

Life/Work Experience Examination – Part 1

■ *Psychology of Personality*

Select the single best answer for each question or statement, then transfer your answers to the appropriate scan sheet provided.

1. Personality psychology uses the scientific method to study all of the following EXCEPT:

____ a. identifying ways in which people are similar and different.

____ b. explaining how people become the way they are psychologically.

____ c. predicting how individuals will behave in the future.

____ d. studying individual differences.

2. Psychological research relies on _____, which describes how to make and test observations about the world in order to draw conclusions while minimizing error or bias.

____ a. intuition

____ b. the scientific method

____ c. epistemology

____ d. clinical methodology

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3. A person's typical way of thinking, feeling, and acting, in various situations, at different times is known as her/his:
- _____ a. fixed patterns.
 - _____ b. genetic makeup.
 - _____ c. unconscious motivations.
 - _____ d. traits.
4. The textbook states that many personality variables have a genetic component. It also suggests that _____ of them have (has) an environmental component.
- _____ a. very few
 - _____ b. some
 - _____ c. most
 - _____ d. every one
5. When Schmitt and Buss factor-analyzed adjectives referring to sexuality they found several factors that they referred to as the:
- _____ a. Amorous Eight.
 - _____ b. Sexy Seven.
 - _____ c. Erotic Seven.
 - _____ d. Lascivious Nine.

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6. In the research on what can be learned about one's personality from their living environment, all of the following were descriptions used in the research EXCEPT:
- _____ a. anxious, easily upset.
 - _____ b. critical, quarrelsome.
 - _____ c. gentle, compassionate.
 - _____ d. disorganized, careless.
7. Some psychologists view traits as simple summaries of behavior, but others see them as much more, even as:
- _____ a. the essence of a person.
 - _____ b. ego syntonic.
 - _____ c. genetic motivations.
 - _____ d. causal properties.
8. A specific combination of genes is termed a(an):
- _____ a. phenotype.
 - _____ b. genotype.
 - _____ c. DNA.
 - _____ d. allele.

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9. The manifestation of complex human traits is defined as the:
- _____ a. phenotype.
 - _____ b. genotype.
 - _____ c. homotype.
 - _____ d. gene-environment correlation.
10. Sweating is measured by:
- _____ a. electromyography.
 - _____ b. electrosweatagram.
 - _____ c. cytography.
 - _____ d. galvanic skin response.
11. What famous question appeared on the cover of *Time* magazine in 1993?
- _____ a. Whither Freud?
 - _____ b. Is Freud dead?
 - _____ c. Is Psychoanalysis finished?
 - _____ d. Freud: Dead or Alive?

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12. The concept of transference is one proposed by:
- _____ a. Horney.
 - _____ b. LaBeouf.
 - _____ c. Bowlby.
 - _____ d. Freud.
13. Freud reasoned that just as the body used energy to carry out its functions, the mind must similarly use an energy, which he called _____ energy.
- _____ a. cathartic
 - _____ b. mental
 - _____ c. psychic
 - _____ d. sexual
14. Some psychologists have identified individual differences between people in the way they perceive and think about the world. Some people are more dependent on visual cues and are more sensitive to the context. They are categorized as _____ and tend to see the big picture rather than details.
- _____ a. dependent
 - _____ b. field-dependent
 - _____ c. field-independent
 - _____ d. gestalt focused

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15. People vary in the extent to which they believe that an outcome is influenced by their behavior. People who believe that they can have a significant influence of what happens to them are said to have a(n) _____ locus of control.
- _____ a. integrated
 - _____ b. internal
 - _____ c. self
 - _____ d. external
16. In one study, prisoners who were found to have an internal locus of control retained:
- _____ a. less information about the conditions of their parole; they simply trusted that it would happen.
 - _____ b. more information about the conditions of their parole, as they felt they could have some influence over the process.
 - _____ c. less information about their trial and incarceration as they were found to have lower IQs than prisoners with external locus of control.
 - _____ d. more information about their trial and incarceration as they were found to have higher IQs than prisoners with external locus of control.

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17. According to self-determination theory, all of the following are considered part of the three basic and universal psychological needs EXCEPT:
- _____ a. autonomy.
 - _____ b. competence.
 - _____ c. trustworthiness.
 - _____ d. relatedness.
18. When we are _____ motivated we act on the basis of our own desires and choices and tend to behave in ways that we find satisfying.
- _____ a. classically
 - _____ b. operantly
 - _____ c. extrinsically
 - _____ d. intrinsically
19. According to the textbook, which of the following statements is correct?
- _____ a. Women are better than men at mathematics.
 - _____ b. Men are better than women at mathematics.
 - _____ c. Women are better than men at mental rotation.
 - _____ d. Men are better than women at mental rotation.

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20. The term _____ refers to the ability to recover from tragedy, adversity, hardship, or to adapt to ongoing life stressors.
- _____ a. mental toughness
 - _____ b. resilience
 - _____ c. recovery strength
 - _____ d. adaptability
21. According to _____ models, some personality traits, like Neuroticism or sensation seeking, may influence a person's exposure to stressful or dangerous circumstances.
- _____ a. transactional stress moderation
 - _____ b. health behavior
 - _____ c. constitutional predisposition
 - _____ d. interactional stress moderation
22. _____ models suggest that there may be some underlying genetic or constitutional factor that influences both personality and disease.
- _____ a. Constitutional predisposition
 - _____ b. Interactional stress moderation
 - _____ c. Health behavior
 - _____ d. Transactional stress moderation

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23. Bailey and colleagues found evidence that two aspects of same-sex sexuality also have a genetic component: childhood gender _____ and adult masculinity-femininity.
- _____ a. association
 - _____ b. conformity
 - _____ c. nonconformity
 - _____ d. ambiguity
24. Most, if not all, cultures view heterosexuality as the natural, correct, and normal way to be. The textbook's term for this is:
- _____ a. homophobia.
 - _____ b. same sex bias.
 - _____ c. heterophilia.
 - _____ d. heteronormativity.
25. Sexual _____ includes labels people associate with their sexuality whether personally selected or socially ascribed. These would include the basic labels of gay, lesbian, bi, and straight.
- _____ a. choice
 - _____ b. attribution
 - _____ c. description
 - _____ d. identity

Life/Work Experience Examination – Part 2

■ *Psychology of Personality*

Select the single best answer for each question or statement, then transfer your answers to the appropriate scan sheet provided.

1. According to standards established by professional organizations in psychology, the developers of new personality tests are required to do all of the following EXCEPT:

____ a. provide theoretical background and research evidence confirming the test is related to certain outcomes.

____ b. demonstrate that the test is valid and reliable.

____ c. specify the applications to which the test will be put.

____ d. specify the populations and cultures to which the test is applicable.

2. When we have a good personality test we know all of the following EXCEPT that:

____ a. we will be able to replicate a certain score upon retest.

____ b. by designing an experiment with this test, research will be published in reputable journals.

____ c. the test will have a particular meaning that we can use in our research or practice.

____ d. we will be able to make theoretical inferences based on the test norms.

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3. Which of the following is the most accurate statement?
- _____ a. Reliability and validity are linked mathematically; as one increases so does the other.
 - _____ b. Reliability and validity are linked mathematically; as one increases the other decreases.
 - _____ c. Reliability is a prerequisite for validity.
 - _____ d. Validity is a prerequisite for reliability.
4. Complete the following quote from Kurt Lewin: "There is nothing so practical as a good _____."
- _____ a. research project
 - _____ b. applied degree
 - _____ c. psychologist
 - _____ d. theory
5. There is evidence of individual differences in how people perceive and process information about the social world. Some psychologists refer to this as _____ intelligence.
- _____ a. perceptual
 - _____ b. emotional
 - _____ c. interpersonal
 - _____ d. social

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6. _____ describe(s) a person's typical style of thinking, feeling, and acting in different kinds of situations and at different times.
- _____ a. Personality
 - _____ b. Traits
 - _____ c. Ego
 - _____ d. Habits
7. All of the following are findings from research attempting to identify universals in personality EXCEPT:
- _____ a. questionnaire measures of the Five-Factor Model reliably replicate across many cultures and languages.
 - _____ b. openness does not vary significantly from culture to culture.
 - _____ c. in some cultures more than five factors are needed to fully describe personality.
 - _____ d. adjectival measures of the Big Five reveal variations of Neuroticism, Extroversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness but not Openness in many different cultures.

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8. Which of the following does NOT accurately complete the following statement? Qualitative is to quantitative as _____ is/are to _____.
- _____ a. broad themes; numerical data
 - _____ b. characteristics of responses; measures
 - _____ c. check list; verbal responses
 - _____ d. content analysis; statistical analysis
9. Erik Erikson suggested that almost all adolescents experience:
- _____ a. an identity crisis.
 - _____ b. some form of hallucinations.
 - _____ c. desire for an identity similar to one or both of their parents.
 - _____ d. Oedipal identification.
10. When members of an identifiable group are made aware of cultural stereotypes about that group they are sometimes unable to perform up to their potential as a result of a phenomenon known as:
- _____ a. prejudice.
 - _____ b. social facilitation.
 - _____ c. in-group out-group.
 - _____ d. stereotype threat.

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11. According to _____ theory, we form emotional bonds with our early caregivers which become mental representations or internal working models of all future intimate relationships.
- _____ a. psychoanalytic
 - _____ b. attachment
 - _____ c. Horney's
 - _____ d. transference
12. Freud defined _____ as a theory of personality, a method for investigating unconscious processes, and a technique of treatment.
- _____ a. psychoanalysis
 - _____ b. attachment theory
 - _____ c. psychohermeneutics
 - _____ d. psychodynamics
13. An important concept for Freud was *trieb*, or _____; an impulse, tension, or excitation originating in the body.
- _____ a. necessities
 - _____ b. behavioral patterns
 - _____ c. instincts
 - _____ d. drives

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14. People who are defined as field-independent tend to:
- ☐ a. have trouble cooperating in games.
 - ☐ b. rely on their own physical sensations.
 - ☐ c. see the big picture rather than details.
 - ☐ d. be easily distracted by surrounding details.
15. Many studies have found a positive correlation between a(n) _____ locus of control and positive outcomes in work, health, and relationships.
- ☐ a. external
 - ☐ b. internal
 - ☐ c. balanced
 - ☐ d. healthy
16. Individualistic cultures like the United States and some European countries tend to be so internal that their people are vulnerable to:
- ☐ a. giving up control over situations.
 - ☐ b. an illusion of control.
 - ☐ c. controlling others who don't share their beliefs.
 - ☐ d. seeing no need for human rights laws.

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17. Strategies that help individuals develop and express their own self are autonomy supportive; the opposite of autonomy support is:
- ☐ a. punishment.
 - ☐ b. unsupportive.
 - ☐ c. criticism.
 - ☐ d. control.
18. According to the _____ theory of Deci and Ryan, there is a big difference between engaging in an activity because of extrinsic reasons and engaging in the same activity for intrinsic reasons.
- ☐ a. psychodynamic
 - ☐ b. self-determination
 - ☐ c. psych-motivation
 - ☐ d. Tae Bo
19. Some schools go to great lengths to structure a school day for students. They tell children where to be at a given time, how long to be there, and what they are to do while they are there. In addition, they give them a large number of rules. From the perspective of self-determination theory, this type of structure will:
- ☐ a. help a child to develop autonomy.
 - ☐ b. hinder a child's development of his or her need for autonomy.
 - ☐ c. help a child develop their relatedness.
 - ☐ d. hinder a child's development of his or her need for relatedness.

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20. People work to solve problems or do something concrete to change the cause of stress in _____ coping.
- _____ a. problem-focused
 - _____ b. constructive
 - _____ c. emotion-focused
 - _____ d. avoidant
21. You are involved in conducting a study of health, and dividing your groups based on their scores on a trait test that includes neuroticism and sensation seeking. It is most likely that you are doing research into the _____ model.
- _____ a. psychodynamic development
 - _____ b. health behavior
 - _____ c. interactional stress moderation
 - _____ d. transactional stress moderation
22. In developing a program to assist individuals recovering from the loss of a spouse, you include a training section in which you teach helpers how to:
- _____ a. elicit the pain of the loss.
 - _____ b. begin a process of catharsis.
 - _____ c. encourage discussions that involve humor.
 - _____ d. encourage social isolation for the first few weeks after the loss.

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23. The maternal immune hypothesis suggests that a male child could be predisposed to homosexuality when:
- _____ a. his H-Y antigens cause his mother to release too much estrogen, exposing his fetal brain to feminization.
 - _____ b. his mother's antibodies attack his H-Y antigens, preventing the fetal brain from developing male-typical brain structures.
 - _____ c. a fetus develops an immunity to the effects of maternal testosterone, preventing masculinization of his brain.
 - _____ d. his mother is exposed to certain vaccines that increase her immune response, preventing certain fetal structures that are central to a masculine brain from developing.
24. Research suggests that _____ percent of men define their sexual identity as "heterosexual."
- _____ a. 55
 - _____ b. 75
 - _____ c. 85
 - _____ d. >95

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25. The biobehavioral model of sexual orientation suggests that there are two systems of sexual orientation controlled by two separate biological systems. One system is called sexual desire and the second system is called:

- _____ a. sexual receptivity.
- _____ b. emotional attachment.
- _____ c. desire for attachment.
- _____ d. caring.