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Chapter 2: Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and the Genesis of Psychotherapy

Multiple Choice

1. In his early days as a beginning scientist, Freud's research involved

a. dissecting the human brain
b. conducting a meta-analysis on various treatments for depression
c. internships to gain knowledge about hypnosis
*d. dissecting eels to see if they had gonads that would make them hermaphroditic

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Historical Background; Sigmund Freud
Question type: MC

2. In 1885 Freud studied with Jean Martin Charcot as Charcot treated patients suffering from

a. schizophrenia
*b. hysteria
c. depression
d. psychosis

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Historical Background; Sigmund Freud
Question type: MC

3. Bertha Pappenheim, a patient of Freud and Josef Breuer and the subject of a chapter in *Studies on Hysteria* (1893–93/1955), is more commonly known as

*a. Anna O.
b. Bertha P.
c. Jane Doe
d. Patient X

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Historical Background; Sigmund Freud
Question type: MC

4. Freud described what he called dual consciousness as consisting of the

a. pre-conscious and post-conscious

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b. conscious and subconscious
*c. conscious and unconscious
d. subconscious and unconscious

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Historical Background; Sigmund Freud
Question type: MC

5. Freud encouraged patients to say whatever came to their minds, regardless of how trivial it seemed to the patient, in a technique called

a. conversion therapy
b. hypnosis
c. the empty chair
*d. free association

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Historical Background; Sigmund Freud
Question type: MC

6. To distinguish his psychology from Freud's, Carl Jung termed his

a. psychoanalysis
*b. analytic psychology
c. conversion therapy
d. analysis of dreams

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Freud and Jung's Collaboration
Question type: MC

7. According to Freud's topography of the mind, which system stands like a screen between unconscious and conscious mental activity, is present to awareness when our attention is turned to it, and is governed by *secondary process thinking*?

a. conscious
*b. preconscious
c. unconscious
d. id

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Topography of the Mind; Preconscious
Question type: MC

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8. Freud believed that the unconscious is predominated by fantasy and daydreaming, a process he called

*a. primary process thinking
b. secondary process thinking
c. tertiary process thinking
d. the reality principle

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Topography of the Mind; Unconscious
Question type: MC

9. Children's dreams, according to Freud, are

a. disguised and need to be interpreted
b. best interpreted metaphorically rather than literally
*c. typically transparent and therefore need no interpretation
d. none of the above as children are not able to recall their dreams

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: A Freudian Approach to Dreams
Question type: MC

10. The content areas of dreams that Freud distinguished are the

a. transparent and disguised
*b. manifest and latent
c. real and imaginary
d. neurotic and psychotic

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: A Freudian Approach to Dreams
Question type: MC

11. What is the name of the process that transforms dream-thoughts into images or visual representations that symbolize objects, fears, and wishes (i.e., hair-cutting or teeth falling out signifying fears of castration), according to Freud?

a. over-determination
b. displacement

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c. reaction formation
*d. representation

Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: A Freudian Approach to Dreams
Question type: MC

12. *Reversal into its opposite*, *turning round*, *repression*, and *sublimation* are all forms of what Freud called

a. drive theory
*b. defense mechanisms
c. repressed libido
d. denial

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Defense Mechanisms
Question type: MC

13. The three components in Freud's structural model of the mind (which he revised from his original topographic model of the mind) are the

a. conscious, preconscious, and unconscious
b. drives, urges, and instincts
*c. id, ego, and superego
d. latent, manifest, and disguised

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Structural Model of the Mind
Question type: MC

14. The part of the mind that is responsible for harmony among the other parts of the mind as well as between the individual and external reality is the

a. Id
*b. Ego
c. Superego
d. Conscious mind

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Structural Model of the Mind
Question type: MC

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15. According to Jung, something that is a form, a flexible mold that underlies the manifestations of all cultures, is a/an

a. collective conscious
*b. archetype
c. persona
d. shadow

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Jung's Basic Theoretical Constructs
Question type: MC

16. The *persona*, according to Jung

a. personifies what people refuse to acknowledge about themselves, including inferior traits and dark aspects of personality
b. is an archetype that is an unconscious element of femininity in a man
c. is an archetype that is an unconscious element of masculinity in a woman
*d. is our manner or role that is expected and approved by society

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Jung's Basic Theoretical Constructs
Question type: MC

17. Jung believed that dreams originate in the

*a. collective unconscious
b. personal unconscious
c. infantile wishes of the child
d. preconscious

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: A Jungian Approach to Dreams
Question type: MC

18. Jung used the term *libido* to mean

a. sexual energy
b. life energy
*c. psychic energy

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d. interpsychic energy

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Jung's Understanding of Drives
Question type: MC

19. Freud's stages of development are known as the

*a. Psychosexual stages of development
b. Psychosocial stages of development
c. Oedipus complex
d. Libidinal stages of development

Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Psychosexual Stages of Development
Question type: MC

20. The neurotic character types include all of the following ***except***

a. hysterical
b. obsessive-compulsive
*c. histrionic
d. sadomasochistic

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Neurotic Character Types
Question type: MC

21. Jung believed that Freud _____ the pathological aspects of life and sought to understand humans in terms of their _____.

a. underemphasized, strengths
*b. overemphasized, defects
c. ignored, unconscious drives
d. fixated, behavior

Cognitive domain: Knowledge and Application
Answer location: Jung's Psychology of Personality, Personality Development
Question type: MC

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True/False

1. Carl Jung was a pioneer in psychotherapy of the psychoses and was the first to apply psychoanalysis to severe mental illness.

a. False

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Carl Jung
Question type: TF

2. Jung agreed with Freud about the content of repressed thoughts and held the cause of repression universally to be of a sexual nature.

a. False

Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Carl Jung
Question type: TF

3. Although Freud and Jung maintained an intense relationship and did, at times, clash, they actually never met or were seen together in public.

a. False

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Freud and Jung's Collaboration
Question type: TF

4. According to Freud, a *drive* is an external force resulting in an urge or a need.

a. False

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Freud's Understanding of Drives
Question type: TF

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5. The *shadow* is one of Jung's archetypes that personify what people refuse to acknowledge about themselves, including inferior traits and dark aspects of the personality.

a. True

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Jung's Basic Theoretical Constructs
Question type: TF

6. According to Jung, the persona represents who we are in reality, regardless of what others may think of us.

a. False

Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Jung's Basic Theoretical Constructs
Question type: TF

7. Jung developed a typology of personality differences based on two basic attitudes: extravert and introvert.

a. True

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Psychological Types
Question type: TF

8. The fundamental rule of Freudian psychoanalytic technique is dream interpretation.

a. False

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Fundamental Principles of Treatment
Question type: TF

Short Answer

1. Differentiate the *manifest* content of dreams from the *latent* content of dreams according to Freud.

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a. The manifest content is the dream as we remember and share it, whereas the latent content is what is uncovered by analyzing the dream.

Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: A Freudian Approach to Dreams
Question type: SA

2. How did Sigmund Freud define the term "pleasure"?

a. Freud defined pleasure as the absence of pain, discontent, and anxiety; not as thrills and excitement.

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Freud's Understanding of Drives
Question type: SA

3. Compare and contrast Jung's *anima* and *animus.*

a. *Anima* and *animus* were Jung's names for the archetypes underlying someone's experience of the opposite sex. The *anima* is an unconscious element of femininity in men, while the *animus* corresponds to the unconscious element of masculinity in a male.

Cognitive domain: Comprehension and Application
Answer location: Jung's Basic Theoretical Constructs
Question type: SA

4. Describe the *Oedipus complex.*

a. The *Oedipus complex* occurs during Freud's phallic phase of development (approximately between the ages of 5 and 7) and represents the peak of infantile sexuality and follows the Greek tragedy *Oedipus Rex*, in which the son kills his father and marries his mother. This, Freud believed, is the typical oedipal wish and fantasy, and the developmental task is how to navigate the wish and how to resolve the complex. The boy's ability to resolve this complex determines his future relations to women.

Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Psychosexual Stages of Development
Question type: SA

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