Personality Puzzle 8th edition Funder Test Bank

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CHAPTER 1 The Study of the Person

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1.1. Summarize the main objectives of personality psychology.

1.2. Understand the concept of a basic approach (or paradigm).

1.3. Define and distinguish between the major basic approaches to personality.

1.4. Explain Funder's first law—that great strengths are usually great weaknesses and vice versa.

1.5. Evaluate the concept of the One Big Theory (OBT) and explain why separate approaches to personality are needed.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT part of the psychological triad?
   a. behavior
   b. thoughts
   c. psychological health
   d. feelings

   ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

2. Personality psychology and clinical psychology overlap most often when approaching which topic?
   a. personality processes
   b. personality disorders
   c. personality development
   d. None of the answer options is correct.

   ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

3. Personality psychology shares with clinical psychology
   a. an emphasis on mental disorders and the treatment of psychological problems.
   b. a common obligation to try to understand the whole person.
   c. a requirement that psychologists be licensed.
   d. the fact that both personality psychologists and clinical psychologists are usually in private practice rather than employed by universities.

   ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

4. Which subfield of psychology uses personality psychology to understand vocational interests and occupational success and leadership?
   a. social
   b. cultural
   c. developmental
   d. organizational

   ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

5. Which part of the psychological triad corresponds to cognitions about the self?
   a. thoughts
   b. traits
   c. behaviors
   d. disorders

   ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Understanding

6. Personality is an individual's characteristic patterns of
   a. behavior.
   b. emotion.
   c. thought.
   d. All of the answer options are correct.

   ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

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7. The unique mandate of personality psychologists is to attempt to
   a. identify and measure individual differences in ability and behavior.
   b. determine the effect of the social environment on behavior.
   c. explain whole, functioning persons and real-life concerns.
   d. prevent or treat psychological personality disorders.

   ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

8. Advocates of any particular basic approach to personality historically
   a. claimed that their approach explains everything worth explaining.
   b. admitted that other approaches have their good points.
   c. proudly asserted that they have deliberately limited what they have chosen to look at.
   d. claimed that approaches cannot be compared with each other.

   ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Remembering

9. In observing human behavior, it is impossible to
   a. understand everything about a person all at once.
   b. choose to limit what you look at in a person.
   c. find patterns across different kinds of observation.
   d. make any real progress toward solving the personality puzzle.

   ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Understanding

10. The purpose of a basic approach (or paradigm) is to
    a. expand the range of data you consider.
    b. integrate diverse perspectives.
    c. limit inquiry to certain kinds of observations and patterns.
    d. resolve contradictions in data.

    ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Understanding

11. The phenomenological approach leads to which two directions of research?
    a. humanistic and cross-cultural perspectives on personality
    b. humanistic and social-learning perspectives on personality
    c. cross-cultural and cognitive perspectives on personality
    d. trait and cross-cultural perspectives on personality

    ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Remembering

12. Personality psychologists who adhere to the _____ approach try to understand people by way of identifying, conceptualizing, and measuring the ways in which people differ psychologically from one another.
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. trait
    c. cognitive
    d. phenomenological

    ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

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13. Personality psychologists adhering to the _____ approach try to understand people by way of psychic energy, the workings of the unconscious mind, and the nature and resolution of internal mental conflict.
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. trait
    c. cognitive
    d. phenomenological

    ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

14. The personality paradigm that focuses on rewards and punishments is known as the _____ paradigm.
    a. trait
    b. behaviorist
    c. phenomenological
    d. psychoanalytic

    ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

15. _____ theories of personality apply the insights and methods derived from the study of perception, memory, and thought to the study of personality.
    a. Psychoanalytic
    b. Trait
    c. Cognitive
    d. Phenomenological

    ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

16. Psychologists following the phenomenological approach
    a. focus on the workings of the unconscious mind and the resolution of internal mental conflict.
    b. study how overt behavior is affected by rewards and punishments.
    c. build theoretical models of how people process information.
    d. are concerned with our conscious experience of the world and the consequences of having free will.

    ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

17. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the trait approach to personality?
    a. understanding mental conflicts
    b. measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
    c. understanding the mind in terms of biological mechanisms
    d. applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

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18. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the biological approach to personality?
    a. understanding mental conflicts
    b. measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
    c. understanding the heritability of behavior and personality
    d. applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

    ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

19. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the psychoanalytic approach to personality?
    a. understanding mental conflicts
    b. measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
    c. discovering how conscious awareness produces uniquely human characteristics
    d. applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

    ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

20. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the phenomenological approach to personality?
    a. understanding mental conflicts
    b. measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
    c. discovering how conscious awareness produces uniquely human characteristics
    d. applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

    ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

21. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the learning and cognitive approaches to personality?
    a. understanding mental conflicts
    b. measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
    c. discovering how conscious awareness produces uniquely human characteristics
    d. applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

    ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

22. The task of an employer who attempts to identify dependable, conscientious, and hard-working job applicants is similar to the task of the _____ psychologist, who attempts to identify and assess individual differences.
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. trait
    c. cognitive
    d. behavioral

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying

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23. Jeff suspects that his roommate's sexist jokes may indicate that his roommate has some hidden, unconscious hostility toward women or that he feels very insecure around women. Jeff's analysis suggests a _____ approach to personality.
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. trait
    c. phenomenological
    d. behaviorist

    ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying

24. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic approaches to personality?
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. learning
    c. assessment
    d. phenomenological

    ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

25. A major advantage of personality psychology is that it focuses on the whole person and real-life concerns, yet this can often lead to overinclusive and unfocused research. Which of the following is a major theme of your textbook that speaks to this conflict?
    a. The personality puzzle will never be solved.
    b. The One Big Theory (OBT) can account for everything in personality.
    c. Great strengths are usually great weaknesses.
    d. A single basic approach must be chosen on the basis of rigorous data analysis.

    ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

26. According to Funder, in what way do personality psychologists appreciate individual differences?
    a. They categorize and label people; that is, they pigeonhole them.
    b. They appreciate rich individual differences because the person is the starting point of personality psychology.
    c. They psychoanalyze people, because there are important differences in the unconscious.
    d. They focus on how similar people behave in different situations.

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

27. What is a major advantage of using a basic approach to study personality psychology?
    a. It is the only approach that uses the scientific method.
    b. It focuses on the unconscious mind.
    c. It uses One Big Theory.
    d. It is a systematic way to study specific patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

    ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

28. According to the text, personality's greatest strength, understanding whole persons, is also its greatest weakness. Which term describes this fundamental observation?
    a. pigeonholing
    b. psychological triad
    c. One Big Theory
    d. Funder's First Law

    ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

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29. Which of the following is an expression of Funder's First Law?
    a. People vary in terms of their trait levels.
    b. There are no perfect indicators of personality.
    c. Characteristics that are strengths in one sense are weaknesses in other ways.
    d. Individual differences should not be put into the "error" term in statistical analysis.

    ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Analyzing

30. Is narcissism always a bad trait?
    a. No, narcissists are highly persuasive and often make competent leaders.
    b. No, narcissists sometimes act kindly toward others.
    c. No, narcissists are rigid in their ethical thinking.
    d. Yes, it is associated with negative outcomes like exploitativeness.

    ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Analyzing

31. What is one of personality psychology's biggest advantages over other areas of psychology?
    a. It uses more rigorous methods.
    b. It appreciates the uniqueness of the individual.
    c. It created the One Big Theory to explain whole persons.
    d. It focuses on the two most important aspects of the psychological triad.

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

32. Why haven't personality psychologists combined all paradigms into One Big Theory?
    a. A theory that tries to explain everything would probably not provide the best explanation for any one thing.
    b. The manageability of research programs would be lost.
    c. The different basic approaches to psychology address the same sets of questions.
    d. Applying principles of behaviorism helps reduce negative behaviors, making the cognitive approach the best one.

    ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.5 MSC: Remembering

33. The trait approach, the behaviorist approach, and the psychoanalytic approach
    a. are irreconcilable and contradictory views of human psychology.
    b. are all part of the One Big Theory (OBT).
    c. all address the biological basis of human psychology.
    d. address different sets of questions about human psychology.

    ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.5 MSC: Understanding

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34. Funder writes that there are good reasons why personality psychologists have distinct theories versus One Big Theory. Which is NOT one of those reasons?
    a. One Big Theory would undermine the smaller theories.
    b. There is a trade-off between breadth and depth in theories.
    c. There is, for now, no accepted One Big Theory.
    d. Each theory offers a different perspective on personality.

    ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.5 MSC: Analyzing

35. Personality psychology emphasizes how people are _____, whereas subfields such as cognitive and social psychology emphasize how people are _____.
    a. similar to each other; different from each other
    b. different from each other; similar to each other
    c. essentially good; essentially bad
    d. motivated by unconscious forces; motivated by conscious forces

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate
    REF: Pigeonholing Versus Appreciation of Individual Differences
    OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

36. One critique of personality psychology is that it "pigeonholes" people. What does *pigeonholing* someone mean?
    a. psychoanalyzing people
    b. prescribing medication
    c. statistically analyzing results
    d. categorizing and labeling people

    ANS: D DIF: Moderate
    REF: Pigeonholing Versus Appreciation of Individual Differences
    OBJ: 1.5 MSC: Analyzing

37. What is the largest and most dominant approach in personality psychology today?
    a. learning and cognitive
    b. trait
    c. psychoanalytic
    d. biological

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Remembering

38. One reason why behaviorism is so effective at changing behavior is that it ignores the possibility of
    a. social interactions.
    b. free will.
    c. cognitive mechanisms.
    d. evolution.

    ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Remembering

39. What does Funder mean when he says that personality is coherent?
    a. The personality of one person depends on the personality of those around him or her.
    b. Clinical psychology is the most dominant subfield.
    c. Strengths are often weaknesses and vice versa.
    d. Each aspect of one's personality depends on the other parts.

    ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
    OBJ: 1.5 MSC: Understanding

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MATCHING

Match the personality approach with the most applicable research question.

a. Applied
b. Biological
c. Learning
d. Phenomenological
e. Psychoanalytic
f. Trait

1. How do rewards affect social behavior?
2. How does unconscious conflict affect well-being?
3. What characteristics of individuals predict health?
4. Are there differences in neurotransmitter expression between people?
5. How do people from individualist cultures differ from others?

1. ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying
2. ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying
3. ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying
4. ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying
5. ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying

Match the most relevant term with each definition.

a. Psychological triad
b. Funder's First Law
c. Pigeonholing
d. One Big Theory
e. Paradigm
f. Funder's Second Law

6. Thoughts, feelings, and behavior
7. A basic approach to personality
8. Labeling and categorizing people
9. Great strengths are often great weaknesses.
10. A framework that can predict everything about human behavior

6. ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Understanding
7. ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Understanding
8. ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding
9. ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person
   OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

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10. ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person
OBJ: 1.5 MSC: Understanding

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain why Funder believes that the basic approaches to personality are complementary and not competing explanations for understanding the psychological triad.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Understanding

2. Funder argues that a basic approach that is good for explaining some elements of personality is usually poor at explaining other elements of personality. Provide an example of an aspect of personality that is well explained by one basic approach but not the others. Then identify limitations in that basic approach by pointing to other aspects of personality that are better explained by a different approach.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Applying

3. Identify and describe the basic approaches to personality outlined in Chapter 1. Why is it useful to have a basic approach?

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.2 | 1.3 MSC: Understanding

4. Explain the idea of the One Big Theory. Identify the disadvantages of establishing such a theory.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.2 | 1.5 MSC: Understanding

5. Define Funder's First Law and come up with your own example to illustrate it.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology
   OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Applying

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6. Your text states that personality psychology is both the largest as well as the smallest subfield of psychology. Explain what this means.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   DIF: Moderate REF: The Study of the Person OBJ: 1.1
   MSC: Understanding

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