Theories of Personality 12th edition Schultz Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Personality: What It Is and Why You Should Care

1. We research theories of personality to:
   a. establish one of them as superior among all.
   b. describe their use for real-world problems.
   c. show how personality theories are superior to any other theories.
   d. generalize that all people are the same across cultures.

ANSWER: b

2. Which of the following is true about personality?
   a. Personality is a characteristic exhibited by only a few people.
   b. Personality can limit or expand the choices one has in life.
   c. Personality is characterized by most psychologists as either terrific or terrible.
   d. Personality remains constant in all circumstances.

ANSWER: b

3. Which of the following statements can be used to sum up personality?
   a. Personality is how we perceive ourselves and also how others perceive us.
   b. Personality shows that we are deterministic, mechanical, and do not change throughout our lives.
   c. Personality is entirely the reflection of fantasies and past recollections of repressed memories.
   d. Personality is entirely based on how we were treated during our childhood years.

ANSWER: a

4. Around 1500, the Latin word *persona* was used to refer to:
   a. a person's mechanistic behavior.
   b. predictable and automatic responses.
   c. a mask used by actors in a play.
   d. a robe worn by noblemen.

ANSWER: c

5. Identify a false statement about an individual's personality.
   a. It can be stable and predictable.
   b. It is generally resistant to sudden changes.
   c. It is based on personal traits and behavior.
   d. It is not unique to each person.

ANSWER: d

6. The personality of an individual is:
   a. completely based on self-perception.
   b. unstable and unpredictable.
   c. a unique cluster of characteristics.
   d. determined at birth and stays unchanged.

ANSWER: c

7. Which of the following is false regarding people using social networking sites, such as Facebook?
   a. They tend to portray an idealized self-image of themselves.

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b. They feel they are able to express their true selves.
c. They have a tendency to present themselves as much more emotionally stable.
d. They tend to tell only the truth about themselves online.

ANSWER: d

8. Research that was conducted in diverse countries, such as the Netherlands, Serbia, Hong Kong, and Korea, suggests that those who have a high level of social network use are:
a. more introverted than those who use it less.
b. less irritable than those who use it less.
c. less anxious than those who use it less.
d. more emotionally stable than those who use it less.

ANSWER: a

9. People high in openness, agreeableness, and experience seeking display intention to:
a. comment kindly and civilly on Facebook.
b. comment unkindly but civilly on Facebook.
c. comment kindly but uncivilly on Facebook.
d. comment unkindly and uncivilly on Facebook.

ANSWER: a

10. In the past, which type of people were more likely to be used in research on personality theory?
a. Asian women
b. Latinx men
c. White people
d. Black men

ANSWER: c

11. Which of the following is true of the assumptions made by early personality theorists?
a. Personality theories were valid for all people, regardless of gender and race.
b. Siblings growing up together had highly identical personality types.
c. Social and environmental forces do not have any effect on shaping personality.
d. A person's ethnic background largely influences their personality.

ANSWER: a

12. Girls and boys are usually reared according to:
a. the norms of the neighborhood where they were raised.
b. the explicit wishes of the grandparents.
c. books on parenting.
d. traditional gender stereotypes.

ANSWER: d

13. The research conducted by Barrett et al. (2000) suggests that:
a. men are more concerned with what people think of them than women do.
b. women exhibit greater emotional complexity than men.

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c. women are more resistant to emotional disorders than men.
d. men are more likely to suffer from anxiety than women.

ANSWER: b

14. Which of the following statements is true of research on the effect of culture in shaping personality?
a. European Americans displayed a far greater number of negative emotions than did the Asian Americans.
b. Recent Chinese immigrants to Canada scored significantly higher in extraversion than those who have been living for past ten or more years.
c. Brain wave activity in response to a particular visual stimulus has been found to be the same among people from all cultures.
d. In general, people from Western cultures are more optimistic than people from Eastern cultures.

ANSWER: d

15. The concept of karma:
a. may be seen as a deterministic view of human nature by Buddhists.
b. emphasizes free choice and action.
c. encourages an active, rebellious personality type.
d. has shaped the beliefs of many Islamic communities.

ANSWER: a

16. A person from a collectivist society is more likely to focus on:
a. group norms and values.
b. assertiveness.
c. competitiveness.
d. self-enhancement.

ANSWER: a

17. Identify a cultural difference between individualism and collectivism.
a. The levels of anxiety and depression have been found to be higher in collectivistic cultures than in the individualistic ones.
b. Individualism has traditionally been encouraged in Asian cultures.
c. Collectivism has traditionally been encouraged in Western cultures.
d. The levels of anxiety and depression have been found to be lower in collectivistic cultures than in individualistic ones.

ANSWER: d

18. A study on child-rearing practices in different cultures and their effects on personality concluded that:
a. in collectivist cultures, parental practices tend to be less authoritarian, restrictive, and controlling..
b. the effect child-rearing practices have on the development of personality is neutralized by the time an individual reaches adolescence.
c. parents in individualistic cultures tended to be noncoercive, democratic, and permissive.
d. Chinese mothers living in Canada were found to be less authoritarian in raising their children than non-Chinese mothers in Canada.

ANSWER: c

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19. Which of the following is true of self-enhancement?
    a. It is prevalent among Nordic cultures.
    b. It is defined as the process of administering rewards or punishments to oneself.
    c. It is defined as the tendency to promote oneself.
    d. It is genetically induced and determined at birth.

ANSWER: c

20. Which of the following is a problem limiting the applicability of cross-cultural personality research?
    a. Much less research has been conducted on personality in English-speaking countries than in Spanish-speaking countries.
    b. Much less research has been conducted on personality in African and South American nations.
    c. The majority of the research on personality has been done on children and the aged in Latin America.
    d. The majority of the research on personality conducted in the English-speaking countries has not been well-documented until very recently.

ANSWER: b

21. A limiting factor in the applicability of cross-cultural research of personality is that subjects:
    a. demand exorbitantly high amounts of monetary compensation to participate in research studies.
    b. easily conform to how a researcher wants them to respond.
    c. are mostly American college students.
    d. are mostly children and adolescents in treatment.

ANSWER: c

22. Which of the following is true of the principle of reliability that is used in personality assessment?
    a. It involves the consistency of response to an assessment device.
    b. It is an indicator of the validity of an assessment technique.
    c. It is an assessment device measuring what it is expected to measure.
    d. It involves selecting the most accurate score from a group of results.

ANSWER: a

23. Which question best clarifies the meaning of validity?
    a. Has the test been taken by many people?
    b. Does the student know what is on the test?
    c. Does the test capture what it is intended to capture?
    d. Are the results of the test consistent?

ANSWER: c

24. Which of the following approaches to personality assessment involves asking people to give an account of and answer questions about their behavior and feelings in various situations?
    a. Behavioral assessment procedures
    b. Projective techniques
    c. Experience sampling procedures
    d. Self-report personality measures

ANSWER: d

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25. The most widely used self-report personality test is the:
    a. Rorschach Inkblot Technique.
    b. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
    c. Myers-Briggs Type Indicator.
    d. Thematic Apperception Test.

ANSWER: b

26. In 1992, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-A (MMPI-A) was developed for use with:
    a. adults.
    b. adolescents.
    c. children.
    d. illiterates.

ANSWER: b

27. For which of the following is the MMPI appropriate?
    a. For people who are pre-readers
    b. For people with limited reading skills
    c. For children
    d. For adults with adequate reading skills

ANSWER: d

28. Self-report measures of personality are advantageous because:
    a. they are designed to be taken by both children and adults.
    b. they are designed for people of all ranges of reading skills.
    c. they are designed in ways that can be administered online.
    d. they are designed such that they are resistant to social desirability biases.

ANSWER: c

29. A main reason for administering an online self-report inventory is that:
    a. it is less expensive and time intensive.
    b. the scoring is highly subjective.
    c. it allows test-takers to change answers already given.
    d. the method is easily understood by children.

ANSWER: a

30. Projective techniques are used to assess personality by:
    a. having individuals associate innermost needs, fears, and values onto an ambiguous stimulus.
    b. observing the behavior of individuals in a given situation.
    c. talking to individuals being evaluated and asking relevant questions about problems that led them to seek psychological help.
    d. recording individuals' thoughts and providing samples over a period of time.

ANSWER: a

31. A projective test of personality:

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a. clearly describes an objective assessment of personality.
b. has low inter-scorer reliability and validity.
c. was initially based on the behavioral theory of personality.
d. is consistent across circumstances and individuals taking the test.

ANSWER: b

32. In research for the Rorschach, conclusions on validity and reliability are:
a. mixed.
b. highly consistent.
c. absolute.
d. largely positive.

ANSWER: a

33. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is a projective technique that:
a. is a highly valid and reliable test.
b. is highly objective and easy to interpret.
c. consists of 19 ambiguous pictures and 1 blank card.
d. consists of multiple-choice and true–false questions.

ANSWER: c

34. The Rorschach Inkblot Technique:
a. was an instant success at the time of its publication.
b. is used to objectively interpret the values, needs, and fears of a person.
c. can be used with greater confidence than the MMPI for diverse cultural groups.
d. is rated lower than the MMPI in validity research.

ANSWER: d

35. The Thematic Apperception Test was developed by:
a. Sigmund Freud.
b. Morgan and Murray.
c. Carl Jung.
d. John Watson.

ANSWER: b

36. In experience-sampling assessments:
a. response words are analyzed for their commonplace or unusual nature.
b. subjects are asked relevant questions about the problems that led them to seek psychological help.
c. subjects are presumed to project personal needs, fears, and values onto their interpretation or TOFP.SCMA.25.1.1 Define personality in two sentences. of an ambiguous stimulus.
d. people record their experiences—thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and the social environment and context—at certain time intervals to provide a sample over a period of time.

ANSWER: d

37. In the context of assessment of personality, identify a false statement about research on gender and ethnic issues.

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a. Hispanic and Latina/o Americans tend to be more satisfied with mental health personnel who understand their culture.
b. Women tend to score lower than men on tests measuring assertiveness.
c. Women are more often diagnosed with depression than are men.
d. Black and White college students have similar measures of paranoia.

ANSWER: d

38. In the context of the effect of ethnicity on personality assessment, Asian Americans:
a. tend to score low on collectivism.
b. tend to underutilize mental health treatment services.
c. tend to avoid self-effacement and view it negatively.
d. tend to score low on self-criticism.

ANSWER: b

39. In the context of the ethnic issues that affect personality assessment, Dingfelder (2005) found that Latina/o people tend to:
a. constantly seek therapy compared to White people and other ethnic groups.
b. follow up on their first visit by returning for additional sessions about 50 percent of the time.
c. avoid doctors who are from the same ethnic and racial background as themselves.
d. keep their distress hidden and only reveal this distress to close family members.

ANSWER: b

40. Which of the following statements characterizes the Hispanic population with respect to personality assessment?
a. Hispanic people tend to seek help for their mental condition from personnel of other ethnicities in order to avoid potential embarrassment in their own community.
b. Hispanic people are highly individualistic and tend to score high on self-enhancement.
c. Compared to Black people, Hispanic people score considerably higher on suspicion and lack of trust in other people.
d. Hispanic adolescents are typically treated by clinicians for shorter periods of time than non-Hispanic White adolescents.

ANSWER: d

41. Which of following is true of the problems regarding the cross-cultural application of personality assessment techniques?
a. Responding to questions in a true–false format or multiple-choice format, which is natural to American college students, may be an awkward or alien way of answering in other cultures.
b. The TAT cannot be used effectively in Nordic cultures because of the Nordic prohibitions against representing humans in pictorial form.
c. In Arab countries, questions about sex in the MMPI-2 are considered less in depth than needed for accurate information to be gained.
d. People of European origin may reflect mistrust or interpersonal wariness due to pervasive discrimination and perceived racism.

ANSWER: a

42. In the context of the clinical method used in personality research, a detailed history of an individual that contains data

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from a variety of sources is known as a _____.

a. primary disclosure document
b. white paper
c. consent form
d. case study

ANSWER: d

43. In the context of the personality research methods, a technique for determining the effect of one or more variables on behavior is known as a(n):

a. experiment.
b. case study.
c. projective test.
d. clinical observation.

ANSWER: a

44. In experimental research, the variable manipulated by the experimenter is the:

a. independent variable.
b. dependent variable.
c. external variable.
d. internal variable.

ANSWER: a

45. Online or virtual research is advantageous because:

a. there are objective and reliable sources, such as Wikipedia.
b. online samples are almost truly representative of a population as a whole.
c. studies conducted online are cheaper and lead to faster responses.
d. subjects provide honest and accurate answers related to questions about age, race, and income.

ANSWER: c

46. The correlational method of research:

a. employs inkblots to assess an individual's psychological makeup.
b. involves exposing one of two groups to the stimulus variable.
c. requires people to describe ambiguous pictures to understand how they feel and think.
d. measures the relationship between two variables.

ANSWER: d

47. The primary limitation of the correlation method deals with:

a. solving the highly complex results.
b. using statistical analysis.
c. determining cause and effect.
d. analyzing the experimental variables.

ANSWER: c

48. Which of the following is true about the role of theories in the study of personality?

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a. Theories disrupt the order data brings in, helping to create more possibilities.
b. Theories often turn out to be contradictions of reality.
c. Theories provide vague, abstract, and speculative ideas.
d. Theories help us to understand, predict, and change behavior.

ANSWER: d

49. Which of the following refers to the view that personality is basically fixed in the early years of life and subject to little change thereafter?
a. Natural selection
b. Historical determinism
c. Attribution theory
d. Social exchange theory

ANSWER: b

50. Personality accounts for the large and small ways in which an individual is different from everybody else.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

51. Those who feel they are able to express their true selves are more active on Facebook and other social media sites than those who do not feel that way about themselves.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

52. Rearing of girls and boys according to traditional gender stereotypes plays a major role in shaping their personalities in different ways.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

53. The reliability of assessment techniques is concerned with whether a test measures what it is intended to measure.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

54. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is considered a projective measure of personality assessment.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

55. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is not appropriate for people with limited reading skills.
a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: True

56. Test-takers tend to make themselves appear acceptable and socially desirable on self-report inventories.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

57. Self-report inventories remain one of the best ways to measure personality.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

58. Online testing is less expensive and less time-consuming than conventional classroom tests.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

59. Significant differences in responses to most self-report inventories have been found between paper-and-pencil tests and the same tests administered online.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

60. Projective tests are highly accurate and objective in their ability to describe personality.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

61. Although projective tests have low reliability and low validity, they are still widely used for assessment and diagnostic purposes.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

62. The Rorschach Inkblot tests, unlike the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), can be widely used for underrepresented ethnic groups.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

63. Clinical interviews are more systematic than formal behavioral assessment procedures.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

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64. Men are more often diagnosed with depression than are women.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

65. Discuss the various ways in which personality can be defined.
ANSWER: One psychologist suggested that we can get a very good idea of the meaning of personality if we examine our intentions—what we mean—whenever we use the word *I*. The word *I* is what defines an individual, separate from everybody else.
Another way of trying to understand personality is to look to its source. Personality is derived from the Latin word *persona*, which refers to a mask used by actors in a play. Based on its derivation, then, we might conclude that personality refers to our external and visible characteristics, those aspects of us that other people can see. Our personality would then be defined in terms of the impression we make on others—that is, what we appear.
We may in our use of the word personality refer to enduring characteristics. We assume that personality is relatively stable and predictable. Sometimes our personality can vary with the situation. Yet although it is not rigid, it is generally resistant to sudden changes.
The definition of personality may also include the idea of human uniqueness. We see similarities among people, yet we sense that each of us possesses special properties that distinguish us from all others. Personality is an enduring and unique cluster of characteristics that may change in response to different situations.

66. Discuss the ways in which the use of social media and an individual's personality affect each other.
ANSWER: Increasingly, many of us display another face, not in person, but through the Internet on social media sites such as Instagram, Facebook, X (formerly known as Twitter), and TikTok. As a result, another way of defining our personality may include how we behave and how others observe us online. Research shows that most people admit to lying about themselves online, and people have a tendency to present themselves online as being much more emotionally stable than they really are; however, those who are introverted, neurotic, lonely, and socially awkward find it easier to express their true selves (their real personalities) online instead of in person.

67. Discuss the role of culture in shaping personality.
ANSWER: The influence of cultural forces on personality is widely recognized in psychology. Japanese people who emigrated to the United States became much more "American" in their personalities. Chinese immigrants who had lived in Canada at least 10 years, and thus had greater exposure to Western culture, scored significantly higher in extraversion than did more recent immigrants or the Hong Kong participants. Cultural forces had exerted a significant impact on this basic personality characteristic. Western people in general, and Americans in particular, also exhibited greater optimism and view themselves and their future more positively.
Personality differs across cultures, largely because of what attributes are culturally important and therefore selected for and encouraged. One overarching cultural difference, particularly between the East and the West, is an emphasis on individualism versus collectivism.

68. Define the terms *reliability* and *validity*. List the major approaches of personality assessment.
ANSWER: Reliability can be defined as the consistency of response to a psychological assessment device. Validity refers to whether an assessment device measures what it is intended to measure. If a test does not measure what it claims to, then it is not valid, and its results cannot be used to predict behavior.
The major approaches to personality assessment are as follows:
a. Self-report or objective inventories
b. Projective techniques
c. Clinical interviews
d. Behavioral assessment procedures

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e. Thought and experience sampling procedures

69. How have personality theories been shaped by the life experiences of the personality theorists?

ANSWER: Psychologists have long recognized that some personality theories have a subjective component, which may reflect events in the theorist's life as a sort of disguised autobiography. The theorist may draw on these events as a source of data to describe and support their theory. No matter how hard scientists try to be impartial and objective, their personal viewpoint is likely to influence their perception to some degree. This should not surprise us. Personality theorists are human too, as we will see, and like most of us they sometimes find it hard to accept ideas that diverge from their own experience. Perhaps it is not the person's life experiences that influence the development of the theory. Maybe it's the other way around. Perhaps the theory influences what the theorists remember and choose to tell us about their lives. Much of our information about a theorist's life comes from autobiographical recollections. These accounts are usually written late in life, after the person has proposed and defended the theory.

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