

Unit 10- Personality
Psychoanalysis & Humanistic Theory Practice Questions

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

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. 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. Forgotten memories that we can easily recall were said by Freud to be
 - A) displaced.
 - B) preconscious.
 - C) fixated.
 - D) unconscious.
 - E) projective.

4. 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.

5. Freud believed that _____ were the “royal road to the unconscious.”
 - A) projective tests
 - B) dreams
 - C) erogenous zones
 - D) psychosexual stages
 - E) hypnotic trances

6. When 2-year-old Matthew was told he would get no dessert until he finished the food on his plate, he threw his plate on the floor in a temper tantrum. Freud would have suggested that Matthew was unable to resist the demands of his
- A) superego.
 - B) collective unconscious.
 - C) ego.
 - D) id.
 - E) Oedipus complex.
7. According to Freud, the part of personality that represents our sense of right and wrong and our ideal standards is the
- A) Oedipus complex.
 - B) ego.
 - C) id.
 - D) superego.
 - E) collective unconscious.
8. Bruce wants to be a loving husband but at the same time wants to express his disgust for some of his wife's habits. According to Freud, Bruce's _____ might enable him to partially satisfy both desires.
- A) self-transcendence
 - B) superego
 - C) Oedipus complex
 - D) ego
 - E) id
9. Freud suggested that in the process of development, people pass through
- A) a genital stage before they enter a latency stage.
 - B) a latency stage before they enter a phallic stage.
 - C) a genital stage before they enter a phallic stage.
 - D) a latency stage before they enter a genital stage.
 - E) a phallic stage before they enter an oral stage.
10. According to Freud, our gender identity develops most rapidly during the _____ stage.
- A) anal
 - B) phallic
 - C) genital
 - D) oral
 - E) sublimation

11. 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.
12. Children who release unexpressed anger toward their parents by kicking the family pet illustrate the defense mechanism of
- A) projection.
 - B) displacement.
 - C) regression.
 - D) reaction formation.
 - E) sublimation.
13. Unconsciously motivated by miserliness, Mr. Rioja refused to send his son money to buy the books he needs for his college courses. In defending his actions, Mr. Rioja explained that "parental financial aid prevents teenagers from developing into mature, independent adults." Mr. Rioja's explanation is an example of
- A) fixation.
 - B) rationalization.
 - C) projection.
 - D) displacement.
 - E) reaction formation.
14. Neo-Freudian personality theorists were most likely to disagree with Freud about the importance of
- A) the unconscious dynamics underlying behavior.
 - B) childhood sexual instincts.
 - C) anxiety and defense mechanisms.
 - D) distinguishing between id, ego, and superego.
 - E) unconscious impulses and anxieties.
15. 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

16. The Thematic Apperception Test is a(n)
- A) factor analytic test.
 - B) projective test.
 - C) personality inventory.
 - D) empirically derived test.
 - E) trait theory test.
17. According to terror-management theory, anxiety about our own mortality motivates our pursuit of
- A) self-esteem.
 - B) parallel processing.
 - C) reciprocal determinism.
 - D) the collective unconscious.
 - E) an external locus of control.
18. The humanistic perspective emphasized the importance of
- A) the self-reference phenomenon.
 - B) self-determination.
 - C) reciprocal determinism.
 - D) factor analysis.
 - E) free association.
19. Self-actualized people, as described by Maslow, are LEAST likely to
- A) have a strong ego.
 - B) have a well-developed superego.
 - C) experience defensive self-esteem.
 - D) have a strong sense of gender identity.
 - E) experience the spotlight effect.
20. Humanistic psychologists would most likely be criticized for underestimating the value of
- A) an internal locus of control.
 - B) self-serving bias.
 - C) social obligations.
 - D) the spotlight effect.
 - E) positive psychology.

21. Maslow studied the lives of exceptional, healthy, and creative people such as Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, and Eleanor Roosevelt. For this reason, his theories could be criticized for
- A) lacking validity.
 - B) decreased reliability.
 - C) reduced generalizability.
 - D) employing after-the-fact explanations.
 - E) encouraging individualism.
22. During a heated argument with his father, 15-year-old Jason developed a paralysis of his right arm. Medical examinations can find no physical cause for the paralysis. Use the psychoanalytic perspective to explain how the paralysis may be Jason's attempt to deal with an unconscious conflict between his id and superego.
23. 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.

Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. Students should explain possible roles for the id and the superego in the argument between Jason and his father and relate this conflict to the paralysis. For example, Jason may have an unconscious desire to hurt his father (“id”) but at the same time know on an unconscious level that it is wrong to harm his father (“superego”). This unconscious conflict may manifest itself as paralysis (which could prevent Jason from harming his father).
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