Psychology Applied to Modern Life Adjustment in the 21st Century 12th edition Weiten Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : A is a durable disposition to behave in a particular way in a variety of situations.
A : personality theory
B : personality trait
C : personality test
D : social situation

Correct Answer : B

2 : Which of the following ideas lies at the core of the concept of personality?
A : Being true to oneself.
B : Traits shared with others.
C : Consistency across situations.
D : Being able to adjust to different situations.

Correct Answer : C

3 : Which of the following ideas is NOT central to the concept of personality?
A : Consistency across situations.
B : Traits that are shared with others.
C : Distinctiveness of an individual.
D : A unique collection of traits possessed by an individual.

Correct Answer : B

4 : The cultural syndrome of _____ involves putting personal goals ahead of group goals and defining ones identity in terms of personal attributes rather than group membership.
A : collectivism
B : narcissism
C : individualism
D : conspicuous consumption

Correct Answer : A

5 : refers to an individuals unique constellation of consistent behavioral traits.
A : Cognition
B : Personality
C : Consistency
D : Distinctiveness

Correct Answer : B

6 : Shrewd, timid, and self-assured are all adjectives that can be used to represent
A : personality theories.
B : personality traits.
C : personality tests.
D : social situations.

Correct Answer : B

7 : Abel does not listen or engage with other perspectives other than his own, or try anything

outside his comfort zone. Abel would BEST be described as _____.
A : low in neuroticism
B : high in openness to experience
C : high in neuroticism
D : low in openness to experience

Correct Answer : D

8 : Erica prefers not to plan ahead for much in life; she is a fly by the seat of ones pants or a spur of the moment type of person. In some cases, this carefree approach is fine; in other cases, it is careless. Erica would BEST be described as _____.
A : low in agreeableness
B : high in agreeableness
C : low in conscientiousness
D : high in conscientiousness

Correct Answer : C

9 : Gary is quite the homebody. He prefers a quiet Friday night on the couchunlike his roommate, Larry, who likes to be out all hours of the night (and morning) at parties in the city. Based on this distinction between the two roommates, Gary is _____, and Larry is _____.
A : low in neuroticism; high in neuroticism
B : high in extraversion; low in extraversion
C : low in extraversion; high in extraversion
D : high in neuroticism; low in neuroticism

Correct Answer : C

10 : Donald is typically uncooperative, if not downright rude with his coworkers and friends. Donald would BEST be described as _____.
A : low in agreeableness
B : high in agreeableness
C : low in conscientiousness
D : high in conscientiousness

Correct Answer : A

11 : Frankie is a calm and collected character. He seems to remain constant in the face of pressure at work and in his relationships. Frankie would BEST be described as _____.
A : high in extraversion
B : low in extraversion
C : low in neuroticism
D : high in neuroticism

Correct Answer : C

12 : Big Five traits have little correlation with important life outcomes.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : B

13 : Which of the following are Big Five traits?
A : Neuroticism and intelligence.
B : Openness to experience and intelligence.
C : Neuroticism and openness to experience.
D : Neuroticism, openness to experience, and fortitude.

Correct Answer : C

14 : Which of the following statements is NOT true according to Big Five research?
A : Conscientiousness is a positive predictor of longer life.
B : Conscientiousness is a positive predictor of career success.
C : Neuroticism is a positive predictor of career success.
D : Neuroticism is a positive predictor of mental disorders.

Correct Answer : C

15 : Based on research regarding Big Five personality traits and life outcomes, which of the following hypotheses is MOST justifiable?
A : Those high in conscientiousness should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.
B : Those low in neuroticism should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.
C : Those high in openness to experience should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.
D : Those high in conscientiousness and low in openness to experience should be more likely to report experimentation with drugs and alcohol while in college.

Correct Answer : C

16 : Which of the following statements is true according to Big Five research?
A : Conscientiousness and neuroticism are positive predictors of longer life.
B : Extraversion and conscientiousness are positive predictors of career success.
C : Neuroticism and extraversion are positive predictors of career success.
D : Extraversion is a positive predictor of mental disorders.

Correct Answer : B

17 : All psychodynamic theories stem from the work of
A : Jung.
B : Adler.
C : Freud.
D : Rogers.

Correct Answer : C

18 : The id engages in primary process thinking, while the ego engages in secondary process thinking.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A

19 : Psychodynamic theories of personality tend to focus on
A : a set of basic personality traits.
B : unconscious mental processes.
C : the unique qualities of human beings.
D : laboratory research with children.

Correct Answer : B

20 : In psychoanalytic theory, the personality component that operates according to the pleasure principle is the
A : id.
B : ego.
C : superego.
D : superid.

Correct Answer : A

21 : The moral component of personality, according to Freud, is represented by the
A : id.
B : ego.
C : superego.
D : superid.

Correct Answer : C

22 : Which of the following is NOT one of the three levels of awareness proposed by Freud?
A : Conscious.
B : Unconscious.
C : Preconscious.
D : Collective unconscious.

Correct Answer : D

23 : According to Freud, the contains thoughts and feelings that are just below the surface of awareness.
A : unconscious
B : subconscious
C : preconscious
D : collective unconscious

Correct Answer : C

24 : Freud attributed anxiety to your
A : ego worrying about the id getting out of control.
B : superego getting out of control.
C : id taking over your mind and will.
D : ego getting out of control and taking over your mind.

Correct Answer : A

25 : According to Freud, conflicts centering on and impulses are especially likely to have far-reaching consequences.
A : sexual; death

B : power; death
C : sexual; aggressive
D : aggressive; achievement

Correct Answer : C

26 : Youre feeling guilty after your third bowl of ice cream. You tell yourself its all right because yesterday you skipped lunch. This is an example of
A : conceptualization.
B : rationalization.
C : displacement.
D : identification.

Correct Answer : B

27 : Defense mechanisms are largely unconscious reactions that protect a person from painful emotions.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A

28 : A witness to a brutal murder has trouble remembering any details of the crime. According to Freud, which defense mechanism is at work in this example?
A : Projection.
B : Reaction formation.
C : Regression.
D : Repression.

Correct Answer : D

29 : Attributing your own thoughts, feelings, or motives to others to ward off anxiety or guilt is called
A : regression.
B : displacement.
C : projection.
D : reaction formation.

Correct Answer : C

30 : Two months ago, your best friend did not win a major scholarship that she had been counting on to help pay for graduate school. Now she is always fighting with you, her boyfriend, and her roommates. She is most likely using the defense mechanism called
A : regression.
B : displacement.
C : projection.
D : identification.

Correct Answer : B

31 : In psychoanalytic theory, failure to move forward from one developmental stage to another is called
A : extinction.

B : regression.
C : inertia.
D : fixation.

Correct Answer : D

32 : Freuds psychosexual stages, in their correct order, include _____.
A : Anal, oral, phallic, genital, latency
B : Phallic, anal, oral, latency, genital
C : Oral, genital, phallic, anal, latency
D : Oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

Correct Answer : D

33 : According to Freud, a toddler is in the stage of psychosexual development.
A : anal
B : latency
C : oral
D : phallic

Correct Answer : A

34 : According to Freud, in order to achieve healthy development, a child in the phallic stage must resolve the Oedipal complex and learn to the same-sex parent.
A : annoy
B : be fearful of
C : deceive
D : identify with

Correct Answer : D

35 : Jan relies on obsessive eating and smoking to cope with her problems. According to Freud, Jan is suffering from fixation in the
A : phallic stage.
B : oral stage.
C : anal stage.
D : genital stage.

Correct Answer : B

36 : Jung proposed the collective unconscious, which is essentially the same as Freuds version of the unconscious.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : B

37 : Carl Jung proposed that the unconscious consists of two layers, the and the .
A : preconscious; subconscious
B : personal unconscious; collective unconscious
C : personal unconscious; universal preconscious
D : individual archetype; collective archetype

Correct Answer : B

38 : According to Jung, the collective unconscious is a storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from peoples ancestral past, which is
A : unique to each individual.
B : shared with the entire human race.
C : shared with ones blood relatives.
D : accessible only through free association.

Correct Answer : B

39 : Dominant themes in cultural art represented by images of nurturing mothers and protective fathers are examples of Jungs conceptualization of archetypes.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A

40 : Archetypes are _____
A : memories of actual, personal experiences.
B : storehouses of latent memory traces inherited from peoples ancestral past that are shared withthe entire human race.
C : emotionally charged images and thought forms that have universal meaning.
D : efforts to overcome imagined or real inferiorities by developing ones abilities.

Correct Answer : C

41 : According to Adler, involves efforts to overcome imagined or real inferiorities by developing ones abilities.
A : introversion
B : compensation
C : reaction formation
D : individual psychology

Correct Answer : B

42 : John is always putting himself down and expressing doubts in his own abilities. According to Adler, John may have a(n)
A : inferiority complex.
B : Oedipal complex.
C : fixation at the oral stage of development.
D : weak sexuality drive.

Correct Answer : A

43 : Which of the following notions is NOT considered one of the major contributions of psychoanalytic theory?
A : Role of childhood experiences in influencing adult personality.
B : Role of internal conflict in generating psychological distress.
C : Influence of reinforcement in maintaining specific behaviors.
D : Importance of unconscious motivation in influencing behavior.

Correct Answer : C

44 : Many critics have argued that humanistic theories of personality harbor a bias against women.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : B

45 : The psychodynamic perspective has been decried by opponents as _____
A : biased against males and overemphasizing unconscious desires.
B : empirically untestable and biased against males.
C : biased against females and difficult to test.
D : All of these are critiques.

Correct Answer : C

46 : Which of the following theoretical orientations asserts that scientific psychology should focus on the study of observable behavior?
A : Humanism.
B : Behaviorism.
C : Psychoanalysis.
D : Structuralism.

Correct Answer : B

47 : The difference between negative reinforcement and punishment is that they have opposite outcomes.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A

48 : Which of the following individuals is generally recognized for initiating the development of behaviorism?
A : John B. Watson.
B : Alfred Adler.
C : Albert Bandura.
D : Hans Eysenck.

Correct Answer : A

49 : Imagine you were visiting a professor during office hours. The conversation moved toward personality and his views on the research tradition. If he is an avowed behaviorist, which of the following would he be MOST likely to say?
A : Personality is a collection of response tendencies that arise in various stimulus situations.
B : Personality exemplifies a persons striving for achievement.
C : Personality is someones consistent dispositions carried across a variety of situations.
D : Personality is the scientific nature of a persons mental processes.

Correct Answer : A

50 : Which of the following individuals is credited with discovering classical conditioning?

A : Carl Rogers.
B : Ivan Pavlov.
C : Sigmund Freud.
D : Abraham Maslow.

Correct Answer : B

51 : An originally neutral stimulus that acquires the capacity to elicit a conditioned response is called a(n)
A : unconditioned stimulus.
B : conditioned stimulus.
C : response-bound stimulus.
D : association-positive stimulus.

Correct Answer : B

52 : In classical conditioning, the unconditioned response is a(n) reaction to an unconditioned stimulus.
A : learned
B : unlearned
C : neutral
D : shaped

Correct Answer : B

53 : Which one of the following types of learned behavior is most likely to be governed by classical conditioning?
A : Anxieties.
B : Phobias.
C : Maladaptive emotional reactions.
D : All of these.

Correct Answer : D

54 : Snooki became gravely ill after drinking a neon green beverage while on spring break. Any time she sees a green beverageeven sports drinks in the convenience storeshe becomes sick to her stomach. This is a real-life example of _____.
A : operant conditioning
B : social learning
C : classical conditioning
D : emotional learning

Correct Answer : C

55 : refers to a form of learning in which voluntary responses come to be controlled by their own consequences.
A : Operant conditioning
B : Classical conditioning
C : Social learning
D : Extinction

Correct Answer : A

56 : Working hard to sell the most widgets for your employer in order to earn a bonus and paid vacation is behavior that is shaped by the prospect of
A : primary reinforcement.
B : negative reinforcement.
C : positive reinforcement.
D : punishment.

Correct Answer : C

57 : If you clean your room to put an end to your fathers incessant nagging on the subject, your room-cleaning response has been
A : extinguished.
B : discriminated.
C : positively reinforced.
D : negatively reinforced.

Correct Answer : D

58 : The strengthening of a response leading to the removal of an unpleasant stimulus is
A : positive reinforcement.
B : negative reinforcement.
C : punishment.
D : extinction.

Correct Answer : B

59 : Attempting to weaken a response by presenting a noxious or aversive stimulus after that response is called
A : punishment.
B : classical conditioning.
C : extinction.
D : negative reinforcement.

Correct Answer : A

60 : Albert Bandura differed from other behaviorists in that he gave an important role to _____ in influencing human behavior.
A : reflexes
B : cognition
C : consequences
D : punishments

Correct Answer : B

61 : Bandura theorized that we can learn by watching others who model behavior for us.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A

62 : The notion that people actively participate in their own learning is consistent with _____.
A : learning reinforcement

B : conditioning theory
C : social cognitive theory
D : accidental learning

Correct Answer : C

63 : Ones belief about ones ability to perform behaviors that should lead to expected outcomes is called
A : self-concept.
B : self-actualization.
C : self-confidence.
D : self-efficacy.

Correct Answer : D

64 : Behaviorists have provided the most thorough account of why people
A : are only moderately consistent in their behavior.
B : become fixated at particular stages of development.
C : are not influenced by the consequences of their behavior.
D : tend to react with aggression when they are frustrated.

Correct Answer : A

65 : Which of the following is NOT a criticism of behavioral perspectives?
A : Social cognitive theory undermines the foundation of behaviorism.
B : Behavioral perspectives are overly dependent on animal research.
C : Behavioral perspectives neglect to explain why people are only moderately consistent in their behavior.
D : All of these are criticisms.

Correct Answer : C

66 : Behavioral approaches to personality used to be criticized on the grounds that _____.
A : they were unscientific
B : they emphasized unconscious motives
C : they neglected cognitive processes
D : there was too much research on people instead of other mammals

Correct Answer : C

67 : Humanistic theory emerged in the 1950s as a(n) the behavioral and psychodynamic theories.
A : complement to
B : elaboration on
C : backlash against
D : supplement to

Correct Answer : C

68 : Humanism is a theoretical orientation that
A : regards human personality as a collection of response tendencies.
B : views self-efficacy as the ultimate goal of personality development.

C : sees personality as resulting mainly from the observation of others.
D : emphasizes unique human qualities such as free will and growth potential.

Correct Answer : D

69 : According to Rogers, ones self-concept
A : is unchangeable.
B : may be inaccurate.
C : tends to be congruent with reality.
D : is a product of classical conditioning.

Correct Answer : B

70 : Behavioral and psychodynamic theories were often criticized by humanistic psychologists because they were considered _____.
A : too difficult for the public to follow
B : unscientific
C : dehumanizing
D : too optimistic about human potential

Correct Answer : C

71 : Carl Rogers was concerned with how childhood experiences promote congruence or incongruence based on
A : fixation at early stages of development.
B : parental unconditional or conditional love.
C : parental self-concept.
D : the development of free will and self-actualization.

Correct Answer : B

72 : Which of the following is NOT an assumption underlying the humanistic approach to personality?
A : Human nature includes an innate drive toward personal growth.
B : Humans are largely conscious and rational beings.
C : Individuals have the freedom to chart their courses of action.
D : Individuals tend to engage in behaviors that have been rewarded in the past.

Correct Answer : D

73 : Which of the following individuals based his theory on the importance of the self-concept?
A : Abraham Maslow.
B : Carl Rogers.
C : Sigmund Freud.
D : Hans Eysenck.

Correct Answer : B

74 : Daniel feels that he is not a good student despite having good grades. According to Rogers, Daniel may experience discomfort due to
A : unconditional love.
B : observational distress.
C : incongruence.

D : self-efficacy.

Correct Answer : C

75 : Rogers emphasized a persons subjective point of view, which he called
A : person-centered.
B : incongruence.
C : self-concept.
D : self-actualization.

Correct Answer : A

76 : The humanistic theorist who emphasized the need for self-actualization and the hierarchical organization of needs was
A : J. B. Watson.
B : B. F. Skinner.
C : Alfred Adler.
D : Abraham Maslow.

Correct Answer : D

77 : Which of the following is least closely associated with Maslows theory of personality?
A : Notion of self-actualization.
B : Hierarchy of needs.
C : Humans innate need for personal growth.
D : Distinction between introversion and extraversion.

Correct Answer : D

78 : In contrast to the Freudian model, Maslow believed that psychology should take a greater interest in the _____ personality.
A : conscious
B : unconscious
C : healthy
D : unhealthy

Correct Answer : C

79 : Maslows hierarchy of needs is based on the idea that
A : many drives are learned through observation.
B : perceived needs are a function of self-concept.
C : some needs are more basic than others.
D : most needs are a reaction to unconscious anxiety.

Correct Answer : C

80 : According to Maslow, which of the following levels of needs is activated after safety and security needs are met?
A : Esteem.
B : Belongingness and love.
C : Physiological.
D : Need for self-actualization.

Correct Answer : B

81 : According to Maslow, our need to fulfill our potential is called the
A : aesthetic need.
B : primary need.
C : need for self-actualization.
D : need for self-esteem.

Correct Answer : C

82 : Which of the following was NOT described by Maslow as one of the characteristics of a self-actualizing person?
A : Independent of culture and environment.
B : Problem-centering.
C : Self-centered.
D : Spontaneous.

Correct Answer : C

83 : Which of the following is one of the significant contributions of humanistic theory?
A : Laid the foundation for emergence of positive psychology.
B : More attention to psychological health.
C : More attention to self-concept.
D : All of these are important contributions.

Correct Answer : D

84 : Humanistic theories of personality have been critiqued for their_____
A : poor testability of hypotheses.
B : inadequate empirical evidence.
C : unrealistic views of human nature.
D : all of these are true.

Correct Answer : D

85 : Which of the following psychologists said personality is determined to a large extent by a persons genes?
A : Hans Eysenck.
B : Raymond Cattell.
C : Abraham Maslow.
D : Albert Bandura.

Correct Answer : A

86 : Behavioral genetics have proven that the heritability of intelligence is around 80%.
A : True
B : False

Correct Answer : B

87 : Which of the following traits has been of particular interest to Eysenck?
A : Intelligence.
B : Autonomic reactivity.

C : Conscientiousness.
D : Extraversion-introversion.

Correct Answer : D

88 : _____ examines behavioral processes in terms of their adaptive value for members of a species over the course of many generations.
A : Social learning
B : Behavioral genetics
C : Behavioral neuroscience
D : Evolutionary psychology

Correct Answer : D

89 : Twin studies allow researchers to assess hereditary influences, in part, because
A : genetic overlap for fraternal twins is greater than for non-twin siblings.
B : twins are usually motivated to act similarly.
C : genetic overlap is 100% for identical twins and 50% for fraternal twins.
D : environmental influences are eliminated in twin studies.

Correct Answer : C

90 : is an estimate of the proportion of trait variability within a population that is determined by differences in genetic inheritance.
A : The inheritance ratio
B : The heritability ratio
C : The behaviorally genetic percentage
D : The genetic coefficient

Correct Answer : B

91 : Genes account for approximately _____ of personality variance, according to twin studies.
A : 5%
B : 15%
C : 30%
D : 50%

Correct Answer : D

92 : Suppose you were interested in learning more about how the trait of extraversion is adaptive and relevant in the broader scheme of life. Which of following research questions would be most related to evolutionary psychology?
A : Is extraversion reinforced in early childhood?
B : How does extraversion contribute to mating?
C : Is extraversion related to mental illness?
D : How can developing extraversion help people achieve their potential?

Correct Answer : B

93 : The idea that personality traits have reproductive payoffs, such as extraversion being higher in those with greater physical attractiveness, complies with the view.
A : behavioral
B : humanistic

C : neurological
D : evolutionary

Correct Answer : D

94 : Explanations of personality from a biological standpoint, like all approaches, have their shortcomings. The authors of the textbook note _____ as a weakness of the biological approach.
A : the complex interplay of heredity and environment
B : the increased focus on the human genome
C : the overemphasis on the environment
D : the ignorance about the role of conditioning in personality

Correct Answer : A

95 : Behavioral genetics has provided evidence that
A : childrens genes alter as they grow.
B : the basic architecture of personality is entirely environmental.
C : hereditary factors help shape personality.
D : natural selection is a myth.

Correct Answer : C

96 : John molds his interpretation of his past dating relationships to fit how the relationship turned out. This is a common tendency called
A : hindsight bias.
B : hereditary influence.
C : an inadequate theory.
D : wishful thinking.

Correct Answer : A

97 : Betty likes to post flattering photos of her body on her Facebook page. She believes that cheating on a test is okay because she is smarter than other students. When her friends comment on her behavior, she gets very angry. Bettys behavior is most likely that of
A : a narcissist.
B : someone with low self-esteem.
C : someone who will be unlikely to use cosmetic surgery.
D : a sensation seeker.

Correct Answer : A

98 : Michael typically posts three selfies an hour to his Instagram account. If he does not receive a number of comments complimenting his appearance, he will take down the photo or use a different filter. Michael is MOST likely _____.
A : low in narcissism
B : high in narcissism
C : low in openness to experience
D : high in openness to experience

Correct Answer : B

99 : Research has NOT demonstrated which of the following?

A : A negative relationship between narcissism and empathy.
B : A positive relationship between narcissism and infidelity.
C : A positive correlation between narcissism and self-esteem.
D : A positive relationship between narcissism and materialism.

Correct Answer : C

100 : Theorists argue that one of the primary aims of terror management theory is to explain why _____ is relevant to peoples existence.
A : death anxiety
B : self-esteem
C : death inevitability
D : contact comfort

Correct Answer : B

101 : Terror management theory explains how cultural worldviews decrease peoples level of anxiety. Worldviews _____
A : mask the inevitability of death.
B : provide cognitive distractions.
C : remove the need for religious faith.
D : provide answers to universal, existential questions.

Correct Answer : D

102 : If you were to remind research participants of their mortality, you would predict, based on past research, that _____
A : they would respond more negatively to people who criticize their country.
B : they would hand out harsher penalties to those who break moral cultural traditions.
C : they would demonstrate increased respect for cultural icons, such as flags.
D : all of these would be predicted according to terror management theory.

Correct Answer : D

103 : Outside of Western Europe and North America, the five-factor model _____.
A : has been shown to be applicable, albeit with some differences.
B : has no meaning at all.
C : needs to be completely revised.
D : should never be used.

Correct Answer : A

104 : Cross-cultural research comparing 51 cultures found
A : Brazilians to be low in neuroticism.
B : Germans to be high in openness to experience.
C : Malaysians to be low in conscientiousness.
D : Americans to be high in moral traditionalism.

Correct Answer : B

105 : Empirical work on national character using the five-factor model reveals that _____

A : people accurately judge others based on national character.
B : peoples beliefs about national character are usually inaccurate stereotypes.
C : Canadians are more agreeable than people think.
D : there is a high correlation between stereotypes and data from real individuals.

Correct Answer : B

106 : The holier than thou phenomenon is the tendency for people to claim that they are more likely to engage in socially desirable behaviors relative to their peers.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A

107 : Balcetis et al. (2008), in The Spotlight on Research study, predicted that those from _____
A : collectivist cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially admirable behaviors relative to their individualistic counterparts.
B : collectivist cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially undesirable behaviors relative to their individualistic counterparts.
C : individualistic cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially admirable behaviors relative to their collectivist counterparts.
D : individualistic cultures would demonstrate more accurate predictions about whether they would engage in socially undesirable behaviors relative to their collectivist counterparts.

Correct Answer : A

108 : Which of the following take-home points is MOST appropriate, based on the findings of the Spotlight on Research study by Balcetis et al. (2008)?
A : Individualistic cultures do not expect people to enhance themselves.
B : Collectivists have less income than individualists and thus fewer dollars to donate.
C : The nature of collectivist societies may contribute to increased self-insight.
D : Individualistic cultures delude members into donating more money.

Correct Answer : C

109 : Balcetis and colleagues (2008) participants who _____ predicted that they would donate _____.
A : had both parents born in the United States; more than twice as much as was actually donated
B : had both parents born in China; more than twice as much as was actually donated
C : had both parents born in China; exactly the same amount as was actually donated
D : had both parents born in the United States; exactly the same amount as was actually donated

Correct Answer : A

110 : Because psychological tests are standardized measurement instruments, test scores are always representative of a persons characteristic behavior.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : B

111 : In psychological testing, standardization means that
A : a test can be administered in many different ways.
B : the test has a normative base.
C : subjects are expected to reach a certain standard of achievement on a test.
D : uniform procedures are used in the administration and scoring of a test.

Correct Answer : D

112 : Suppose you took a self-esteem inventory every Monday of the semester, and you found that your self-esteem scores varied across the semester. In particular, your total self-esteem scores were lowest during Midterm and Finals weeks. Which of the following explanations for this observation is MOST plausible?
A : The measure must not have undergone the necessary standardization process.
B : The measure lacks reliability because different scores were observed over time.
C : Personality traits are theoretically consistent over time, so this may not be a valid measure.
D : Test norms are necessary in order to determine whether this trend is unique.

Correct Answer : B

113 : Dawn took the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and scored a 36 out of 40. A week later, she took the NPI and scored a 34. Three weeks later, she took it again and earned a 38. These scores suggest that the online test is indeed _____.
A : valid
B : standardized
C : reliable
D : projective

Correct Answer : C

114 : If a psychological test is found to measure the quality or construct that it was designed to measure, then it is a _____ assessment tool.
A : valid
B : reliable
C : standardized
D : statistically significant

Correct Answer : A

115 : _____ provide(s) context for your scores on a particular psychological instrument. That is to say, most well-established personality measures include mean scores and percentiles for particular demographic groups.
A : Statistical significance
B : Reliability coefficients
C : Standardization statistics
D : Test norms

Correct Answer : D

116 : A number of your classmates are conducting research on narcissism using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI). One of your classmates is administering the measure online, another is doing an oral interview to obtain participant responses, another is administering the measure in a large auditorium, and a graduate student is giving out the NPI to participants in

their own private cubicles. Based on this information, you would be MOST concerned about _____.
A : test validity
B : projective testing
C : test standardization
D : test norms

Correct Answer : C

117 : The vast majority of personality tests take the form of
A : self-report inventories.
B : projective techniques.
C : attitude inventories.
D : family report questionnaires.

Correct Answer : A

118 : An analyst presents a client an illustrated picture. She tells the client to write a story about who the people in the picture are, what happened right before the picture, and ultimately how the situation will turn out in the end. This approach to personality is called _____.
A : aptitude inventories
B : projective testing
C : achievement testing
D : self-report inventories

Correct Answer : B

119 : If you were to explain the underlying rationale for the Rorschach inkblot test to a high school student, which of the following summaries is MOST accurate?
A : People self-report what they think a stimulus is.
B : People project their personality onto an ambiguous stimulus.
C : Peoples personality comes out in daily actions.
D : People who respond erratically to an ambiguous stimulus are mentally ill.

Correct Answer : B

120 : Projective tests tend to have
A : inconsistent scoring.
B : susceptibility to intentional deception.
C : inadequate test norms.
D : all of these are true.

Correct Answer : D

121 : Narcissism is increasingly observed among those of higher socioeconomic status.
A : True.
B : False.

Correct Answer : A