Personality Psychology - Domains of Knowledge About Human Nature 8th edition Larsen Test Bank

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Student name:_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Features of personality that make people different from one another and that can be used to describe their characteristics are called _____.
   A) differential pronouns
   B) trait-descriptive adjectives
   C) action-descriptive verbs
   D) trait-differentiating adverbs

2) Which of the following sentences contain an example of a trait-descriptive adjective?
   A) Anita is friendly.
   B) Juan is 26 years old.
   C) Thomas is a graduate.
   D) Li is a bisexual.

3) How many trait-descriptive adjectives are there in the English language?
   A) less than 500
   B) around 10,000
   C) around 20,000
   D) more than 25,000

4) Which of the following is true of a high-talkative person?
   A) The person always talks more than a low-talkative person.
   B) The person always keeps talking.
   C) The person talks more than a low-talkative person during lectures and funerals.
   D) The person starts more conversations than a low-talkative person on average.

5) Which of the following is *not* an essential ingredient of most psychological mechanisms?
   A) access codes
   B) decision rules
   C) inputs
   D) outputs

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6) The trait of courageousness is an especially good example of:
   A) how all traits are activated in all individuals constantly.
   B) how traits are consistent.
   C) how traits are activated only under particular conditions.
   D) how traits change over time.

7) Which of the following is true of personality?
   A) It is outside an individual.
   B) It is within an individual.
   C) It is both outside and inside an individual.
   D) It can be inside or outside an individual.

8) To say that an individual has the trait of happiness, one needs to know whether the individual
   A) is happy at a given moment.
   B) is frequently happy.
   C) remembers being happy.
   D) makes others happy.

9) Identify a true statement about personality traits.
   A) They are a random collection of elements for a given person.
   B) They cannot help predict differences among people.
   C) They change radically from one situation to another.
   D) They influence how individuals think and feel.

10) In the context of person–environment interaction, which of the following is *not* included in interactions with situations?
   A) serializations
   B) perceptions
   C) manipulations
   D) selections

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11) Melvin looked at an inkblot and saw two birds nesting. Heidi looked at the inkblot and saw a tranquil forest. Joe looked at the inkblot and saw something sexual. These three responses illustrate that _____ are an important component of person–environment interaction.
A) manipulations
B) provocations
C) perceptions
D) projections

12) Which of the following statements is true of evocations?
A) These involve the manner in which we choose situations to enter.
B) These are unintentional reactions one produces in others.
C) These are ways in which we intentionally attempt to influence others.
D) These refer to how we interpret an environment.

13) Every time Sid walks into a room, everyone gets scared. However, he does not intend to make them get scared. In the context of person–environment interaction, this scenario demonstrates _____.
A) evocation
B) selection
C) manipulation
D) perception

14) Keith has a fear of heights, and he discourages his friends from bungee jumping. He quotes several incidents in which people have been seriously injured while performing the act. In the context of person–environment interaction, this scenario most likely exemplifies _____.
A) manipulation
B) perception
C) adaptation
D) evocation

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15) Sheba loves to dress fashionably for office parties. Her teammates feel compelled to match up to her dressing style. However, Sheba does not intend to make them feel pressurized; she simply loves to dress well. In the context of person–environment interaction, this scenario most likely exemplifies _____.

A) manipulation
B) perception
C) adaptation
D) evocation

16) Bianca always likes to dine at restaurants that have a quiet, subdued atmosphere. She tries to avoid loud restaurants. In the context of person–environment interaction, this scenario illustrates _____.

A) manipulation
B) selection
C) evocation
D) perception

17) At a psychological level, the physical environment may lead to the development of

A) shivering mechanisms when people feel cold.
B) hunger pangs to motivate people to seek food.
C) taste preferences to guide people's choices of which foods to consume.
D) fear mechanisms to help people avoid environmental threats.

18) In the social environment, one's "effective environment" represents

A) the strongest environmental cues that are found in one's given environment.
B) the environmental cues that are directly related to survival in his or her immediate environment.
C) a set of signals emitted by other people in the environment whom one interacts with and acknowledges.
D) the subset of environmental features that one's psychological mechanisms direct him or her to attend and respond to.

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19) Intrapsychic means _____.
A) "enduring over time"
B) "within the mind"
C) "intentional influence"
D) "controlled"

20) Which of the following statements is true of one's intrapsychic environment?
A) It is not significant to our psychological reality.
B) It is often easy to verify through an analysis of dreams.
C) It is relatively consistent across the social environment but not the physical environment.
D) It is not as objectively verifiable as one's social or physical environment.

21) The human nature level of personality analysis addresses how every human being is, in certain respects,
A) like all others.
B) like some others.
C) like no others.
D) like other mammals.

22) The individual and group differences level of personality analysis addresses how every human being is, in certain respects,
A) like all others.
B) like some others.
C) like no others.
D) like other mammals.

23) The individual uniqueness level of personality analysis addresses how every human is, in certain respects,
A) like all others.
B) like some others.
C) like no others.
D) like other mammals.

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24) Which of the following is an example of idiographic research?
A) Comparing men and women on emotionality.
B) Developing a questionnaire that measures sociability.
C) Writing a case study of Albert Einstein's personality.
D) Conducting a field study of helping behaviors.

25) The ability to learn and use a language is an example of the _____ level of personality analysis.
A) human nature
B) individual and group differences
C) individual uniqueness
D) social psychological

26) Studying how some people enjoy high self-esteem while others plagued by self-doubt represents the _____ approach to studying personality psychology.
A) individual differences
B) human nature
C) idiographic
D) individual uniqueness

27) Which of the following is an example of nomothetic research?
A) Preparing a case study of Sigmund Freud.
B) Statistically comparing freshers and seniors on a personality inventory.
C) Attempting to identify the genes related to impulsivity.
D) Analyzing the correspondence of Chris Rock.

28) A study of a single individual is an example of _____.
A) idiographic research
B) nomothetic research
C) survey research
D) experimental research

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29) A study that finds men are typically more physically aggressive than women across cultures is an example of
A) idiographic research.
B) individual uniqueness in personality.
C) differences among individuals.
D) differences among groups.

30) The first level of personality analysis describes _____ in general.
A) individual differences
B) human nature
C) individual uniqueness
D) group differences

31) A problem with studying only the grand theories of personality is that only parts of them
A) have stood the test of time and guide modern personality research.
B) are applicable to educated men from high socioeconomic groups.
C) are based on non-German populations.
D) address the human nature level of analysis.

32) Grand theories of personality are usually centered on statements about
A) the particulars of group differences.
B) the universal core of human nature.
C) the individual uniqueness of all humans.
D) the differences between the genders.

33) In personality psychology, which of the following statements is true of grand theories?
A) They guide all contemporary personality research studies.
B) They are criticized for their individualized approach.
C) They are primarily of historical interest.
D) They are used only in the clinical application of personality theory.

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34) The ancient legend of the three blind men who were presented with an elephant suggests that
A) people are like animals in some ways and all living creatures have a personality.
B) individual and group differences help in studying personality psychology.
C) each perspective on personality is individually inadequate to describe the entire realm of human personality.
D) using ancient legends is an inadequate approach to explaining the full range of differences in human personality.

35) The various views of researchers in personality stem from the fact that
A) researchers study different domains of knowledge.
B) most perspectives about personality psychology are incorrect.
C) one of the perspectives is more accurate than the others.
D) personality psychologists ignore others' theories.

36) A domain of knowledge refers to
A) a laboratory where personality research is conducted.
B) a single theory about the nature of personality.
C) a specialty area of science and scholarship.
D) a grand theory of personality psychology.

37) Researchers in a given domain of personality functioning share all of these *except*
A) common methods for asking questions.
B) a foundation of known facts.
C) theoretical explanations.
D) a common laboratory space.

38) When different theoretical perspectives appear incompatible on the surface, one can conclude that
A) the most recent perspectives are the most accurate.
B) the historical perspectives are the most accurate.
C) none of the perspectives is correct.
D) the contradictions may be more apparent than real.

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39) The dispositional domain of personality functioning deals centrally with
A) the ways in which individuals differ from one another.
B) thought processes and subjective experi-ence.
C) the biological nature of dispositions.
D) mental mechanisms of personality.

40) Identify a true statement about the personality psychologists working in the biological domain of knowledge about human nature.
A) They are interested in the origins of the important individual differences.
B) They are interested in the advances in behavioral genetic research.
C) They focus on the forces that often operate outside the realm of consciousness.
D) They focus on one's experience that entails the self and self-concept.

41) Which of the following is *not* an area of research within the biological domain of knowledge about human nature?
A) subjective experience
B) genetics
C) psychophysiology of personality
D) evolution

42) A researcher who compares identical twins to fraternal twins most likely conducts his or her research within the _____ domain of personality functioning.
A) intrapsychic
B) biological
C) adjustment
D) cognitive–experiential

43) Which of the following domains of knowledge about human nature deals with mental mechanisms of personality, many of which operate outside of conscious awareness?
A) The cognitive–experiential domain.
B) The biological domain.
C) The intrapsychic domain.
D) The adjustment domain.

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44) In the context of the distinct domains of knowledge about human nature, the _____ domain is most closely linked with Sigmund Freud's theory.
A) biological
B) dispositional
C) social and cultural
D) intrapsychic

45) Which of the following domains of knowledge about human nature includes defense mechanisms, such as repression, denial, and projection?
A) The dispositional domain.
B) The adjustment domain.
C) The social and cultural domain.
D) The intrapsychic domain.

46) Which of the following domains of knowledge about human nature deals centrally with the ways in which individuals differ from one another?
A) The biological domain.
B) The dispositional domain.
C) The intrapsychic domain.
D) The social and cultural domain.

47) The cognitive–experiential domain of knowledge about human nature
A) deals centrally with the ways in which individuals differ from one another.
B) deals with mental mechanisms of personality that operate outside of conscious awareness.
C) focuses on thought processes and subjective familiarity.
D) focuses on how personality is affected by the social and cultural context.

48) Which of the following domains of knowledge is based on the assumption that personality is not something that merely resides within the heads, nervous systems, and genes of individuals, but it affects, and is affected by, external factors?
A) The dispositional domain.
B) The social and cultural domain.
C) The biological domain.
D) The intrapsychic domain.

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49) Which of the following domains of knowledge about human nature focuses on the relationship between personality and gender differences?
A) The dispositional domain.
B) The adjustment domain.
C) The social and cultural domain.
D) The cognitive–experiential domain.

50) Which of the following domains of knowledge focuses on the relationship between personality and health-related behaviors?
A) The dispositional domain.
B) The adjustment domain.
C) The social and cultural domain.
D) The cognitive–experiential domain.

51) Simone, a personality researcher, is studying human longevity. Her study focuses on how an individual's personality determines how long he or she will live. In this scenario, Simone is most likely studying the _____ of knowledge about human nature.
A) dispositional domain
B) adjustment domain
C) social and cultural domain
D) intrapsychic domain

52) Kevin, a personality researcher, is writing an article on human emotions. He explores aspects like whether an individual expresses his or her emotions easily. He also evaluates factors that make an individual emote in a particular manner. In this scenario, Kevin is most likely studying the _____ of knowledge about human nature.
A) dispositional domain
B) adjustment domain
C) social and cultural domain
D) cognitive–experiential domain

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53) The study of personality disorders falls within the _____ domain of knowledge about human nature.
A) biological
B) social and cultural
C) adjustment
D) intrapsychic

54) Lillian is interested in understanding how borderline personality disorder affects everyday behavior in a clinical population. She most likely will use the methods and the models of the _____ domain of knowledge about human nature in conducting her research.
A) dispositional
B) biological
C) adjustment
D) intrapsychic

55) Which of the following is *not* a purpose of a good theory?
A) to provide a guide for researchers
B) to eliminate domains of knowledge
C) to organize known findings
D) to make predictions

56) An important standard for evaluating theories is _____, which seeks to know does the theory provide precise predictions that can be checked empirically.
A) testability
B) comprehensiveness
C) heuristic value
D) parsimony

57) Which of the following standards for evaluating personality theories guides researchers to important new discoveries?
A) compatibility and integration across domains and levels
B) heuristic value
C) testability
D) parsimony

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58) Which of the following scientific standards for evaluating personality theories ascertains whether a theory does a good job of explaining all of the facts and observations within its domain?
A) parsimony
B) heuristic value
C) comprehensiveness
D) compatibility and integration across domains and levels

59) Which of the following scientific standards for evaluating personality theories ascertains whether a theory contains few premises and assumptions or many premises and assumptions?
A) Parsimony
B) Heuristic value
C) Comprehensiveness
D) Testability

60) As a standard for evaluating personality theories, compatibility and integration across domains and levels ascertains whether a personality theory
A) is heavily based on premises and assumptions established in another domain.
B) in one domain violates well-established principles in another domain.
C) provides precise predictions that can be tested empirically.
D) does a good job of explaining all of the facts and observations within its domain.

61) George's theory of personality leads to the discovery of new links between cognition and brain function that were previously believed to be impossible. George's theory has _____.
A) comprehensiveness
B) heuristic value
C) testability
D) parsimony

62) As a general rule, the testability of a theory rests with
A) the generalizability of its predictions.
B) its compatibility with other theories.
C) the precision of its predictions.
D) its comprehensiveness.

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01 Test Bank

1) B
2) A
3) C
4) D
5) A
6) C
7) B
8) B
9) D
10) A
11) C
12) B
13) A
14) A
15) D
16) B
17) D
18) D
19) B
20) D
21) A
22) B
23) C
24) C
25) A
26) A
27) B
28) A
29) D
30) B
31) A
32) B
33) C
34) C
35) A
36) C
37) D

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38) D
39) A
40) B
41) A
42) B
43) C
44) D
45) D
46) B
47) C
48) B
49) C
50) B
51) B
52) D
53) C
54) C
55) B
56) A
57) B
58) C
59) A
60) B
61) B
62) C

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