

Theories of Personality, 5e (Cloninger)
Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

1) Writers and philosophers tell us about human nature. Why do we also need psychology?

- A) Writers and philosophers ignore human motivation.
- B) Psychology allows a systematic understanding of human nature.
- C) Psychology is concerned with values, which writers and philosophers ignore.
- D) Writers and philosophers ignore maladjusted personalities.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 2

Question Type: Conceptual

2) Psychology attempts to understand human nature using the method of

- A) science.
- B) literature.
- C) intuition.
- D) philosophy.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, p. 2

Question Type: Factual

3) What is personality, according to your text?

- A) a person's social skills
- B) the reaction of a person to social forces
- C) the underlying causes within the person of individual behavior and experience
- D) the individual's level of adjustment or mental health

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1, p. 23

Question Type: Factual

4) Which of the following kinds of questions are not addressed by personality theory?

- A) questions about personality dynamics
- B) questions about personality development
- C) questions about personality description
- D) questions about personality diffusion

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2, p. 23

Question Type: Factual

5) When we ask, "How is one person different from another?" we are asking questions about the _____ of personality.

- A) description
- B) dynamics
- C) development
- D) destiny

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, p. 23

Question Type: Factual

6) When we ask, "How do people adjust to their life situations?" and "How does their thought affect what they do," we are asking questions about the _____ of personality.

- A) description
- B) dynamics
- C) development
- D) destiny

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, p. 2

Question Type: Factual

7) When we ask, "How do biology and experience influence a person from childhood onward?" we are asking questions about the _____ of personality.

- A) description
- B) dynamics
- C) development
- D) destiny

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 2

Question Type: Factual

8) Categories of people with similar characteristics are called

- A) factors.
- B) traits.
- C) types.
- D) sets.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1, p. 3

Question Type: Factual

9) Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, described sanguine, melancholic, choleric, and phlegmatic _____ of personality.

- A) traits
- B) types
- C) dynamics
- D) factors

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 3

Question Type: Factual

10) A diagnosis, made by a clinician, describes a person using

- A) a trait.
- B) a type.
- C) a factor.
- D) non-scientific measurement.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, p. 3

Question Type: Factual

11) A measure in which a person is given a score on some dimension, for example, a score of 61 or 85 on a 100-point scale of "traditionality", is a _____ measure.

- A) qualitative
- B) quantitative
- C) factorial
- D) typological

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 3

Question Type: Conceptual

12) A _____ is a characteristic that distinguishes one person from another and that causes a person to behave more or less consistently.

- A) variable
- B) type
- C) temperament
- D) trait

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1, p. 3

Question Type: Factual

13) Which two kinds of personality dimensions allow researchers to ask "how much" these dimensions describe various people?

- A) traits and factors
- B) types and traits
- C) factors and temperament
- D) factors and types

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3, p. Pages 3

Question Type: Conceptual

14) Like traits, factors are

- A) broad.
- B) quantitative.
- C) qualitative.
- D) developmental stages.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 3

Question Type: Conceptual

15) In comparison to factors, traits refer to more _____ characteristics.

- A) socially desirable
- B) broad
- C) specific
- D) changeable

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, pp. 3-4

Question Type: Factual

16) In comparison to traits, factors refer to more _____ characteristics.

- A) socially desirable
- B) specific
- C) broad
- D) changeable

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, pp. 3-4

Question Type: Factual

17) Some research gives personality tests to a group of people and compares their scores. What approach does this illustrate?

- A) the idiographic approach
- B) the case study approach
- C) the nomothetic approach
- D) the clinical approach

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Conceptual

18) One person at a time is studied using the _____ approach.

- A) factor analytic
- B) eclectic
- C) nomothetic
- D) idiographic

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Factual

19) Case studies and psychobiography are examples of the _____ approach.

- A) idiographic
- B) eclectic
- C) nomothetic
- D) correlational

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Conceptual

20) Rae Carlson (1971) criticized personality research. Which of the following is included in her criticism?

- A) Researchers have failed to understand individuals as whole persons.
- B) Researchers have failed to use appropriate statistics.
- C) Researchers have ignored theory.
- D) Researchers have studied too many different kinds of people.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3, p. 4

Question Type: Conceptual

21) Which statement about idiographic and nomothetic research is most accurate?

- A) Personality researchers agree that idiographic research is more important than nomothetic research.
- B) Idiographic research, in contrast to nomothetic research, provides information that is easier to generalize to other populations.
- C) Nomothetic research findings can be expected to be replicated in idiographic studies, and vice versa.
- D) Both idiographic and nomothetic research provide useful information.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3, p. 5

Question Type: Conceptual

22) Personality _____ refers to motivation.

- A) description
- B) dynamics
- C) development
- D) measurement

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1, p. 5

Question Type: Factual

23) Personality dynamics includes which of the following?

- A) adaptation to the environment
- B) cognitive processes
- C) cultural influence
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3, pp. 5-6

Question Type: Factual

24) Biological influences result in differences in styles of behavior and emotional reactions in infancy and afterwards. Which term best describes such differences?

- A) personality
- B) trait
- C) type
- D) temperament

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2, p. 6

Question Type: Factual

25) Personality theories are tested using the _____ method.

- A) intuitive
- B) clinical
- C) scientific
- D) idiographic

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1, p. 8

Question Type: Factual

26) A _____ is a conceptual tool for understanding certain specified phenomena.

- A) theoretical construct
- B) psychological test
- C) theory
- D) variable

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1, p. 9

Question Type: Factual

27) Theoretical constructs are

- A) obsolete in modern personality theory.
- B) the concepts of a theory.
- C) used only in experimental research.
- D) used only in correlational research.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 9

Question Type: Factual

28) Which of the following illustrates an operational definition of "shyness."

- A) Shyness is caused by teasing.
- B) Shyness in childhood predicts shyness in adulthood.
- C) Shyness is measured by a 25-item self-report test.
- D) Shyness is common in adolescence.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, pp. 9-10

Question Type: Conceptual

29) The statement, "High self-esteem causes social responsibility" is

- A) a theoretical proposition.
- B) a hypothesis.
- C) an operational definition.
- D) a paradigm.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2, p. 10

Question Type: Factual

30) A theoretical proposition is

- A) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
- B) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
- C) a prediction about observations in research.
- D) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2, p. 10

Question Type: Factual

31) Which of the following illustrates a theoretical proposition?

- A) Frustration leads to aggression.
- B) Aggression includes verbal behavior (e.g., insulting someone) as well as physical behavior (e.g., hitting someone).
- C) Frustration can be produced by a malfunctioning soda machine.
- D) Frustration is a subjective experience.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2, p. 10

Question Type: Conceptual

32) A hypothesis is

- A) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
- B) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
- C) a prediction about observations in research.
- D) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 10

Question Type: Factual

33) A hypothesis is tested by

- A) logical reasoning.
- B) reviewing the published literature.
- C) conducting empirical research.
- D) examining the results of several related studies.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 10

Question Type: Factual

34) The criterion of verifiability requires that theoretical propositions be

- A) true.
- B) reliable.
- C) testable by empirical research.
- D) applicable to a variety of populations.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 11

Question Type: Factual

35) Theoretical constructs which are defined too vaguely lack

- A) verifiability.
- B) parsimony.
- C) precision.
- D) heuristic value.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3, p. 11

Question Type: Factual

36) Theories that apply to only a narrow range of behavior are not

- A) comprehensive.
- B) refutable.
- C) scientific.
- D) empirically verifiable.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2, p. 11

Question Type: Factual

37) A theory that offers practical strategies for improving human life is said to have

- A) comprehensiveness.
- B) applied value.
- C) generalizability.
- D) empirical verifiability.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 12

Question Type: Factual

38) Which of the following is not listed by the text as a criterion of a good theory?

- A) comprehensiveness
- B) verifiability
- C) applied value
- D) consistency with human values

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2, pp. 11-12

Question Type: Factual

39) A theory that is abandoned, but that has suggested ideas for later theories and research, is said to have

- A) applied value.
- B) heuristic value.
- C) parsimony.
- D) empirical validity.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, p. 12

Question Type: Factual

40) Which statement best describes the relationship between theory and research?

- A) Theory and research are separate disciplines within personality psychology.
- B) Theory influences research by suggesting research ideas, but research has no impact on theory.
- C) When research has become sophisticated, with good measuring instruments, theory is no longer necessary.
- D) Theory and research mutually influence one another.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3, pp. 12-13

Question Type: Conceptual

41) Which statement best describes personality research methods?

- A) Experimental research is the best research method. Others are now obsolete.
- B) Personality can only be studied by correlational methods, since it is not possible to do true experiments in this area.
- C) Personality research is best done with large groups of subjects.
- D) A variety of personality research methods are appropriate for personality research.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1, p. 13

Question Type: Conceptual

42) A personality measure that produces consistent scores from one time to another is

- A) valid.
- B) useless.
- C) reliable.
- D) projective.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 13

Question Type: Factual

43) A researcher decides to see how consistent a new personality test is by computing two scores. One score is the total of the odd-numbered items. The other score is the total of the even-numbered items. What is the researcher assessing?

- A) validity
- B) test-retest reliability
- C) alternate forms reliability
- D) split-half reliability

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3, p. 13

Question Type: Conceptual

44) Which approach to reliability can be used if subjects are tested on only one occasion, using only one test?

- A) test-retest reliability
- B) alternate forms reliability
- C) split half reliability
- D) No reliability tests are possible with only one testing session.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3, p. 13

Question Type: Conceptual

45) Which of the following factors contributes to higher test reliability?

- A) homogeneous items
- B) a short test
- C) changes in the personality trait
- D) items that test different things

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3, p. 13

Question Type: Conceptual

46) Assessing intelligence by measuring the size of a person's head would be

- A) reliable but not valid.
- B) valid but not reliable.
- C) neither reliable nor valid.
- D) both reliable and valid.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, p. 13

Question Type: Conceptual

47) Sam is taking a personality test for the second time. The first time he was simply guessing at answers. The second time, he remembers how he answered before, and answers the same way in order to be consistent. The test will probably be

- A) reliable but not necessarily valid.
- B) valid but not reliable.
- C) neither reliable nor valid.
- D) both reliable and valid.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3, p. 14

Question Type: Conceptual

48) In using the "known groups method" to determine whether a test is valid, a researcher needs to test

- A) groups of people whom he or she knows personally.
- B) subjects who agree to have their names known.
- C) groups with published norms on a variety of personality tests.
- D) groups which can be presumed to differ on the construct being measured.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3, p. 14

Question Type: Factual

49) If a test of academic ability given to high school students is correlated with grades during the freshman year at college, the test has

- A) construct validity.
- B) test-retest reliability.
- C) alternate forms reliability.
- D) predictive validity.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2, p. 14

Question Type: Conceptual

50) Construct validity is present when

- A) a construct can be operationally defined.
- B) a test distinguishes among criterion groups.
- C) several research studies confirm the usefulness of the construct.
- D) good measurement has been demonstrated.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 14

Question Type: Factual

51) Direct self-report measures of personality

- A) are seldom used.
- B) are often reliable.
- C) always measure several personality traits simultaneously.
- D) are valid even when subjects intentionally give false responses.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, pp. 14-15

Question Type: Conceptual

52) Tests, such as inkblot tests, which ask people to respond to ambiguous stimuli, are called

- A) self-report measures.
- B) response measures.
- C) projective tests.
- D) behavioral measures.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 15

Question Type: Factual

53) Personality researchers use

- A) self-report measures.
- B) projective tests.
- C) behavioral measures.
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2, p. 15

Question Type: Conceptual

54) _____ research examines the relationships among two or more variables.

- A) Correlational
- B) Experimental
- C) Idiographic
- D) Psychobiographical

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, pp. 15 -16

Question Type: Factual

55) Correlational research

- A) is used to demonstrate causal relationships among variables.
- B) is seldom used in the field of personality.
- C) cannot determine causality underlying observed relationships among variables.
- D) includes independent and dependent variables.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, pp. 15-16

Question Type: Factual

56) Which of the following procedures can determine cause-effect relationships?

- A) correlational research.
- B) factor analysis.
- C) experimental research.
- D) the case study.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, pp. 16-17

Question Type: Factual

57) A research study has shown that adolescents who play on sports teams are more likely to be admitted to college than those who do not play sports. From this study, we can conclude that

- A) playing on sports teams causes increased success in college applications.
- B) college applications cause increased participation on sports teams.
- C) most college students have played sports.
- D) none of the above

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2, pp. 16-17

Question Type: Conceptual

58) The independent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the

- A) cause.
- B) effect.
- C) third variable.
- D) uncontrollable factor.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, p. 16

Question Type: Factual

59) The dependent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the

- A) cause.
- B) effect.
- C) third variable.
- D) uncontrollable factor.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1, p. 16

Question Type: Factual

60) A researcher is interested in testing the proposition that being in a good mood causes increased cooperation among children at school. This can be tested by conducting an experiment in which the dependent variable is

- A) mood.
- B) being in school.
- C) cooperation.
- D) age.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 16

Question Type: Conceptual

61) A researcher is interested in testing the proposition that watching a lot of television causes increased aggressiveness among children at school. This can be tested by conducting an experiment in which the independent variable is

- A) watching a lot of television.
- B) being in school.
- C) aggressiveness.
- D) age.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2, p. 16

Question Type: Conceptual

62) An intensive investigation of an individual is called a(n)

- A) bibliography.
- B) experiment.
- C) case study.
- D) psychoanalysis.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2, p. 17

Question Type: Factual

63) Psychobiography is different from case studies because psychobiography has more emphasis on

- A) pathology.
- B) theoretical considerations.
- C) the individual.
- D) experimental methods.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2, p. 17

Question Type: Factual

64) Which of the following is not a strength of psychobiography?

- A) It can be conducted in a short time period.
- B) It provides critical tests of cause-effect relationships.
- C) It focuses on the whole individual.
- D) It can suggest new theoretical developments.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, pp. 17-18

Question Type: Factual

65) Which statement best describes the relationship between psychobiography and psychoanalytic theory?

- A) Psychobiography is, by definition, based upon psychoanalytic theory.
- B) In the past, psychoanalytic theory guided much psychobiography, but the field has broadened to include other theories.
- C) Psychobiography is the term used for psychoanalytic case studies, when they are published in non-clinical journals.
- D) Psychobiography is a therapeutic technique within psychoanalysis.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, p. 18

Question Type: Conceptual

- 66) Psychobiography is most useful for
A) clarifying theoretical statements.
B) testing cause-effect relationships.
C) devising new personality measures.
D) treating people with personality maladjustments.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3, p. 18

Question Type: Conceptual

- 67) An approach that combines aspects of several different theories is called
A) eclectic.
B) heuristic.
C) nomothetic.
D) experimental.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, p. 18

Question Type: Factual

- 68) The term _____ refers to a theoretical model that has been generally accepted by scientists in a field (such as personality psychology).

- A) paradigm
B) construct
C) theory
D) hypothesis

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1, p. 18

Question Type: Factual

- 69) One major division among theories, sometimes called the "two disciplines" or "two cultures" of psychology, is between

- A) clinical and idiographic theories.
B) scientific and humanistic approaches.
C) human and animal theories.
D) laboratory and scientific theories.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3, pp. 18-19

Question Type: Factual

True/False

- 70) Personality may be defined as the underlying causes within the person of individual behavior and experience.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 1, p. 2

Question Type: Factual

- 71) Personality types are quantitative, while traits are not quantitative.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 2, pp. 3-4

Question Type: Factual

72) A personality type is broader than a personality trait.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, pp. 3-4

Question Type: Conceptual

73) Most personality research is idiographic.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Conceptual

74) The idiographic approach studies one person at a time.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 1, p. 4

Question Type: Factual

75) Psychobiography uses a nomothetic approach to understanding people.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 2, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Conceptual

76) Nomothetic research is generally regarded as more scientific than idiographic research.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Conceptual

77) When relationships among variables are found in nomothetic research, we can be confident that they will be replicated in idiographic research.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, pp. 4-5

Question Type: Conceptual

78) The study of personality dynamics refers to motivation.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 5

Question Type: Factual

79) Personality psychologists, unlike clinical psychologists, are not concerned with adaptation and adjustment.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 2, p. 5

Question Type: Conceptual

80) Most personality psychologists think that heredity is unimportant as a determinant of personality.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 2, p. 6

Question Type: Conceptual

81) The scientific method requires personality psychologists, like other scientists, to assume that behavior is determined by causes that can be found through research.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 8

Question Type: Factual

82) Operational definitions describe the practical applications of personality theory to improving the human condition.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 2, p. 9

Question Type: Factual

83) Propositions are associated with the theoretical level while hypotheses are associated with the level of observables.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 11

Question Type: Factual

84) The criterion of verifiability requires that the theorist specify observations which would refute the theory.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 11

Question Type: Factual

85) All else being equal, the wider the range of phenomena that can be explained, the better the theory.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 11-12

Question Type: Conceptual

86) Basic research is intended to advance theory and scientific knowledge.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 12

Question Type: Factual

87) Theory influences research, but the opposite does not occur.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, pp. 12-13

Question Type: Conceptual

88) A personality test which yields consistent scores on two occasions is said to be reliable.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 1, p. 13

Question Type: Factual

89) A personality test which yields consistent scores on two occasions is said to be valid.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 1, p. 14

Question Type: Factual

90) To determine test-retest reliability, it is necessary to have two different forms of a test.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, p. 13

Question Type: Factual

91) Other things being equal, a long test is usually more reliable than a short test.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 3, p. 13

Question Type: Factual

92) A personality test which measures what it claims to measure is said to be valid.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 1, p. 14

Question Type: Factual

93) One way of studying the validity of a test is to determine whether it predicts behavior.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 14

Question Type: Factual

94) A test that yields the same score on two occasions is said to have construct validity.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 2, p. 14

Question Type: Factual

95) Tests that measure personality using direct self-report measures almost always produce the same score as those that use behavioral measures.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, pp. 14-15

Question Type: Conceptual

96) A test score should not be used to make statements about populations (races, ages, and so on) other than those for which there is evidence about test validity.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 15

Question Type: Factual

97) In an experiment, the dependent variable measures the "effect."

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 1, p. 16

Question Type: Factual

98) In an experiment, the dependent variable measures the "cause."

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 1, p. 16

Question Type: Factual

99) It is generally difficult to manipulate a personality trait as a cause in an experiment.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 3, p. 16

Question Type: Conceptual

100) Constructs derived from experimental research can be considered identical to those derived from correlational research.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, p. 16

Question Type: Factual

101) An intensive investigation of a single individual is called a case study.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, p. 17

Question Type: Factual

102) A psychobiography is a case study that emphasizes theoretical considerations.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, pp. 17-18

Question Type: Factual

103) To determine whether a person died of suicide, psychologists may carry out a psychological autopsy.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 3, p. 17

Question Type: Factual

104) All psychobiography, by definition, uses psychoanalysis to interpret an individual.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 3, pp. 17-18

Question Type: Factual

105) Psychoanalysis emphasizes the importance of childhood experience in understanding individuals.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 3, pp. 17-18

Question Type: Conceptual

106) Most personality psychologists can be considered eclectic.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 2, pp. 17-18

Question Type: Factual

107) In recent years, experts have agreed on one paradigm in personality.

Answer: FALSE

Difficulty: 1, p. 18

Question Type: Conceptual

108) Psychologists in the scientific culture emphasize observation over intuition.

Answer: TRUE

Difficulty: 3, p. 19

Question Type: Factual

Essay

109) How does the text define "personality"? Discuss this definition.

Difficulty: 1, p. 2

110) List and explain the three issues that personality theory studies.

Difficulty: 2, p. 3

111) Contrast types, traits, and factors as units of personality. Give an example of each.

Difficulty: 2, pp. 3-4

112) Who would be more likely to use a nomothetic approach to personality, a researcher or a clinician?

Explain.

Difficulty: 2, pp. 4-5

113) Explain what is meant by a "theoretical construct" and an "operational definition." Give examples of each.

Difficulty: 1, p. 9

114) List and explain the criteria of a good theory.

Difficulty: 2, pp. 11-12

115) Explain what is meant by "reliability" of measurement. Are reliable measures always valid? Why or why not?

Difficulty: 2, p. 13

116) Explain the difference between correlational research and experimental research. One of these methods can determine causality and one cannot. Explain which can determine causality, which one cannot and why.

Difficulty: 2, pp. 15-17

117) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of psychobiography as an approach to understanding personality.

Difficulty: 3, pp. 17-18

118) What is "eclecticism"? What are some reasons this approach has value?

Difficulty: 3, pp. 18-19

Name: _____

Chapter 1 – Quick Quiz

- 1) Psychology attempts to understand human nature using the method of
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 - B) literature.
 - C) intuition.
 - D) philosophy.

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 - B) the reaction of a person to social forces
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 - D) sets.

- 4) A _____ is a characteristic that distinguishes one person from another and that causes a person to behave more or less consistently.
 - A) variable
 - B) type
 - C) temperament
 - D) trait

- 5) A _____ is a conceptual tool for understanding certain specified phenomena.
 - A) theoretical construct
 - B) psychological test
 - C) theory
 - D) variable

- 6) A theoretical proposition is
 - A) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
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- 7) A hypothesis is
 - A) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
 - B) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
 - C) a prediction about observations in research.
 - D) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.

8) Tests, such as inkblot tests, which ask people to respond to ambiguous stimuli, are called

- A) self-report measures.
- B) response measures.
- C) projective tests.
- D) behavioral measures.

9) The independent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the

- A) cause.
- B) effect.
- C) third variable.
- D) uncontrollable factor.

10) The dependent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the

- A) cause.
- B) effect.
- C) third variable.
- D) uncontrollable factor.

Answer Key
Chapter 1 – Quick Quiz

1. Answer: A
Difficulty: 1, p. 2
Question Type: Conceptual

2. Answer: C
Difficulty: 1, p. 2
Question Type: Factual

3. Answer: C
Difficulty: 1, p. 3
Question Type: Factual

4. Answer: D
Difficulty: 1, p. 3
Question Type: Factual

5. Answer: C
Difficulty: 1, p. 9
Question Type: Factual

6. Answer: A
Difficulty: 2, p. 10
Question Type: Factual

7. Answer: C
Difficulty: 2, p. 10
Question Type: Factual

8. Answer: C
Difficulty: 2, p. 15
Question Type: Factual

9. Answer: A
Difficulty: 1, p. 16
Question Type: Factual

10. Answer: B
Difficulty: 1, p. 16
Question Type: Factual