An Introduction to Personality Individual Differences and Intelligence 3rd edition Haslam Test Bank

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Test Bank

Chapter 1: What is personality?

Multiple choice

1. When it first appeared in English, the word 'personality' referred to what?

a. Personhood

b. Character

c. Temperament

d. Individuality

Ans: A

2. 'Personality' comes from the Latin *persona*, meaning ….

a. privacy

b. person

c. mask

d. attitude

Ans: C

3. Why is an emotion not a personality characteristic?

a. It is an intellectual characteristic

b. It is a physical property

c. It is transient

d. It is a broad pattern

Ans: C

4. Which of the following characteristics is difficult to define as either intellectual or non-intellectual individual differences?

a. Creativity

b. Emotional intelligence

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c. Social intelligence

d. All of the above

Ans: D

5. How could we conceptualize the relationship between a musical taste and a personality disposition?

a. The disposition could be one facet of the taste

b. The disposition could be an enduring version of the taste

c. The taste could be one facet of the disposition

d. The taste could be an enduring version of the disposition

Ans: C

6. Prentice (1990) showed that …

a. personality characteristics are dispositional inferences

b. personality characteristics are central to how people define themselves

c. personality characteristics are important in impression formation

d. personality characteristics are components of stereotypes

Ans: B

7. Which of the following concepts best exemplifies a personality characteristic?

a. A disposition

b. A mood

c. A habit

d. An attitude

Ans: A

8. Which of the following would probably not be considered a personality characteristic?

a. Irritation

b. Curiosity

c. Extraversion

d. Carelessness

Ans: A

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9. Which of the following would probably be considered a personality characteristic?

a. Anxiety

b. Mathematical aptitude

c. Voting conservative

d. Friendliness

Ans: D

10. Which statement best communicates the relevance of personality for social perception?

a. Impression formation focuses on intellectual characteristics

b. Personality characteristics are peripheral to the self-concept

c. Dispositional inference is a serious bias in impression formation

d. Stereotypes are largely composed of personality characteristics

Ans: D

11. Which of the following statements best defines 'character'?

a. Personality characteristics that relate to morality and self-control

b. Personality characteristics that relate to being distinctive

c. Personality characteristics that relate to social learning

d. Personality characteristics that relate to innate tendencies

Ans: A

12. Which of the following statements best defines 'temperament'?

a. Personality characteristics that are heavily socialized

b. Personality characteristics that relate to emotional instability

c. Personality characteristics that are innate and biologically based

d. Personality characteristics that relate to anger

Ans: C

13. Personality psychology is the only part of psychology that …

a. focuses on individual differences

b. focuses on the whole person

c. focuses on dispositional inference

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d. focuses on specific mechanisms of the mind

Ans: A

14. Many subdisciplines within psychology treat individual differences as …

a. a nuisance

b. random error

c. uninteresting

d. all of the above

Ans: D

15. Social psychology differs from personality psychology by …

a. emphasizing internal influences on behaviour

b. emphasizing the whole person

c. emphasizing external influences on behaviour

d. emphasizing subcomponents of the person

Ans: C

Chapter 2: Trait psychology

Multiple choice

1. The idea of a 'hierarchy of traits' implies which of the following statements?

a. Some traits are particularly predictive of behaviour

b. Some traits are associated with power and status

c. Some traits are more important than others

d. Some traits are narrower in focus than others

Ans: D

2. Which statement best describes how Allport and Odbert attempted to define the trait universe?

a. Correlational analysis of trait adjectives

b. Factor analysis of trait adjectives

c. Selection of trait adjectives that describe psychological differences between people

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d. Selection of trait adjectives that people use to evaluate each other

Ans: C

3. How many terms did Allport and Odbert find that referred to differences between people?

a. 550,000

b. 18,000

c. 4,500

d. 171

Ans: B

4. Which is of the following statements about factor analysis is correct?

a. It finds groups of variables that have similar meanings

b. It finds groups of variables that correlate with one another

c. It finds groups of variables that can be factored

d. It finds groups of variables that have similar means

Ans: B

5. How many trait dimensions did Cattell propose?

a. 2

b. 3

c. 5

d. 16

Ans: D

6. A key problem with Cattell's personality factors is that they were …

a. correlated with one another

b. bipolar

c. exhaustive

d. too economical

Ans: A

7. Which of the following is not an established alternative label for the relevant Big Five factor?

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a. Extraversion and ‘Surgency’

b. Conscientiousness and ‘Morality’

c. Neuroticism and ‘Emotional instability’

d. Openness to Experience and ‘Culture’

Ans: B

8. A person is described as ‘moody’ and ‘hostile’. In Big Five terms, they might be characterized as …

a. low in Extraversion and low in Agreeableness

b. high in Neuroticism and low in Agreeableness

c. low in Extraversion and low in Conscientiousness

d. high in Neuroticism and low in Conscientiousness

Ans: B

9. Which of the following statements correctly describes the relationships between Big Five traits and emotion dimensions?

a. Extraversion is related to more positive affect and Neuroticism to more negative affect

b. Extraversion is related to more positive affect and Neuroticism to less positive affect

c. Extraversion is related to less negative affect and Neuroticism to less positive affect

d. Extraversion is related to less negative affect and Neuroticism to more negative affect

Ans: A

10. In three-factor models of personality a ‘Constraint’ factor is sometimes proposed. In Big Five terms, ‘Constraint’ is best understood as a combination of …

a. low Extraversion and high Agreeableness

b. low Extraversion and low Agreeableness

c. high Conscientiousness and high Agreeableness

d. high Conscientiousness and low Agreeableness

Ans: C

11. What combination of Big Five personality characteristics is associated with authoritarian tendencies?

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a. Low Agreeableness and high Conscientiousness

b. Low Openness and high Conscientiousness

c. High Neuroticism and low Agreeableness

d. Low Openness and high Neuroticism

Ans: B

12. Which attachment style is associated with showing anger and upset during a discussion of a relationship problem with one's partner and reduced love and commitment toward them after it?

a. Secure

b. Insecure

c. Avoidant

d. Anxious/ambivalent

Ans: D

13. Which of the following statements best describes the 'indigenous approach' to examining cultural variations in personality structure?

a. It employs indigenous people as research assistants

b. It translates Western personality measures into indigenous languages

c. It starts with the personality concepts and trait terms of the culture of interest

d. It addresses the personality structure of colonized peoples

Ans: C

14. Which of the following statements best describes the current state of research on personality types?

a. Categorical personality types are very rare

b. Type A personality is an either-or personality type

c. Research shows that the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator identifies true personality types

d. Most personality variation between people is not well described by continuous dimensions

Ans: A

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