

Unit 10 - Personality
Psychoanalysis- Sigmund Freud Theory
Practice Questions
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1. By professional training, Sigmund Freud was a
 - A) philosopher.
 - B) sociologist.
 - C) physician.
 - D) literary scholar.
 - E) counselor.

2. Freud believed that certain troubling symptoms could be traced to painful unconscious memories. This led him to suspect that these symptoms resulted from
 - A) genetic defects.
 - B) an inferiority complex.
 - C) psychological processes.
 - D) an internal locus of control.
 - E) reciprocal determinism.

3. Free association is a method designed to
 - A) reduce anxiety.
 - B) explore the unconscious.
 - C) give priority to group goals.
 - D) show total acceptance of another person.
 - E) form close relationships between group members.

4. According to Freud, the unconscious is
 - A) the part of personality that cannot process information.
 - B) the thoughts, wishes, feelings, and memories of which we are largely unaware.
 - C) a set of universal concepts acquired by all humans from our common past.
 - D) a reservoir of deeply repressed memories that does not affect behavior.
 - E) the personality structure that abides by the reality principle.

5. According to Freud, thoughts that are too unsettling for people to acknowledge are
 - A) manifest contents.
 - B) self-serving biases.
 - C) repressed.
 - D) inferiority complexes.
 - E) social-cognitive.

6. Freud suggested that the remembered events and images in our dreams were a censored expression of the dream's
- A) psychosexual stages.
 - B) latent content.
 - C) reality principle.
 - D) collective unconscious.
 - E) reaction formation.
7. Freud believed that censored dream contents were
- A) fixations.
 - B) free associations.
 - C) repressed.
 - D) traits.
 - E) defense mechanisms.
8. Freud believed that _____ were the “royal road to the unconscious.”
- A) projective tests
 - B) dreams
 - C) erogenous zones
 - D) psychosexual stages
 - E) hypnotic trances
9. According to psychoanalytic theory, the part of the personality that strives for immediate gratification of basic drives is the
- A) id.
 - B) ego.
 - C) superego.
 - D) erogenous zones.
 - E) unconscious.
10. Freud emphasized that the ego operates on the _____ principle.
- A) pleasure
 - B) self-actualization
 - C) reality
 - D) self-transcendence
 - E) denial

11. Ego is to id as _____ is to _____.
- A) unconscious; conscious
 - B) biology; morality
 - C) reality principle; pleasure principle
 - D) regression; repression
 - E) external locus of control; internal locus of control
12. Freud suggested that in a healthy person the
- A) id is stronger than the ego and superego.
 - B) ego is stronger than the id and superego.
 - C) superego is stronger than the id and ego.
 - D) superego and id are equally strong.
 - E) id, ego, and superego are equally strong.
13. According to Freud's theory, the ego
- A) strives to satisfy our basic drives.
 - B) operates on the pleasure principle.
 - C) is the major source of guilt feelings.
 - D) operates on a conscious level.
 - E) is the unconscious aspect of the superego.
14. Freud believed that personality forms as children
- A) seek fulfillment in a hierarchy of physical and psychological needs.
 - B) demonstrate personality factors on five main dimensions.
 - C) pass through a series of psychosexual stages.
 - D) experience the reciprocal forces of internal and external forces.
 - E) conquer feelings of inferiority and anxiety.
15. According to Freud, the most important erogenous zone during earliest infancy consists of the
- A) eyes.
 - B) mouth.
 - C) bowels.
 - D) breasts.
 - E) urethra.

16. According to Freud, our gender identity develops most rapidly during the _____ stage.
- A) anal
 - B) phallic
 - C) genital
 - D) oral
 - E) sublimation
17. A boy's sexual desires for his mother and feelings of hostility toward his father constitute what Freud called
- A) reaction formation.
 - B) the Oedipus complex.
 - C) reciprocal determinism.
 - D) an oral fixation.
 - E) displacement.
18. Freud emphasized that unresolved childhood conflicts often lead to
- A) reciprocal determinism.
 - B) the self-reference phenomenon.
 - C) unconditional positive regard.
 - D) an external locus of control.
 - E) fixation.
19. Freud suggested that the process of identification is most directly responsible for the development of
- A) the Oedipus complex.
 - B) free association.
 - C) the superego.
 - D) erogenous zones.
 - E) an inferiority complex.
20. Freud referred to a lingering focus of pleasure-seeking energies at an earlier psychosexual stage as
- A) reaction formation.
 - B) projection.
 - C) fixation.
 - D) displacement.
 - E) repression.

Answer Key

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. B
16. B
17. B
18. E
19. C
20. C