Theories of Personality 9th edition Feist Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Freud: Psychoanalysis

1. Describe how Freud's three levels of mental life relate to his concept of the provinces of the mind.

Answer:

A. Freud developed his concept of the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious several years before he formulated the notion of the id, ego, and superego.
B. The unconscious is a dynamic aspect of mental life responsible for many of our behaviors. It consists of both repressed experiences and experiences that have never been conscious. Childhood sexual and aggressive experiences are most likely to be repressed and thus enter into the unconscious in a disguised form.
C. The preconscious consists of experiences that are less threatening than those of the unconscious. Preconscious ideas can become conscious with varying degrees of difficulty, depending on their potential threat to the ego.
D. The conscious mind plays a relatively minor role in Freudian psychology. It refers to those ideas that are in our awareness at any given time.
E. The id is the amoral, animal side of human nature and is completely unconscious. The id serves the pleasure principle.
F. The ego is the sense of "I" or "me" that children develop at an early age. The ego, which can be unconscious, preconscious, or conscious, serves the reality principle.
G. The superego comes into existence after the resolution of the Oedipus complex, and serves both the moral and the idealistic principles. The superego, like the id, is completely unconscious, meaning that its moralistic and idealistic demands are incessant and out of contact with reality.

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2. Trace the development of both the male and the female phallic stages and explain why Freud believed that they follow different paths.
Answer:

A. Freud believed that the male and the female phallic stages take different routes because male and female anatomies are different.
B. The male phallic stage begins with the little boy's sexual desire for his mother and hostility for his father—a condition called the male Oedipus complex. Fearing his father's retribution, the boy develops a castration complex, which takes the form of castration anxiety, or a fear of losing his penis. Because castration anxiety is extremely traumatic, the little boy quickly resolves this dilemma by giving up his incestuous feelings for his mother and identifying with his father. His identification with his father leads to him developing a strong male superego—one based on his perception of his father's morals and ideals.
C. The female phallic stage begins with the castration complex, which, for little girls, takes the form of penis envy. Holding her mother responsible for her lack of a penis, the girl turns to her father for sexual love and generates hostility for her mother. This condition, called the female Oedipus complex, is more difficult to resolve than the male Oedipus complex because the girl has no traumatic experience (such as castration anxiety) to shatter it. Gradually, the girl sees the futility of her position and turns to her mother for nonsexual love. The girl's identification with her mother leads to the development of the female superego—a superego based on her perception of her mother's morals and ideals.

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3. How does Freud's early therapeutic technique relate to recent reports of childhood abuse?
Answer:

A. Some observers have criticized Freud for abandoning the seduction theory, which placed responsibility for childhood sexual abuse on a parent, usually the father. When Freud substituted the Oedipus complex for the seduction theory, he switched responsibility from the parent to the child.
B. Freud's early therapeutic technique was quite active, forceful, and suggestive. He placed his hands on his patients' heads and told them that they would think of something. This procedure usually led to precisely the result that Freud was looking for, namely, the confession of a childhood seduction.
C. Freud's highly suggestive technique tended to yield stories of childhood seduction that had been repressed for years. Many current therapists, using somewhat different but equally suggestive procedures, have been able to "recover" patients' long-lost experiences of being sexually or physically abused by an older person, often a parent.

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4. Freud's psychoanalysis rests on which two cornerstones?
A. sex and aggressionB. sex and hunger

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C. security and safety
D. security and sex

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5. Freud saw himself primarily as a
A. psychologist.**B.** scientist.
C. philosopher.
D. writer of fiction.
E. general practitioner.

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6. In the context of psychoanalytic theory, identify a true statement about Sigmund Freud.
A. He formulated hypotheses after knowing the facts of a case, utilizing the case study approach exclusively.B. He quantified his data and made observations under controlled conditions.
C. He made observations on a large sample of patients, most of whom were from the lower class.
D. He relied more on rigorous research methods than on deductive reasoning.

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7. Freud's lifelong optimism and self-confidence may have stemmed from
A. being his mother's favorite child.B. his father's outstanding business success.
C. the death of his younger brother.
D. the presence of much older half-brothers.

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8. Since early in his adolescence, Freud had a strong desire to
A. live in the United States.**B.** win fame by making a great discovery.
C. treat the poor and destitute of Vienna.
D. practice medicine.

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9. Freud's free association technique evolved from
A. Charcot's hypnotic technique.B. his use of cocaine.
C. Breuer's cathartic method.
D. the periodicity theory of Wilhelm Fliess.

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10. Freud abandoned his _____ theory in 1897, the year after his father died.
A. seductionB. Oedipal
C. dream
D. childhood sexuality
E. anal

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11. Which of the following revisions did Freud make to his theory of personality after World War I?
A. He laid emphasis on the aggression instinct.B. He identified the three levels of mental life.
C. He rejected repression as a defense mechanism to protect the ego.
D. He rejected the notion of a female Oedipus complex.

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12. The event that eventually led to Freud's achievement of fame was his
A. partnership with Jung.B. use of cocaine.
C. insistence on the existence of male hysteria.
D. marriage to Martha Bernays.
E. publication of *The Interpretation of Dreams.*

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13. Which of the following was one of Freud's personal qualities?
A. a lifelong acceptance and loyalty to the followers who broke away from psychoanalysisB. an inability to learn languages other than German
C. an unromantic and dispassionate disposition, especially toward his close friends
D. an intellectual curiosity and high moral courage

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14. Freud's three levels of mental life are
A. the unconscious, the preconscious, and the conscious.B. the id, the ego, and the superego.
C. aim, object, and impetus.
D. Thanatos, Eros, and the Oedipus complex.

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15. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following statements is true about unconscious ideas?
A. They influence behavior only when one is aware of them.B. They have no influence on behavior.
C. They influence behavior even when one is unaware of them.
D. They are learned only after birth.

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16. Which of these progressions is most consistent with the psychoanalytic theory?
A. Anxiety leads to repression, which leads to suppression of sexual feelings, which in turn leads to a reaction formation.B. Punishment of a child's sexual behavior leads to repression, which leads to anxiety, which in turn leads to suppression of sexual activity.
C. Punishment of a child's sexual behavior leads to suppression of sexual behavior, which leads to anxiety, which in turn leads to repression.
D. Anxiety leads to suppression of sexual feelings, which leads to repression, which in turn leads to punishment of sexual behaviors.

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17. Freud's notion of phylogenetic endowment refers to
A. anatomical differences between the sexes that lead to psychological differences.B. the physical structure of the brain where the unconscious is located.
C. our ancestor's experiences that we inherit and that form a part of our unconscious.
D. the social rules we learn from our parents that form the superego.

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18. Freud held that ideas in the preconscious originate from
A. the conscious.B. the unconscious.
C. both the conscious and the unconscious.
D. None of the answers is correct.

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19. Freud believed that the id
A. serves the reality principle.B. serves the moral or idealistic principle.
C. constantly seeks to increase pleasure and reduce tension.
D. is the executive branch of personality.
E. is reasonable and logical.

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20. According to Sigmund Freud, the id is primarily involved in
A. solving problems in geometry.B. contemplating the meaning of life.
C. thumb-sucking behavior.
D. convincing a friend to plant a garden.

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21. Freud claimed that pleasure-seeking people with no thought of what is reasonable or proper are dominated by the
A. id.B. ego.
C. superego.
D. ego-ideal.

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22. Freud held that the secondary process functions through the
A. id.**B.** ego.
C. superego.
D. conscience.
E. ego-ideal.

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23. According to Freud, the ego is
A. conscious only.B. preconscious only.
C. unconscious only.
D. partly conscious, partly preconscious, and partly unconscious.
E. partly conscious and partly preconscious only.

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24. Which of the following is a characteristic of the id?
A. It is changeable.**B.** It is primitive.
C. It is organized.
D. It is realistic.

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25. Which of the following statements is true about the ego?
A. It is the only region of the mind that houses basic drives or primary motivates.B. It grows out of the superego during infancy.
C. It is the only region of the mind in contact with reality.
D. It is illogical, unrealistic, and can simultaneously entertain incompatible ideas.

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26. According to Freud, which of these region(s) of the mind is (are) in contact with the external world?
A. id**B.** ego
C. superego
D. ego and superego
E. id, ego, and superego

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27. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following statements is true about the superego?
A. It is rational.**B.** It strives for perfection.
C. It is the executive branch of personality.
D. It strives for pleasure.
E. All of the answers are correct.

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28. Freud believed that the ego begins to evolve from the id soon after birth. While the ego is developing, the id
A. begins to diminish.B. develops parallel to the ego.
C. disappears completely.
D. remains stationary.

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29. Freud believed that the superego develops from the
A. id.**B.** ego.
C. ego-ideal.
D. conscience.

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E. preconscious.

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30. Freud's notion of the superego includes
A. conscious and preconscious levels.B. pleasure and reality principles.
C. the ego and the id.
D. a conscience and an ego-ideal.

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31. According to Freud, feelings of inferiority stem from the
A. id.B. ego.
C. superego.
D. conscience.
E. ego-ideal.

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32. According to Freud, a guilt-ridden, timid person is most likely dominated by
A. the superego.B. the ego.
C. the id.
D. the Oedipus complex.
E. phylogenetic endowment.

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33. According to Freud, a psychologically healthy person has a dominant
A. id.**B.** ego.
C. superego.
D. conscience.
E. ego-ideal.

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34. Identify a true statement about the superego.
A. It is concerned with, and completely aware of, the practicability of its requirements.B. It takes into consideration the difficulties faced by the ego in carrying out its orders.
C. It is closely watched over by the ego, judging its actions and intentions.
D. It strives blindly and unrealistically toward perfection.

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35. Freud believed that instincts are characterized by all of the following *except*
A. depth.B. impetus.
C. source.
D. aim.
E. object.

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36. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following is the object of sexual instinct?
A. the region of the body in a state of tension**B.** the person or thing that is capable of bringing about sexual pleasure
C. the amount of force that sexual pleasure exerts on a person
D. to seek pleasure by removing a state of sexual tension
E. to seek pleasure by building up a state of sexual tension

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37. According to Sigmund Freud, areas of the body especially capable of producing sexual pleasure are called
A. aim-impetus areas.B. instinct zones.
C. genital organs.
D. pleasure-principle areas.

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E. erogenous zones.

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38. A young man gets sexual gratification by kissing and caressing women's shoes. According to Freud, which of the following statements best describes this situation?
A. The sexual object has been displaced.B. The sexual aim has been changed.
C. The path of the sexual instinct is inflexible.
D. The sexual instinct is permanently inhibited.

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39. According to Freud, a teenager preoccupied with the self and with personal appearance is exhibiting
A. primary narcissism.**B.** secondary narcissism.
C. aim-inhibited love.
D. moral masochism.

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40. According to Sigmund Freud, the nonsexual love a child has for a sibling is called
A. primary narcissism.B. secondary narcissism.
C. aim-inhibited love.
D. masochism.

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41. In Freud's aim-inhibited love, that which is inhibited is the
A. strength of the drive.B. overt, open expression of love.
C. sexual aspect of the instinct.
D. aggressive aspect of the instinct.

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42. According to Sigmund Freud, the aim of the destructive drive is
A. self-preservation.B. self-assertion.
C. self-destruction.
D. self-hatred.

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43. Sigmund Freud defined the term "primary narcissism" as
A. a condition that accompanies the Oedipus complex but takes different forms in the two sexes.B. an unpleasant, nonspecific feeling resulting from the ego's relationship with the external world.
C. an infant's investment of libido in its own ego.
D. anxiety that results from the ego's conflict with the superego.

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44. _____ is a condition characterized by the reception of sexual pleasure from suffering pain and humiliation inflicted either by the self or by others.
A. NeuroticismB. Narcissism
C. Psychoticism
D. Masochism

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45. Which of the following terms refers to an individual's need for sexual pleasure by inflicting pain or humiliation?
A. sadismB. onanism
C. masochism
D. voyeurism

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46. In the context of Freudian dynamic theory, the term "neurotic anxiety" is defined as

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A. an apprehension about an unknown danger that exists in the ego but originates from id impulses.
B. the feeling of being alone and isolated, separated from the natural world.C. the incompatible tendency to move toward, against, and away from people.
D. a predisposition to act or react in a characteristic manner, that is, in either an introverted or an extroverted direction.

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47. Freud regarded precepts such as "Love thy neighbor as thyself" as
A. reaction formations.B. worthless relics from an ancient religion.
C. expressions of the erotic drive.
D. expressions of neurotic anxiety.

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48. According to Freud, the apprehension a person feels when physically threatened is _____ anxiety.
A. realisticB. neurotic
C. masochistic
D. moral

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49. Ashley feels uneasy after violating her personal standards of honesty and cheating on a test. Freud might suggest that she is suffering from _____ anxiety.
A. aim-inhibitedB. realistic
C. neurotic
D. moral

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50. According to Freud, the ego's dependency on the superego results in
A. basic anxiety.B. realistic anxiety.
C. neurotic anxiety.
D. moral anxiety.
E. traumatic anxiety.

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51. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following terms refers to the apprehension one feels while in the presence of a teacher?
A. neurotic anxietyB. psychotic anxiety
C. realistic anxiety
D. moral anxiety
E. none of the answers is correct.

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52. Freud held that the pain of anxiety is most likely to result in
A. psychotic behavior.**B.** defensive behavior.
C. neurotic behavior.
D. realistic behavior.

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53. The use of Freudian defense mechanisms requires an
A. expenditure of psychic energy.B. extremely strong superego.
C. immediate return to primary narcissism.
D. exposure of the superego to prolonged anxiety.

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54. Which of the following is the most basic Freudian defense mechanism?
A. repressionB. reaction formation
C. fixation
D. projection

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E. regression

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55. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following is an important function of repression?
A. to protect a person against the pain of anxietyB. to convert superego functions into ego functions
C. to protect a person against public disgrace
D. to convert id functions into ego functions
E. to convert ego functions into id functions

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56. Which of the following statements is true about anxiety?
A. It can be felt and produced by both the id and the superego.**B.** It is self-regulating because it precipitates repression.
C. It is unaccompanied by any physical sensation.
D. It prevents the ego from being alert for signs of threat and danger.

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57. According to Sigmund Freud, whenever the ego is threatened by undesirable id impulses, it protects itself by _____ those impulses; that is, it forces threatening feelings into the unconscious.
A. introjectingB. projecting
C. repressing
D. fixating

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58. A mother who has deep-seated hostility toward her only child but shows overprotection and hyper-concern for the physical well-being of her child illustrates which Freudian defense mechanism?
A. identificationB. displacement
C. projection
D. reaction formation
E. sublimation

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59. Madison is frequently berated by his domineering employer. Madison is too timid to confront his employer, but he deflects his frustration by mistreating his dog, children, and wife. According to Freud, this is an example of
A. reaction formation.B. identification.
C. projection.
D. displacement.
E. regression.

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60. Which of the following terms is defined as a Freudian defense mechanism in which unwanted urges are redirected onto other objects or people to disguise the original impulse?
A. introjectionB. regression
C. sublimation
D. displacement

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61. Which of the following terms is defined as a defense mechanism that arises when psychic energy is blocked at one stage of development, thus making change or psychological growth difficult?
A. fixationB. regression
C. introjection
D. repression

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62. Which of the following terms is defined as a defense mechanism whereby a person returns to an earlier stage to protect the ego against anxiety?
A. sublimation**B.** regression

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C. introjection
D. fixation

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63. Robin protects herself against the threat of change by constantly clinging to objects and behaviors from her early childhood. It thus appears that Robin is relying primarily on which Freudian defense mechanism?
A. reaction formation**B.** fixation
C. projection
D. regression
E. sublimation

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64. Amy, an 18-month-old child, resorts to taking her baby sister's bottle even though she has previously been weaned. This behavior illustrates which Freudian defense mechanism?
A. stubbornnessB. fixation
C. repression
D. regression

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65. Seeing deficiencies in others that one unconsciously feels within oneself is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?
A. reaction formationB. undoing
C. projection
D. isolation

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66. When carried to extremes, which of the following Freudian defense mechanisms can become paranoid behavior?
A. reaction formationB. rationalization
C. fixation
D. projection

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67. A man goes into a gay bar and initiates a fight with a homosexual man as a result of his own unconscious homosexual impulses. This is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?
A. sublimationB. introjection
C. fixation
D. projection

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68. Which of the following is an example of Sigmund Freud's notion of projection?
A. "Things will be better tomorrow."B. "The only reason I failed is because I had a headache."
C. "I like him fine, but, for some reason, he hates me."
D. "I didn't really want that job, anyway."

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69. Tyler greatly admires his geometry teacher and tries to copy his mannerisms and lifestyle. This is an example of which Freudian defense mechanism?
A. introjectionB. fixation
C. projection
D. sublimation

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70. Which of the following distinguishes sublimation from the other Freudian defense mechanisms?
A. Sublimation is directly related to the superego.B. Sublimation is always destructive.
C. Sublimation is constructive to society.

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D. Sublimation involves the Oedipus complex.

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71. Sigmund Freud saw the resolution of the Oedipus complex as the prototype of
A. sublimation.**B.** introjection.
C. projection.
D. regression.

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72. The transformation of instinctual drives into socially productive forces such as art, science, and religion is what Freud called
A. regression.B. rationalization.
C. sublimation.
D. acting out.
E. isolation.

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73. The paintings and sculptures of Michelangelo best exemplify Freud's concept of
A. Thanatos.B. regression.
C. paranoia.
D. sublimation.

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74. Which of the following terms is defined as a defense mechanism whereby people incorporate the positive qualities of another person into their ego?
A. displacementB. repression
C. introjection
D. sublimation

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75. Which of the following terms is defined as a defense mechanism that involves the repression of the genital aim of Eros and its substitution by a cultural or social aim?
A. fixationB. introjection
C. regression
D. sublimation

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76. An extreme type of projection is _____, a mental disorder characterized by powerful delusions of jealousy and persecution.
A. projectionB. sublimation
C. displacement
D. fixation

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77. In the context of the infantile period, which of the following occurs during the oral-receptive phase of an infant?
A. They sometimes take a friendly interest toward their feces, an interest that stems from the erotic pleasure of defecating.**B.** They feel no ambivalence toward a pleasurable object and their needs are usually satisfied with a minimum of frustration and anxiety.
C. They respond to others through biting, cooing, closing their mouth, smiling, and crying.
D. They receive satisfaction by destroying or losing objects.

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78. Freud's oral-sadistic stage is characterized by
A. early attempts at toilet training.B. unambivalent feelings toward the mother.
C. the emergence of teeth.
D. rivalry toward younger siblings.
E. rivalry toward one or both parents.

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79. The principle source of frustration during Freud's anal phase is
A. weaning.B. learning to dress oneself.
C. toilet training.
D. suppression of masturbation.

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80. Freud hypothesized that a permissive, accepting attitude of parents during toilet training is likely to lead to which behaviors as the child grows to adulthood?
A. generosity and benevolenceB. stubbornness, compulsiveness, and miserliness
C. masochism and/or sadism
D. sexual dysfunction and aggression

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81. Which of the following is a Freudian term for a person who is characterized by compulsive neatness, stubbornness, and miserliness?
A. hoarding characterB. exploitative character
C. anal character
D. receptive character

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82. The classical Freudian anal character possesses all of the following traits *except* for
A. orderliness.**B.** passivity.
C. obstinacy.
D. stinginess.

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83. According to Freud, male and female personality development is
A. similar until the phallic stage.B. similar until the genital stage.
C. different during the anal stage.
D. different during the oral stage.

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84. Freud's notion of the Oedipus complex is compounded, or made more complicated, by the
A. latency period.**B.** bisexual nature of the child.
C. Electra complex.
D. castration complex.
E. influence of culture.

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85. Freud believed that boys and girls have different psychosexual development because of
A. cultural influences.B. parental attitudes.
C. fantasies that originate soon after birth.
D. anatomical differences between the genders.
E. hormonal differences between the genders.

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86. According to Freud, a boy who feels strong hostility toward his father and sexual love for his mother is experiencing
A. moral masochism.**B.** the simple male Oedipus complex.
C. the complete Oedipus complex.
D. the castration complex.
E. penis envy.

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87. Freud claimed that during the Oedipal period, a boy
A. feels sexual love only toward his father.B. feels sexual love only toward his mother.
C. may feel sexual love toward each parent.
D. is incapable of feeling sexual love toward either parent.

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88. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following statements is true about castration anxiety?
A. It results in penis envy.**B.** It dissolves the male Oedipus complex.
C. It dissolves the female Oedipus complex.
D. It triggers penis envy, which then dissolves the female Oedipus complex.

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89. According to Freud, normally, in post-Oedipal identification with his father, a boy
A. accepts homosexual feelings toward his father.B. rejects the hated and feared father.
C. wants to be his father.
D. identifies with his father's morals and ideals.

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90. According to Freud, a girl's wish to be a boy or to have a baby
A. indicates feminine identification.B. results from a mature superego.
C. is an expression of penis envy.
D. is called the complete Oedipus complex.
E. is an unnatural condition.

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91. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following statements is true about castration complex in girls?
A. It shatters the Oedipus complex.B. It takes the form of penis envy.
C. It precedes the Oedipus complex.
D. It takes the form of penis envy and shatters the Oedipus complex.

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92. Freud believed that a little girl's Oedipal wish for a baby is a substitute for the
A. father.B. nipple.
C. feces.
D. mother.
E. phallus.

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93. After the female Oedipus complex is resolved, Freud claimed that it is replaced by
A. the sadistic-anal phase.B. rationalizations.
C. the superego.
D. the wish to be a boy.

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94. Concerning the male and female Oedipus complexes, Freud felt
A. more confident of his views on the female Oedipus complex.**B.** more confident of his views on the male Oedipus complex.
C. strongly confident of his views on both complexes.
D. little or no confidence with his views on either complex.

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95. Freud suggested that the latency period was rooted in
A. our phylogenetic endowment.B. anatomical differences between the sexes.
C. an increase in psychic energy from the id.
D. decreased activity of the superego.
E. increased activity of the superego.

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96. According to Freud, which of the following statements is true about the genital period in infants?
A. It ends with the development of the superego.B. It is a result of penis envy.
C. It begins at puberty.
D. It is marked by an autoerotic sexual aim.
E. It begins immediately after the anal stage.

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97. In the context of the infantile period, which of the following occurs during the latency period?
A. Penis envy continues to linger in girls, and the vagina finally obtains the same status for them that the penis had during infancy.B. Adolescents give up autoeroticism and direct their sexual energy toward another person instead of themselves.
C. Children form groups or cliques, an impossibility during the infantile period when the sexual drive was completely autoerotic.
D. Boys see the female organ as a sought-after object rather than a source of trauma.

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98. From a Freudian perspective, psychological maturity might be characterized by
A. minimal repression and maximal consciousness.B. a maximum number of defense mechanisms.
C. a heavily repressed id and an overwhelming superego.
D. minimal libido directed toward others.

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99. Freud gave several reasons why he abandoned his seduction theory. Which of the following was not a reason?
A. He realized that his highly suggestive therapeutic tactics had elicited false memories of seduction.B. The seduction theory had not helped him treat patients.
C. He realized that the unconscious memories of severely disturbed patients almost never revealed childhood sexual experiences.
D. He believed that the unconscious mind could not distinguish reality from fiction.
E. He realized that even his own father was probably guilty of sexually abusing some of his siblings.

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100. Which of the following terms refers to the strong sexual or aggressive feelings, positive or negative, that patients develop toward their analyst during the course of treatment?
A. surgency
B. transferenceC. proprium
D. congruence

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101. Asking a patient to verbalize thoughts, no matter how absurd, irrelevant, or embarrassing, is the Freudian technique of
A. free association.B. displacement.
C. condensation.
D. dream analysis.
E. transference.

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102. Which of the following occurs after a successful psychoanalytic treatment?
A. Neurotic symptoms are repressed in patients.B. Psychic energy strengthens the superego in patients.
C. A patient's positive transference toward the analyst increases.
D. A patient's ego is expanded with previously repressed material.
E. A patient's ego is incorporated into the superego.

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103. In Freudian theory, dreams are seen as
A. wish fulfillments.B. being prophetic in nature.
C. having importance primarily on the manifest level.
D. expressions of humans' phylogenetic endowment.

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104. According to Freud, dreams have meaning on two levels. The more important level concerns the
A. conscious level.B. preconscious level.
C. manifest content.
D. latent content.

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105. Dreams of patients suffering from traumatic neuroses, or posttraumatic stress disorder, follow the Freudian principle of
A. wish fulfillments.**B.** repetition compulsion.
C. parapraxis.
D. aim inhibition.
E. phylogenetic endowment.

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106. In the context of dream analysis, _____ refers to the fact that the manifest dream content is not as extensive as the latent level, indicating that the unconscious material has been abbreviated before appearing on the manifest level.
A. interjectionB. progression
C. regression
D. condensation

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107. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following statements is true about condensation and displacement?
A. They change latent dream level into manifest level.B. They expand the latent dream level.
C. They are ways of distorting dream content.
D. They expand the manifest dream level.
E. They change the manifest dream level into the latent level.

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108. Trained psychoanalysts can interpret dreams
A. by knowing the meaning of a standard set of symbols.**B.** most accurately by asking the dreamer for his or her associations to the material.
C. without talking personally to the patient.
D. by concentrating on the manifest meaning of the dream.

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109. The "royal road" to the unconscious was thought by Freud to be
A. the preconscious.B. meditation.
C. parapraxes.
D. dreams.
E. Route 66.

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110. According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following statements is true about parapraxes?
A. They revealed unconscious intent.B. They had no psychological meaning.
C. They demonstrated a dominant preconscious intention.
D. They were a result of fatigue.

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111. Which of the following statements is true about the manifest content of dreams?
A. It often stems from experiences of the previous day.B. It has psychoanalytic significance and meaning.
C. It usually goes back to childhood experiences.
D. It is the unconscious description of a dream.

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112. "Freudian slips" are a product of
A. dreamwork.B. free association.

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C. the conscious and the unconscious forces.
D. the preconscious and the unconscious forces.

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113. Which of the following areas of psychological research have recently joined to provide support for Freud's theory of unconscious motivation?
A. cognitive psychology and neuroscienceB. educational psychology and learning theory
C. social psychology and neuroscience
D. clinical psychology and counseling psychology

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114. Shevrin, Ghannam, and Libet recently found that the defense mechanism of _____ might have a neurophysiologic basis.
A. sublimationB. reaction formation
C. denial
D. repression

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115. Although Freud's theory rates somewhat high on its ability to generate research, it rates low on
A. biological influences on the personality.**B.** falsifiability and operational definitions.
C. unconscious determinants of behavior.
D. All of the answers are correct.
E. None of the answers is correct.

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