

AP Psychology 12
Unit 10- Personality
REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. *Personality* is best defined as an individual's
 - A) characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting.
 - B) most noticeable characteristics.
 - C) biologically inherited temperament.
 - D) hidden thoughts and emotions.
 - E) unconscious thoughts and feelings.

2. By professional training, Sigmund Freud was a
 - A) philosopher.
 - B) sociologist.
 - C) physician.
 - D) literary scholar.
 - E) counselor.

3. Prior to his use of free association, Freud had encouraged patients to retrieve their forgotten memories by means of
 - A) hypnosis.
 - B) projective tests.
 - C) psychoactive drugs.
 - D) fixation.
 - E) personality inventories.

4. Which of the following techniques was Freud most likely to use in an attempt to discover the hidden conflicts underlying his patients' symptoms?
 - A) factor analysis
 - B) free association
 - C) projective testing
 - D) fixation
 - E) unconditional positive regard

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 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.
7. While shopping, Lisa sees a co-worker. Although she sees her co-worker daily, Lisa is suddenly unable to think of her name. Freud would suggest that Lisa's lack of recall was no accident but could be traced to a specific unconscious cause. Freud's belief illustrates which of the following?
- A) self-actualization
 - B) factor analysis
 - C) reciprocal determinism
 - D) internal locus of control
 - E) determinism
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. Katrinka habitually makes nasty, hostile comments about her teachers. Freud would have suggested that her behavior illustrates the powerful influence of the
- A) collective unconscious.
 - B) superego.
 - C) ego.
 - D) id.
 - E) Oedipus complex.
10. Freud emphasized that the ego operates on the _____ principle.
- A) pleasure
 - B) self-actualization
 - C) reality
 - D) self-transcendence
 - E) denial

11. According to Freud's theory, the ego
- A) is the executive part of personality.
 - B) develops before the id.
 - C) operates on the pleasure principle.
 - D) is the major source of guilt feelings.
 - E) operates only on a conscious level.
12. 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.
13. Freud suggested that the superego develops through the process of
- A) self-actualization.
 - B) fixation.
 - C) free association.
 - D) reciprocal determinism.
 - E) identification.
14. Byron is always looking to others for advice, approval, and affection. According to the psychoanalytic perspective, Byron is most likely fixated at the _____ stage.
- A) phallic
 - B) anal
 - C) latency
 - D) genital
 - E) oral
15. Projection refers to the process by which people
- A) consciously express feelings that are the opposite of underlying unconscious impulses.
 - B) disguise unacceptable, unconscious impulses by attributing them to others.
 - C) retreat to behavior patterns characteristic of an earlier stage of development.
 - D) offer self-justifying explanations in place of real, but unacceptable, unconscious reasons for action.
 - E) repress unacceptable impulses into the unconscious mind.

16. The defense mechanism in which self-justifying explanations replace the real, unconscious reasons for actions is
- A) projection.
 - B) reaction formation.
 - C) rationalization.
 - D) displacement.
 - E) identification.
17. Although Eduardo has repressed his own homosexual desires, he is distressed by a false suspicion that many men frequently stare lustfully at his body. According to psychoanalytic theory, Eduardo's thinking best illustrates
- A) displacement.
 - B) regression.
 - C) projection.
 - D) reaction formation.
 - E) rationalization.
18. Four-year-old Timmy had not wet his bed for over a year. However, he started bed-wetting again soon after his sister was born. Timmy's behavior best illustrates
- A) reaction formation.
 - B) projection.
 - C) regression.
 - D) denial.
 - E) rationalization.
19. Alfred Adler was a neo-Freudian who coined the term
- A) oral fixation.
 - B) reciprocal determinism.
 - C) inferiority complex.
 - D) unconditional positive regard.
 - E) unconscious.
20. Both Karen Horney and Alfred Adler placed greater emphasis than did Freud on the role of _____ in personality development.
- A) defense mechanisms
 - B) social interactions
 - C) the collective unconscious
 - D) genetic predispositions
 - E) psychosexual stages

21. Which neo-Freudian theorist emphasized the influence of the collective unconscious in personality development?
- A) Carl Jung
 - B) Alfred Adler
 - C) Karen Horney
 - D) Abraham Maslow
 - E) Albert Bandura
22. The Thematic Apperception Test requires people to respond to
- A) incomplete sentences.
 - B) ambiguous pictures.
 - C) unfamiliar melodies.
 - D) meaningless inkblots.
 - E) focus questions.
23. The humanistic perspective emphasized the importance of
- A) the self-reference phenomenon.
 - B) self-determination.
 - C) reciprocal determinism.
 - D) factor analysis.
 - E) free association.
24. According to Maslow, the desire to fulfill one's potential is the motivation for
- A) personal control.
 - B) self-actualization.
 - C) self-esteem.
 - D) unconditional positive regard.
 - E) reciprocal determinism.
25. Self-actualized people, as described by Maslow, are LEAST likely to be highly
- A) compassionate.
 - B) religious.
 - C) conforming.
 - D) self-accepting.
 - E) satisfied.

26. Carl Rogers believed that in order to be a fully-functioning individual, you must
- A) have a strong ego.
 - B) possess an optimistic explanatory style.
 - C) challenge your feelings of inferiority.
 - D) receive unconditional positive regard.
 - E) perceive an internal locus of control.
27. Carl Rogers suggested that the _____ is a central feature of personality.
- A) collective unconscious
 - B) inferiority complex
 - C) Barnum effect
 - D) self-concept
 - E) trait
28. Which personality theorists have most clearly been credited with encouraging the popular belief that a positive self-concept is the key to happiness and success?
- A) psychoanalytic theorists
 - B) social-cognitive theorists
 - C) humanistic theorists
 - D) trait theorists
 - E) terror-management theorists
29. Sigmund Freud is to the psychoanalytic perspective as Gordon Allport is to the _____ perspective.
- A) behavioral
 - B) humanistic
 - C) trait
 - D) social-cognitive
 - E) self-concept
30. Trait theorists are more concerned with _____ personality than with _____ it.
- A) predicting; assessing
 - B) describing; explaining
 - C) changing; analyzing
 - D) interpreting; observing
 - E) enhancing; measuring

31. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator classifies people according to personality types identified by
- A) Gordon Allport.
 - B) Carl Jung.
 - C) Albert Bandura.
 - D) Carl Rogers.
 - E) Abraham Maslow.
32. To identify a relatively small number of the most basic personality traits, trait theorists have used
- A) projective tests.
 - B) free association.
 - C) the MMPI.
 - D) factor analysis.
 - E) social-cognitive theory.
33. The MMPI is an example of a(n)
- A) projective test.
 - B) personality inventory.
 - C) inkblot test.
 - D) self-esteem test.
 - E) humanistic test.
34. Dr. Zytowics wants to assess the extent to which a client is suffering from depression, social withdrawal, and other symptoms of an emotional disorder. Which personality inventory would be most helpful for this purpose?
- A) MMPI
 - B) Rorschach
 - C) TAT
 - D) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator
 - E) locus of control test
35. The tendency to accept favorable descriptions of one's personality that could really be applied to almost anyone is known as
- A) the halo effect.
 - B) the Barnum effect.
 - C) projection.
 - D) the self-reference phenomenon.
 - E) unconditional positive regard.

36. The *Big Five* is the term currently used to refer to basic
- A) psychosexual stages.
 - B) defense mechanisms.
 - C) trait dimensions.
 - D) sensory modalities.
 - E) reaction formations.
37. Emotional instability is most closely related to the Big Five trait dimension of
- A) openness.
 - B) neuroticism.
 - C) agreeableness.
 - D) conscientiousness.
 - E) directness.
38. A highly anxious and insecure personality illustrates the Big Five trait dimension of
- A) agreeableness.
 - B) openness.
 - C) extraversion.
 - D) neuroticism.
 - E) displacement.
39. Brenda has never cheated on a psychology test, but she often does so on chemistry tests. She recently stole some merchandise from a local store, but she also returned a lost billfold along with \$28 to its rightful owner. Walter Mischel would have suggested that this pattern of behavior should make psychologists more cautious about emphasizing the consistency of
- A) personality traits.
 - B) personal control.
 - C) defense mechanisms.
 - D) reciprocal determinism.
 - E) unconditional positive regard.
40. Trait theorists have been criticized for
- A) underestimating the potential influence of biological factors on personality development.
 - B) underestimating the extent to which people differ from one another.
 - C) overestimating the consistency of behavior from one situation to another.
 - D) overestimating the importance of reciprocal determinism on adult personality traits.
 - E) underestimating the impact of psychosexual stages on personality development.

41. Unlike country, pop, and religious music lovers, those who prefer classical, jazz, blues, and folk music tend to score high on the Big Five trait dimension known as
- A) extraversion.
 - B) openness.
 - C) neuroticism.
 - D) conscientiousness.
 - E) sublimation.
42. The social-cognitive perspective emphasizes the interactive influences of our traits and our
- A) temperaments.
 - B) situations.
 - C) fixations.
 - D) self-concepts.
 - E) genes.
43. According to Bandura, reciprocal determinism involves multidirectional influences among
- A) mind, body, and behavior.
 - B) thoughts, emotions, and actions.
 - C) behaviors, internal personal factors, and environmental events.
 - D) id, ego, and superego.
 - E) learned helplessness, locus of control, and optimism.
44. The process by which people learn a sense of personal control or personal helplessness has been most strongly emphasized by the
- A) psychoanalytic perspective.
 - B) trait perspective.
 - C) humanistic perspective.
 - D) social-cognitive perspective.
 - E) psychodynamic perspective.
45. Julio believes that no matter how hard he works, the “system” is so biased against his ethnic group that he will be unable to achieve economic success. Julio's thinking most clearly demonstrates
- A) displacement.
 - B) reaction formation.
 - C) the self-reference phenomenon.
 - D) an external locus of control.
 - E) the spotlight effect.

46. Learned helplessness is MOST likely to be associated with
- A) self-serving bias.
 - B) an external locus of control.
 - C) the false consensus effect.
 - D) unconditional positive regard.
 - E) the spotlight effect.
47. The body's disease-fighting immune system is most likely to be dampened by
- A) an internal locus of control.
 - B) the false consensus effect.
 - C) self-serving bias.
 - D) a pessimistic attributional style.
 - E) an optimistic attributional style.
48. The social-cognitive perspective suggests that the best way to predict a political candidate's performance effectiveness after election is to assess that individual's
- A) current feelings of personal control.
 - B) specific political goals for the future.
 - C) general feelings of optimism about the future.
 - D) past performance in situations involving similar responsibilities.
 - E) personality traits as revealed by the MMPI.
49. Which of the following perspectives builds its personality theory from psychological research on learning and cognition?
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) humanistic
 - C) trait
 - D) social-cognitive
 - E) neo-Freudian
50. Exaggerated feelings of self-importance are most closely linked with
- A) narcissism.
 - B) extraversion.
 - C) the spotlight effect.
 - D) an external locus of control.
 - E) an optimistic attributional style.

Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. E
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. E
14. E
15. B
16. C
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. B
23. B
24. B
25. C
26. D
27. D
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. B
32. D
33. B
34. A
35. B
36. C
37. B
38. D
39. A
40. C
41. B
42. B
43. C
44. D
45. D
46. B
47. D
48. D
49. D
50. A