appear in quite different forms.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Iceberg Metaphor

p. 22

- 4) Material that is not in awareness at a particular time, but that can readily be recalled if we try, is
A) unconscious.
B) preconscious.
C) conscious.
D) postconscious.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Preconscious

p. 22

5) Mental processes of which we are chronically unaware are called

- A) preconscious.
- B) conscious.
- C) sublimated.
- D) unconscious.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Unconscious

pp. 22 and 23

6) According to Freud, a child who has been sexually abused and who cannot remember the experience

- A) is psychotic.
- B) is lucky, since the event cannot have produced any psychological damage.
- C) has suppressed the experience into the preconscious.
- D) has repressed the experience into the unconscious.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Repression of trauma

pp. 22 and 23

7) Freud praised _____ as “the royal road to the unconscious. ”

- A) hallucinations
- B) dreams
- C) hypnosis
- D) free association

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Dreams

p. 23

8) The unconscious is least likely to be revealed through

- A) the interpretation of dreams.
- B) humor.
- C) objective tests.
- D) free association.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Accessing unconscious content

p. 25

9) The most primitive structure of personality is the

- A) id.
- B) ego.
- C) superego.
- D) Oedipus conflict.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Id as a primitive structure

pp. 25 and 26

10) The energy of personality is called

- A) libido.
- B) cathexis.
- C) homeostasis.
- D) sublimation.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Libido

p. 26

11) The two kinds of psychic energy are

- A) conscious and unconscious.
- B) neurotic and normal.
- C) Eros and Thanatos.
- D) primary process and secondary process.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Psychic Energy

pp. 26 and 27

12) The aim of instincts is

- A) mental health.
- B) sublimation.
- C) tension reduction.
- D) unknown.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Tension reduction aim of instincts

p. 27

13) The four characteristics of instincts do not include

- A) object.
- B) resource.
- C) aim.
- D) pressure.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Instincts

p. 27

14) The person or thing in the real world that permits an instinct to be satisfied is termed a(n)

- A) aim.
- B) object.
- C) pressure.
- D) source.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective 2.3

Topic: Object and instinct

p. 27

15) The id functions according to

- A) primary process.
- B) secondary process.
- C) tertiary process.
- D) the reality principle.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Primary process of id

p. 27

16) Which structure of personality is responsible for conscious adaptation to reality?

- A) Id
- B) Ego
- C) Superego
- D) Preconscious

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Ego

p. 28

17) Primary process

- A) is based on past experiences.
- B) is focused on future needs.
- C) demands immediate gratification.
- D) characterizes ego functioning.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Primary process

p. 27

18) The ego functions according to the _____ principle.

- A) hedonic
- B) reality
- C) libidinal
- D) homeostatic

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Ego and reality principle

p. 28

19) Which structure of personality corresponds to the “voice of conscience,” warning us to avoid evil?

- A) Ego
- B) Id
- C) Superego
- D) Hallucination

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Superego and conscience

p. 38

20) The superego corresponds to

- A) reality.
- B) mature ethics.
- C) highly developed personal qualities.
- D) childish understandings of morality.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Superego

p. 28

21) Secondary process

- A) seeks immediate gratification.
- B) operates according to the pleasure principle.
- C) characterizes the id.
- D) adapts to the constraints of the real world.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Secondary process

p. 28

22) _____ signals that id impulses may break through (overcome repression) and be expressed.

- A) Moral anxiety
- B) Neurotic anxiety
- C) Reality anxiety
- D) Hedonic anxiety

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Neurotic anxiety

p. 29

23) Conflict between the ego and the superego results in

- A) neurotic anxiety.
- B) moral anxiety.
- C) reality anxiety.
- D) psychotic anxiety.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate it

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Moral anxiety

p. 29

24) The purpose of defense mechanisms is to

- A) resolve intrapsychic conflict.
- B) preserve life.
- C) preserve sleep.
- D) signal that the id may take over the personality.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Defense Mechanisms

p. 29

25) Which of the defense mechanisms listed below is the most primitive?

- A) Projection
- B) Denial
- C) Identification
- D) Rationalization

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Primitive defense mechanisms

p. 29

26) In the defense mechanism of _____, the person's own unacceptable impulse is instead thought to belong to someone else.

- A) projection
- B) isolation
- C) identification
- D) reaction formation

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Projection

p. 30

27) A child who is really angry with his or her mother yells at the babysitter instead. Which defense mechanism is this?

- A) Projection
- B) Reaction formation
- C) Isolation
- D) Displacement

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Displacement

p. 30

28) A person who borrows or merges his or her identity with someone else, such as a powerful parent, is using the defense mechanism of

- A) identification.
- B) projection.
- C) reaction formation.
- D) rationalization.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Identification

p. 30

29) A parent who punishes a child because of unconscious aggression, but who gives plausible reasons ("It will teach the child obedience," and so forth) is using the defense mechanism of

- A) identification.
- B) rationalization.
- C) projection.
- D) denial.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Rationalization

p. 30

30) Which kind of person is most likely to deal with impulses through sublimation?

- A) A child
- B) A psychotic
- C) A neurotic
- D) A creative artist

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Sublimation

p. 29

31) George has been diagnosed as having a sexual identity disorder and, he is seeking gender-reassignment surgery. How would psychoanalytic theorists explain George's desire to voluntarily castrate himself?

- A) George is projecting his sexual perversions onto others.
- B) George has identified too closely with his mother, and therefore, he must castrate himself.
- C) George is upset with his father and is displacing that anger onto his own sexuality.
- D) George's biology matches that of a woman and that is why he desires the surgery.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Identification, and sexual identity disorder

pp. 29-31

32) What has cross-cultural research examining defense mechanisms found?

- A) Although there were some slight differences, samples in the United States and Thailand were quite similar in their use of defense mechanisms.
- B) People in Thailand do not display any of the defense mechanisms.
- C) Women in both countries used the defense mechanisms, but the men did not.
- D) Defense mechanisms vary widely across cultures.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Defense mechanisms across cultures

p. 31

33) In order of their occurrence, the first three psychosexual stages are

- A) anal, oral, and phallic.
- B) phallic, anal, and oral.
- C) oral, anal, and phallic.
- D) oral, phallic, and anal.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective 2.5

Topic: Psychosexual Stages

pp. 31 and 32

34) By age _____, the personality has been formed, according to Freud.

- A) two
- B) five
- C) ten
- D) eighteen

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Sequence of psychosexual stages

p. 32

35) Fixation during the oral period typically results in certain oral character traits. Which of the following is not an oral trait?

- A) Dependency
- B) Obstinance
- C) Optimism
- D) Passivity

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Oral fixation and traits

p. 32

36) Orderliness, parsimony, and obstinance are characteristic of the

- A) oral character.
- B) anal character.
- C) phallic character.
- D) genital character.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective 2.5

Topic: Anal character traits

pp. 32 and 33

37) During the Oedipal stage, boys are afraid of

- A) all women.
- B) their mothers.
- C) castration.
- D) failure in school.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Oedipal stage

p. 32

38) Research has indicated that people who score high on anal traits,

- A) find jokes with anal themes particularly funny.
- B) do not find jokes with anal themes funny, due to reaction formation.
- C) demonstrate optimism, passivity, and dependence.
- D) use defense mechanism more effectively than people fixated at other psychosexual stages.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Anal traits and humor

pp. 32-33

39) Sex roles, according to Freud, are learned at about age

- A) two.
- B) four.
- C) ten.
- D) fourteen.

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Sex roles

p. 32

40) Normal feminine development, according to Freud, results in the traits of

- A) nurturance and warmth.
- B) happiness and enthusiasm.
- C) optimism and generosity.
- D) passivity and masochism.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Freud's take on normal feminine development

p. 33

41) Psychoanalytic theory says that fixation during the phallic period results in problems with all of the following except

- A) sexual promiscuity.
- B) homosexuality.
- C) superego formation.
- D) trust.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Fixation at the phallic period

p. 33

42) Freud described middle childhood as a time of

- A) important psychosexual development.
- B) conflict with the parents.
- C) peer group interaction.
- D) relative calm for the sexual instincts.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Latency Stage

p. 34

43) The most healthy, developed personality is called a(n) _____ in Freudian theory.

- A) anal character
- B) genital character
- C) oral character
- D) phallic character

Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Healthy personality and genital character

p. 34

44) Freud's criterion of mental health is

- A) love and work.
- B) frequency of dreaming.
- C) willingness to undergo psychoanalysis.
- D) wealth.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Love and work as indicators of mental health

p. 34

45) _____ refers to awareness of one's true motivations and is achieved in psychoanalytic treatment.

- A) Insight
- B) Intellectualization
- C) Rationalization
- D) Interpretation

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Insight

p. 35

46) If a patient falls in love with her (or his) psychoanalyst, she (or he) is probably experiencing

- A) sublimation.
- B) countertransference.
- C) transference.
- D) catharsis.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Transference

p. 35

- 47) According to your text, what does research say about the effectiveness of psychoanalytic treatment?
- A) It is not effective.
 - B) It is less effective than other therapies, but better than no treatment.
 - C) Results are mixed compared to other treatment but is shown to be more effective for psychosomatic disorders.
 - D) It is generally as effective as other treatments and probably more effective for phobias.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Psychoanalytic treatment effectiveness

p. 35

- 48) As a scientific theory, psychoanalysis
- A) has been well supported by many experimental studies.
 - B) has been supported in its statements about development but not about therapy.
 - C) fails to make clear, verifiable predictions.
 - D) uses highly reliable measurement, such as projective tests.

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Testing psychoanalytic theory

p. 36

- 49) Silverman tested psychoanalytic research using the technique of
- A) dream interpretation.
 - B) Rorschach inkblot tests.
 - C) hypnosis.
 - D) subliminal psychodynamic activation.

Answer: D

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Subliminal Psychodynamic Activation

p. 37

- 50) Which statement best describes the current cognitive interpretation of the unconscious?
- A) Some material is not conscious because it was never the focus of attention.
 - B) Material is unconscious if conscious awareness would be too anxiety provoking.
 - C) Material is unconscious if it is dynamically related to fixations.
 - D) Material becomes unconscious if a person was tired when events occurred.

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Current cognitive interpretation of the unconscious

p. 37

True/False

1) Material that has been repressed is said to be “unconscious.”

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Repression and unconscious

pp. 22 and 23

2) People generally identify with their unconscious mental processes.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Identity

pp. 22 and 23

3) According to Freud, in cases of “conversion hysteria,” physical symptoms (paralysis, deafness, tics, and so forth) are caused by unconscious forces.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Conversion hysteria

p. 23

4) Freud considered psychosis to be the experiencing of the unconscious in the raw.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Psychosis

p. 25

5) The hidden meaning underlying dream symbols is called the “manifest content” of a dream.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Manifest vs. latent content

p. 24

6) Freud did not believe that further information apart from the dream itself was necessary for the dreams interpretation.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Interpretation of dreams

p. 24

7) The id functions according to the pleasure principle.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Id and the pleasure principle

p. 26

8) Thanatos is “the death instinct.”

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Thanatos

p. 27

9) Source, pressure, aim, and object are the four characteristics of instincts.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Characteristics of Instincts

p. 27

10) The ego operates according to the pleasure principle.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Ego

p. 28

11) The superego functions according to primary process.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Superego

p. 28

12) The “ego ideal” is an image of what a person would like to be.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Ego ideal

p. 28

13) The id, ego, and superego coexist peacefully.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Intrapsychic Conflict

p. 28

14) The superego develops during the adolescent years.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Superego development

p. 28

15) Repression of unacceptable thoughts or impulses requires psychic energy.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Repression and psychic energy

p. 28

16) A person who uses projection as a defense mechanism perceives other people as having characteristics (such as dishonesty) that are actually the person's own unconscious wishes.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Projection

p. 30

17) Cultural scapegoats can be unfairly accused of immoral acts because of the defense mechanism of projection.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Projection and scapegoats

p. 30

18) Freud claimed that creative artists were able to access the unconscious through "regression in the service of the ego."

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Creative artists and the unconscious

p. 29

19) The maturity of defense mechanisms is unrelated to intelligence, education, and social class.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Correlates of defense mechanism maturity

p. 30

20) The most desirable and healthy way of dealing with unacceptable impulses is intellectualization.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Most healthy defense mechanism

pp. 29 and 30

21) Defense mechanisms cannot be measured by psychological tests.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Measuring Defense Mechanisms

p. 31

22) Psychoanalytic theory suggests that people desiring sexual reassignment surgery are displacing childhood sexual trauma.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Freud and sexual reassignment surgery

pp. 29 and 31

23) Cross-cultural research suggests that the defense mechanisms are largely universal.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Universality of defense mechanisms

p. 31

24) Fixation can result from a child's early experience of psychic trauma.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective 2.5

Topic: Fixation

p. 32

25) The first psychosexual stage is the anal stage.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Order of psychosexual stages—Anal

pp. 31–33

26) As the infant develops from the oral erotic to the oral sadistic phase, he or she becomes increasingly passive.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Oral erotic vs. sadistic phase

p. 32

27) Fixation in the oral period often results in the character trait of dependency.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Fixation at the oral stage

p. 32

28) Fixation at the anal phase may result in conflicts over issues of control.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Fixation at the anal stage

pp. 32 and 33

29) Psychoanalysis refers to both the scientific theory, based on discovering the unconscious content of personality, and a treatment technique.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Psychoanalysis

p. 34

30) Neurologists now suggest that some of the clinical symptoms Freud observed, such as memory loss due to traumatic events, do have a neurological basis.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Current perspectives on psychoanalysis predictions

p. 38

Essay

1) Discuss why the time in which Freud practiced and theorized should be considered when evaluating his ideas.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.1

Topic: Influence of time on Freud's theory

p. 21

2) Explain Freud's concept of psychic determinism. Give two hypothetical examples and explain them in terms of psychic determinism.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It and Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Psychic Determinism

p. 22

3) Alex dreams that he has a brand new baseball bat, bigger than any he has had before. Discuss this dream from a Freudian's perspective. In your answer, include the manifest content of the dream and the latent content of the dream.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Interpreting dreams

pp. 24 and 25

4) Discuss the role of humor in the expression of the unconscious.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Humor and the unconscious

p. 25

5) List and discuss the four basic aspects of instincts.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Basic aspects of instincts

p. 27

6) Explain the functions of the id, the superego, and the ego.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3

Topic: Functions served by id, superego, and ego

pp. 25–28

7) What is intrapsychic conflict? Describe the roles of the id, the ego, and the superego in this conflict.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Intrapsychic Conflict

pp. 28–31

8) What is the purpose of defense mechanisms? List three defense mechanisms and give an example of each.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Defense Mechanisms

pp. 29–31

9) List the five psychosexual stages of development. What development occurs in each of the first three stages?

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Psychosexual stages

pp. 31–34

10) Compare and contrast access to the unconscious by a creative artist vs. a psychotic.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.4

Topic: Artist vs. psychotic access to unconscious

p. 29

11) Summarize and discuss Freud's theory of the personality differences between males and females.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.5

Topic: Personality differences between males and females

pp. 33 and 34

12) Describe psychoanalytic treatment.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Psychoanalysis

p. 35

13) Describe empirical evidence that tests Freud's theory.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Empirical tests of Psychoanalysis

pp. 36–38

14) Discuss Silverman's experiments on subliminal psychodynamic activation.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Silverman's Experiments

pp. 36 and 37

15) Discuss the concept of nonconscious cognition and how it differs from Freud's idea of the unconscious.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Nonconscious vs. unconscious

pp. 36–38

Name: _____

Chapter 2 – Quick Quiz

- 1) Mental processes which we are chronically unaware are called
 - A) preconscious.
 - B) conscious.
 - C) sublimated.
 - D) unconscious.
- 2) The most primitive structure of personality is the
 - A) id.
 - B) ego.
 - C) superego.
 - D) Oedipus conflict.
- 3) Which structure of personality is responsible for conscious adaptation to reality?
 - A) Id
 - B) Ego
 - C) Superego
 - D) Preconscious
- 4) Which structure of personality corresponds to the “voice of conscience,” warning us to avoid evil?
 - A) Ego
 - B) Id
 - C) Superego
 - D) Hallucination
- 5) The purpose of defense mechanisms is to
 - A) resolve intrapsychic conflict.
 - B) preserve life.
 - C) preserve sleep.
 - D) signal that the id may take over the personality.
- 6) In order of their occurrence, the first three psychosexual stages are:
 - A) anal, oral, and phallic.
 - B) phallic, anal, and oral.
 - C) oral, anal, and phallic.
 - D) oral, phallic, and anal.
- 7) During the Oedipal stage, boys are afraid of
 - A) all women.
 - B) their mothers.
 - C) castration.
 - D) failure in school.
- 8) Freud’s “iceberg metaphor” illustrates that
 - A) most people are “cold.”
 - B) repression requires energy.
 - C) most of the mind’s processes are unconscious.
 - D) the same substance can appear in quite different forms.

- 9) Freud's criterion of mental health is
- A) love and work.
 - B) frequency of dreaming.
 - C) willingness to undergo psychoanalysis.
 - D) wealth.

- 10) During psychoanalytic treatment, buried feelings may emerge from the unconscious. This is called
- A) cathexis.
 - B) catharsis.
 - C) free association.
 - D) transference.

Answer Key
Chapter 2 – Quick Quiz

1. Answer: D
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 2.2
Topic: Unconscious
pp. 22 and 23

2. Answer: A
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 2.3
Topic: Id as a primitive structure
pp. 25 and 26

3. Answer: B
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Evaluate It
Learning Objective: 2.3
Topic: Ego
p. 28

4. Answer: C
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 2.3
Topic: Superego and conscience
p. 38

5. Answer: A
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 2.4
Topic: Defense Mechanisms
p. 29

6. Answer: C
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective 2.5
Topic: Psychosexual Stages
pp. 31 and 32

7. Answer: C
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 2.5
Topic: Oedipal stage
p. 32

8. Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.2

Topic: Iceberg metaphor

p. 22

9. Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Love and work as indicators of mental health

p. 34

10. Answer: B

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Evaluate It

Learning Objective: 2.6

Topic: Catharsis

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