

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

2) An approach that combines aspects of several different theories is called _____ 2) _____
A) heuristic. B) experimental. C) nomothetic. D) eclectic.

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

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

4) Which of the following illustrates an operational definition of "shyness." 4) _____

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

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

5) What is personality, according to your text?

5) _____

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

6) _____

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

7) Theoretical constructs are

7) _____

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

8) Categories of people with similar characteristics are called

8) _____

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

9) Psychobiography is most useful for

9) _____

- A) testing cause-effect relationships.
- B) clarifying theoretical statements.
- C) devising new personality measures.
- D) treating people with personality maladjustments.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 10) A hypothesis is tested by 10) _____
A) examining the results of several related studies.
B) logical reasoning.
C) reviewing the published literature.
D) conducting empirical research.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 11) One major division among theories, sometimes called the "two disciplines" or "two cultures" of psychology, is between 11) _____
A) scientific and humanistic approaches. B) human and animal theories.
C) laboratory and scientific theories. D) clinical and idiographic theories.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 12) The dependent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the 12) _____
A) uncontrollable factor. B) cause.
C) third variable. D) effect.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 14) A theoretical proposition is 14) _____
A) a prediction about observations in research.
B) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
C) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
D) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 15) Tests, such as inkblot tests, which ask people to respond to ambiguous stimuli, are called 15) _____
A) self-report measures. B) response measures.
C) behavioral measures. D) projective tests.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 16) A _____ is a conceptual tool for understanding certain specified phenomena. 16) _____
A) psychological test B) variable
C) theory D) theoretical construct

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 17) Direct self-report measures of personality 17) _____
A) are often reliable.
B) are valid even when subjects intentionally give false responses.
C) are seldom used.
D) always measure several personality traits simultaneously.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 18) Biological influences result in differences in styles of behavior and emotional reactions in infancy and afterwards. Which term best describes such differences? 18) _____
A) trait B) personality C) temperament D) type

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 19) One person at a time is studied using the _____ approach. 19) _____
A) factor analytic B) idiographic C) nomothetic D) eclectic

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 20) Which statement best describes personality research methods? 20) _____
- A) Experimental research is the best research method. Others are now obsolete.
 - B) Personality research is best done with large groups of subjects.
 - C) A variety of personality research methods are appropriate for personality research.
 - D) Personality can only be studied by correlational methods, since it is not possible to do true experiments in this area.
- Answer: C
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 21) A theory that offers practical strategies for improving human life is said to have 21) _____
- A) generalizability.
 - B) comprehensiveness.
 - C) empirical verifiability.
 - D) applied value.
- Answer: D
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 22) Case studies and psychobiography are examples of the _____ approach. 22) _____
- A) idiographic
 - B) correlational
 - C) eclectic
 - D) nomothetic
- Answer: A
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 23) An intensive investigation of an individual is called a(n) 23) _____
- A) psychoanalysis.
 - B) case study.
 - C) experiment.
 - D) bibliography.
- Answer: B
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 24) A _____ is a conceptual tool for understanding certain specified phenomena. 24) _____
- A) theory
 - B) variable
 - C) theoretical construct
 - D) psychological test
- Answer: A
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

25) In comparison to traits, factors refer to more _____ characteristics. 25) _____
A) socially desirable B) broad
C) specific D) changeable

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

26) The dependent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the 26) _____
A) effect. B) uncontrollable factor.
C) cause. D) third variable.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

27) Which of the following illustrates a theoretical proposition? 27) _____
A) Frustration can be produced by a malfunctioning soda machine.
B) Frustration is a subjective experience.
C) Aggression includes verbal behavior (e.g., insulting someone) as well as physical behavior (e.g., hitting someone).
D) Frustration leads to aggression.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

28) Correlational research 28) _____
A) is used to demonstrate causal relationships among variables.
B) cannot determine causality underlying observed relationships among variables.
C) includes independent and dependent variables.
D) is seldom used in the field of personality.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

29) Categories of people with similar characteristics are called 29) _____
A) traits. B) sets. C) types. D) factors.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 30) Personality dynamics includes which of the following? 30) _____
A) adaptation to the environment B) cultural influence
C) cognitive processes D) all of the above
Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 31) Theoretical constructs which are defined too vaguely lack 31) _____
A) heuristic value. B) parsimony. C) precision. D) verifiability.
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 32) A researcher is interested in testing the proposition that being in a good mood causes increased 32) _____
cooperation among children at school. This can be tested by conducting an experiment in which the
dependent variable is
A) age. B) mood.
C) cooperation. D) being in school.
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 33) Which statement about idiographic and nomothetic research is most accurate? 33) _____
A) Both idiographic and nomothetic research provide useful information.
B) Nomothetic research findings can be expected to be replicated in idiographic studies, and vice versa.
C) Idiographic research, in contrast to nomothetic research, provides information that is easier to generalize to other populations.
D) Personality researchers agree that idiographic research is more important than nomothetic research.
Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 34) Which of the following procedures can determine cause-effect relationships? 34) _____
A) experimental research. B) the case study.
C) correlational research. D) factor analysis.
Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

35) Which of the following kinds of questions are not addressed by personality theory? 35) _____

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

36) Tests, such as inkblot tests, which ask people to respond to ambiguous stimuli, are called 36) _____

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

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

37) When we ask, "How do biology and experience influence a person from childhood onward?" we are asking questions about the _____ of personality. 37) _____

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

38) 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 38) _____

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

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

39) _____

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

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

40) _____

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

41) _____

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

42) 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.

42) _____

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

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

43) _____

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 44) Personality _____ refers to motivation. 44) _____
A) measurement B) development C) dynamics D) description
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 45) 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 45) _____
A) neither reliable nor valid. B) valid but not reliable.
C) both reliable and valid. D) reliable but not necessarily valid.
Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 46) A theoretical proposition is 46) _____
A) a prediction about observations in research.
B) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
C) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
D) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 47) Which statement best describes the relationship between psychobiography and psychoanalytic theory? 47) _____
A) Psychobiography is the term used for psychoanalytic case studies, when they are published in non-clinical journals.
B) Psychobiography is, by definition, based upon psychoanalytic theory.
C) In the past, psychoanalytic theory guided much psychobiography, but the field has broadened to include other theories.
D) Psychobiography is a therapeutic technique within psychoanalysis.
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 48) A _____ is a characteristic that distinguishes one person from another and that causes a person to behave more or less consistently. 48) _____
 A) variable B) type C) trait D) temperament
 Answer: C
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 49) The independent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the 49) _____
 A) effect. B) cause.
 C) third variable. D) uncontrollable factor.
 Answer: B
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 50) Which two kinds of personality dimensions allow researchers to ask "how much" these dimensions describe various people? 50) _____
 A) types and traits B) factors and types
 C) traits and factors D) factors and temperament
 Answer: C
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 51) The independent variable corresponds to what a researcher thinks is the 51) _____
 A) uncontrollable factor. B) cause.
 C) third variable. D) effect.
 Answer: B
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 52) Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, described sanguine, melancholic, choleric, and phlegmatic _____ of personality. 52) _____
 A) dynamics B) types C) factors D) traits
 Answer: B
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

- 53) 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) predictive validity.
C) alternate forms reliability. D) test-retest reliability.
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 54) A hypothesis is _____
A) a prediction about observations in research.
B) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.
C) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
D) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 55) The term _____ refers to a theoretical model that has been generally accepted by scientists in a field (such as personality psychology). _____
A) theory B) construct C) paradigm D) hypothesis
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 56) The criterion of verifiability requires that theoretical propositions be _____
A) applicable to a variety of populations. B) reliable.
C) testable by empirical research. D) true.
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 57) Writers and philosophers tell us about human nature. Why do we also need psychology? _____
A) Writers and philosophers ignore maladjusted personalities.
B) Psychology allows a systematic understanding of human nature.
C) Writers and philosophers ignore human motivation.
D) Psychology is concerned with values, which writers and philosophers ignore.
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 58) Assessing intelligence by measuring the size of a person's head would be 58) _____
A) both reliable and valid. B) reliable but not valid.
C) valid but not reliable. D) neither reliable nor valid.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 59) Psychobiography is different from case studies because psychobiography has more emphasis on 59) _____
A) theoretical considerations. B) the individual.
C) experimental methods. D) pathology.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 60) Like traits, factors are 60) _____
A) qualitative. B) broad.
C) quantitative. D) developmental stages.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 61) Rae Carlson (1971) criticized personality research. Which of the following is included in her criticism? 61) _____
A) Researchers have failed to use appropriate statistics.
B) Researchers have studied too many different kinds of people.
C) Researchers have failed to understand individuals as whole persons.
D) Researchers have ignored theory.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 62) A diagnosis, made by a clinician, describes a person using 62) _____
A) non-scientific measurement. B) a factor.
C) a type. D) a trait.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

63) In comparison to factors, traits refer to more _____ characteristics. 63) _____
A) specific B) changeable
C) socially desirable D) broad

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

64) A personality measure that produces consistent scores from one time to another is 64) _____
A) useless. B) reliable. C) projective. D) valid.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

65) Personality researchers use 65) _____
A) projective tests. B) behavioral measures.
C) self-report measures. D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

66) What is personality, according to your text? 66) _____
A) the underlying causes within the person of individual behavior and experience
B) the reaction of a person to social forces
C) the individual's level of adjustment or mental health
D) a person's social skills

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

67) Some research gives personality tests to a group of people and compares their scores. What 67) _____
approach does this illustrate?
A) the case study approach B) the nomothetic approach
C) the clinical approach D) the idiographic approach

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 68) Which of the following is not a strength of psychobiography? 68) _____
 A) It can be conducted in a short time period.
 B) It provides critical tests of cause-effect relationships.
 C) It can suggest new theoretical developments.
 D) It focuses on the whole individual.
 Answer: B
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 69) Psychology attempts to understand human nature using the method of 69) _____
 A) science. B) intuition. C) literature. D) philosophy.
 Answer: A
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 70) Personality theories are tested using the _____ method. 70) _____
 A) scientific B) clinical C) intuitive D) idiographic
 Answer: A
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 71) 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. 71) _____
 A) destiny B) description C) development D) dynamics
 Answer: D
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 72) A hypothesis is 72) _____
 A) an abstract statement telling how two theoretical constructs are related.
 B) a statement saying how a theoretical construct can be measured.
 C) a proposal to change the way personality is developed, based on theoretical considerations.
 D) a prediction about observations in research.
 Answer: D
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

- 73) Which approach to reliability can be used if subjects are tested on only one occasion, using only one test? 73) _____
- A) split half reliability
 - B) alternate forms reliability
 - C) test-retest reliability
 - D) No reliability tests are possible with only one testing session.
- Answer: A
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 74) Which of the following is not listed by the text as a criterion of a good theory? 74) _____
- A) applied value
 - B) comprehensiveness
 - C) verifiability
 - D) consistency with human values
- Answer: D
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 75) The statement, "High self-esteem causes social responsibility" is 75) _____
- A) a theoretical proposition.
 - B) a hypothesis.
 - C) a paradigm.
 - D) an operational definition.
- Answer: A
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 76) When we ask, "How is one person different from another?" we are asking questions about the _____ of personality. 76) _____
- A) development
 - B) description
 - C) dynamics
 - D) destiny
- Answer: B
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 77) A _____ is a characteristic that distinguishes one person from another and that causes a person to behave more or less consistently. 77) _____
- A) temperament
 - B) variable
 - C) type
 - D) trait
- Answer: D
- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 78) Construct validity is present when 78) _____
- A) a construct can be operationally defined.
 - B) good measurement has been demonstrated.
 - C) several research studies confirm the usefulness of the construct.
 - D) a test distinguishes among criterion groups.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 79) In using the "known groups method" to determine whether a test is valid, a researcher needs to test 79) _____
- A) subjects who agree to have their names known.
 - B) groups of people whom he or she knows personally.
 - C) groups which can be presumed to differ on the construct being measured.
 - D) groups with published norms on a variety of personality tests.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 80) A personality type is broader than a personality trait. 80) _____

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

Explanation:

- 81) Basic research is intended to advance theory and scientific knowledge. 81) _____

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

Explanation:

- 82) In an experiment, the dependent variable measures the "cause." 82) _____

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

Explanation:

- 83) Tests that measure personality using direct self-report measures almost always produce the same score as those that use behavioral measures. 83) _____

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

Explanation:

- 84) In recent years, experts have agreed on one paradigm in personality. 84) _____

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

Explanation:

- 85) Personality may be defined as the underlying causes within the person of individual behavior and experience. 85) _____

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

Explanation:

- 86) Theory influences research, but the opposite does not occur. 86) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 87) All psychobiography, by definition, uses psychoanalysis to interpret an individual. 87) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 88) A test that yields the same score on two occasions is said to have construct validity. 88) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 89) A personality test which measures what it claims to measure is said to be valid. 89) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 90) The criterion of verifiability requires that the theorist specify observations which would refute the theory. 90) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 91) Psychologists in the scientific culture emphasize observation over intuition. 91) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 92) The scientific method requires personality psychologists, like other scientists, to assume that behavior is determined by causes that can be found through research. 92) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 93) To determine whether a person died of suicide, psychologists may carry out a psychological autopsy. 93) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 94) 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. 94) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 95) In an experiment, the dependent variable measures the "effect." 95) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 96) Most personality research is idiographic. 96) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:

- 97) When relationships among variables are found in nomothetic research, we can be confident that they will be replicated in idiographic research. 97) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 98) One way of studying the validity of a test is to determine whether it predicts behavior. 98) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 99) Nomothetic research is generally regarded as more scientific than idiographic research. 99) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 100) A personality test which yields consistent scores on two occasions is said to be reliable. 100) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 101) A personality test which yields consistent scores on two occasions is said to be valid. 101) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 102) Personality psychologists, unlike clinical psychologists, are not concerned with adaptation and adjustment. 102) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 103) An intensive investigation of a single individual is called a case study. 103) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 104) Psychoanalysis emphasizes the importance of childhood experience in understanding individuals. 104) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 105) All else being equal, the wider the range of phenomena that can be explained, the better the theory. 105) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 106) Psychobiography uses a nomothetic approach to understanding people. 106) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 107) The idiographic approach studies one person at a time. 107) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:
- 108) A psychobiography is a case study that emphasizes theoretical considerations. 108) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Explanation:

- 109) Other things being equal, a long test is usually more reliable than a short test. 109) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Explanation:
- 110) Most personality psychologists can be considered eclectic. 110) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Explanation:
- 111) Constructs derived from experimental research can be considered identical to those derived from correlational research. 111) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 112) Propositions are associated with the theoretical level while hypotheses are associated with the level of observables. 112) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Explanation:
- 113) Personality types are quantitative, while traits are not quantitative. 113) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 114) The study of personality dynamics refers to motivation. 114) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Explanation:
- 115) To determine test-retest reliability, it is necessary to have two different forms of a test. 115) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 116) It is generally difficult to manipulate a personality trait as a cause in an experiment. 116) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Explanation:
- 117) Operational definitions describe the practical applications of personality theory to improving the human condition. 117) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Explanation:
- 118) Most personality psychologists think that heredity is unimportant as a determinant of personality. 118) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Explanation:

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 119) Who would be more likely to use a nomothetic approach to personality, a researcher or a clinician? Explain.
Answer:

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

Answer:

121) 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.

Answer:

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

Answer:

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

Answer:

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

Answer:

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

Answer:

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

Answer:

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

Answer:

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

Answer:

Answer Key

Testname: C1

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

Answer Key
Testname: C1

- 51) B
- 52) B
- 53) B
- 54) A
- 55) C
- 56) C
- 57) B
- 58) B
- 59) A
- 60) C
- 61) C
- 62) C
- 63) A
- 64) B
- 65) D
- 66) A
- 67) B
- 68) B
- 69) A
- 70) A
- 71) D
- 72) D
- 73) A
- 74) D
- 75) A
- 76) B
- 77) D
- 78) C
- 79) C
- 80) TRUE
- 81) TRUE
- 82) FALSE
- 83) FALSE
- 84) FALSE
- 85) TRUE
- 86) FALSE
- 87) FALSE
- 88) FALSE
- 89) TRUE
- 90) TRUE
- 91) TRUE
- 92) TRUE
- 93) TRUE
- 94) TRUE
- 95) TRUE
- 96) FALSE
- 97) FALSE
- 98) TRUE
- 99) TRUE
- 100) TRUE

Answer Key
Testname: C1

- 101) FALSE
- 102) FALSE
- 103) TRUE
- 104) TRUE
- 105) TRUE
- 106) FALSE
- 107) TRUE
- 108) TRUE
- 109) TRUE
- 110) TRUE
- 111) FALSE
- 112) TRUE
- 113) FALSE
- 114) TRUE
- 115) FALSE
- 116) TRUE
- 117) FALSE
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