

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Features of personality that differentiate one person from another usually take the form of \_\_\_\_\_ in language.
  - A. differential pronouns
  - B. trait-descriptive adjectives
  - C. action-descriptive verbs
  - D. trait-differentiating adverbs
2. If I describe Juan as "possessive" or Anita as "friendly," I am employing the use of
  - A. trait-descriptive adjectives.
  - B. inner psychological states.
  - C. strategies to attain goals.
  - D. inner qualities of personality.
3. How many trait-descriptive adjectives are there in the English language?
  - A. More than 500
  - B. More than 1,800
  - C. More than 5,000
  - D. More than 20,000
4. Psychologists have found it difficult to define personality because
  - A. psychologists are not smart enough to determine the boundaries of human personality.
  - B. personality has a common sense definition that psychologists find hard to falsify.
  - C. the idea of studying human personality is a rather new concept in psychology.
  - D. any definition of personality needs to be sufficiently comprehensive to include a multitude of concepts.
5. Research on personality traits asks all of these questions EXCEPT
  - A. how many fundamental personality traits there are.
  - B. how personality traits are organized.
  - C. where personality traits come from.
  - D. which cues cause behavior in a situation.
6. Immanuel walks the same path every day at the same time. To state that he will most likely take the same route at the same time next Wednesday is using the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of personality traits.
  - A. descriptive
  - B. explanatory
  - C. predictive
  - D. individualistic
7. Mike makes several social errors at a party. He calls the host by the wrong name, spills his red wine on the carpet, and insults the guest of honor. We label Mike's behavior as "socially inept." This labeling of Mike's behavior utilizes the \_\_\_\_\_ research approach to personality traits.
  - A. explanatory
  - B. descriptive
  - C. intuitive
  - D. presumptive
8. Traits define the \_\_\_\_\_ tendencies of an individual person.
  - A. central
  - B. average
  - C. overt
  - D. outlying

9. A talkative person will
  - A. always talk more than a quiet person.
  - B. never shut up.
  - C. talk more than a quiet person in theaters.
  - D. talk more, on average, than a quiet person.
10. To say that someone will tend to display a trait with regularity is to say that the person has a(n)
  - A. average tendency.
  - B. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
  - C. adaptation.
  - D. social-cognitive approach.
11. Which of the following questions does research on personality traits NOT emphasize?
  - A. How many fundamental traits are there?
  - B. How are traits organized within individuals?
  - C. What are the origins of traits?
  - D. How are all persons similar?
12. Psychological mechanisms differ from traits in that mechanisms
  - A. are less stable.
  - B. refer more to processes.
  - C. do not have decision rules.
  - D. are biologically "hard wired."
13. Which of the following is NOT part of most personality mechanisms?
  - A. Access codes
  - B. Decision rules
  - C. Inputs
  - D. Outputs
14. The trait of courageousness is an especially good example of
  - A. an adaptive trait.
  - B. how traits are consistent.
  - C. how traits are activated only under certain conditions.
  - D. how traits change over time.
15. Personality is
  - A. outside the person.
  - B. inside the person.
  - C. both outside and inside the person.
  - D. inside or outside, depending on the person.
16. To say that someone has the trait of happiness, you need to know that the person
  - A. is happy at a given moment.
  - B. is frequently happy.
  - C. remembers being happy.
  - D. makes others happy.
17. Which of the following is NOT defined as part of the person-environment interaction?
  - A. Serializations
  - B. Perceptions
  - C. Manipulations
  - D. Selection
18. Responses to an ink-blot test can demonstrate which part of the person-environment interaction?
  - A. Perceptions
  - B. Manipulations
  - C. Evocations
  - D. Selections

19. Mo looks at the ink blot and sees two birds nesting. Heidi looks at the ink blot and sees a tranquil forest. Joe looks at the ink blot and sees something sexual. These three responses are illustrating that \_\_\_\_\_ are important components of the person-environment interaction.
- prostheses
  - provocations
  - perceptions
  - projections
20. Evocations are demonstrated when
- different people see the same situation differently.
  - our characteristics unintentionally cause other people to act a certain way.
  - we intentionally attempt to make other people act in a certain way.
  - individuals select environments to match their traits.
21. Every time Sid walks into the room everyone laughs. This demonstrates the person-environment interaction of
- evocation.
  - elocution.
  - exultation.
  - emaciation.
22. Bianca always picks out restaurants that have a very quiet, subdued atmosphere. She always tries to avoid loud restaurants. \_\_\_\_\_ is the person-environment fit mechanism that may account for this behavior.
- Sublimation
  - Selection
  - Suggestion
  - Sophistication
23. To say that a trait is adaptive means that the trait
- is the result of sexual selection.
  - easily changes as necessary.
  - serves a useful function.
  - indicates psychopathology.
24. At the psychological level, the physical environment may lead to the development of
- shivering mechanisms when people are cold.
  - hunger pangs to motivate people to seek food.
  - friction mechanisms to prevent calluses in skin.
  - fear mechanisms to help us avoid environmental threats.
25. In the social environment, our "effective environment" represents the/a
- strongest environmental cues that are found in any given environment.
  - environmental cues that are directly related to survival in the immediate environment.
  - set of cues emitted by other people in the environment.
  - subset of environmental features people attend to based on their psychological mechanisms.
26. The intrapsychic environment is
- not as objectively verifiable as the social or physical environment.
  - often easy to verify through the analysis of dreams.
  - relatively consistent across social, but not physical, environments.
  - based on how others in the environment react to a person.
27. The human nature level of personality analysis addresses how every human is
- like all others.
  - like some others.
  - like no others.
  - somewhat like other mammals.

28. The group differences level of personality analysis addresses how every human is
- A. like all others.
  - B. like some others.
  - C. like no others.
  - D. somewhat like other mammals
29. The individual uniqueness level of personality analysis addresses how every human is
- A. like all others.
  - B. like some others.
  - C. like no others.
  - D. somewhat like other mammals
30. The ability to learn spoken language is an example of the
- A. human nature level of analysis.
  - B. individual and group differences level of analysis.
  - C. individual uniqueness level of analysis.
  - D. social psychological level of analysis.
31. Studying how people vary in levels of anxiety, self-esteem, or worry represents a/an \_\_\_\_\_ approach to studying personality psychology.
- A. individual differences
  - B. human nature
  - C. ideographic
  - D. environmental
32. 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.
33. Which of the following is an example of "nomothetic research"?
- A. Preparing a case study of Sigmund Freud.
  - B. Comparing freshmen and seniors on a personality inventory.
  - C. Attempting to identify the genes related to impulsivity.
  - D. Analyzing the correspondence of Chris Rock.
34. The study of a single individual is an example of
- A. idiographic research.
  - B. nomothetic research.
  - C. correlational research.
  - D. cognitive psychology research.
35. Most current personality research is done at the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.
- A. idiographic
  - B. human nature
  - C. individual uniqueness
  - D. group and individual differences
36. Most grand theories of personality focus on the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.
- A. idiographic
  - B. human nature
  - C. individual uniqueness
  - D. group and individual differences

37. A problem with studying only the grand theories of personality is that only portions of the grand theories
- A. have stood the test of time and inform modern personality research.
  - B. apply to men.
  - C. are based on non-German populations.
  - D. address the human nature level of analysis.
38. Grand theories of personality are usually based on statements about the
- A. universal core of human nature.
  - B. major individual differences.
  - C. individual uniqueness of all humans.
  - D. differences between the sexes.
39. In modern personality psychology, the grand theories
- A. guide all modern personality research.
  - B. are still argued about in the literature.
  - C. are seen as having primarily historical interest.
  - D. are used only in clinical applications of personality theory.
40. The textbook presents the example of the three blind men and the elephant to suggest that
- A. people are like animals in some ways and all living creatures have a personality.
  - B. individual and group differences are the most effective approach to studying personality.
  - C. each of the different approaches to personality research is inadequate for studying the full range of human personality.
  - D. using ancient legends is an inadequate approach to explaining the full range of differences in human personality.
41. The fact that there are many differing views on personality suggests that
- A. researchers study different domains of knowledge.
  - B. most views about personality psychology are incorrect.
  - C. one of the views is probably more accurate than others.
  - D. personality psychologists ignore one another's theories.
42. A "domain of knowledge" is a
- A. laboratory where personality research is conducted.
  - B. single theory about the nature of personality.
  - C. specialty area of science and scholarship.
  - D. grand theory of personality psychology.
43. Researchers in a given domain of personality share all of these EXCEPT
- A. common methods of inquiry.
  - B. foundations of known facts.
  - C. theoretical explanations.
  - D. common laboratory space.
44. The domains of knowledge in personality differ mainly in the
- A. number of active researchers.
  - B. degree to which they emphasize internal or external factors.
  - C. degree to which they emphasize adaptation and adjustment.
  - D. degree to which they understand personality.
45. When different domains of knowledge contradict one another, we can conclude that
- A. the most recent domains are most correct.
  - B. the more historical domains are most correct.
  - C. none of the domains is correct.
  - D. the contradictions may be more apparent than real.

46. The dispositional domain focuses on
- understanding the ways individuals differ from one another.
  - the emotional consequences of dispositions.
  - the biological nature of dispositions.
  - the outer nature of dispositions.
47. Which of the following does NOT fall within the biological domain of knowledge?
- Subjective experience
  - Genetics
  - Psychophysiology
  - Evolution
48. A researcher who compares identical twins to fraternal twins probably conducts most of her research within which domain?
- Intrapsychic
  - Biological
  - Adjustment
  - Cognitive-Experiential
49. The domain of knowledge most concerned with unconscious mechanisms is the
- Cognitive-experiential domain.
  - biological domain.
  - intrapsychic domain.
  - adjustment domain.
50. Sigmund Freud's theory of personality falls within the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of knowledge.
- biological
  - dispositional
  - social and cultural
  - intrapsychic
51. Jay is interested in investigating unconscious conflict in a sample of college interns. Jay will most likely use the methods and theories associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of personality.
- dispositional
  - biological
  - social and cultural
  - intrapsychic
52. Which domain is most concerned with identifying the number of fundamental individual differences?
- Biological
  - Dispositional
  - Intrapsychic
  - Social and cultural
53. The lexical strategy (i.e., using natural language to identify fundamental traits) falls most squarely within the
- social and cultural domain.
  - cognitive-experiential domain.
  - dispositional domain.
  - intrapsychic domain.
54. Which domain relies most on statistical methods to identify fundamental traits?
- Dispositional
  - Biological
  - Adjustment
  - Social and cultural

55. Patti collects data on three personality tests from several hundred participants. She then examines the systematic statistical similarities and differences among the traits assessed by each test. Patti is using the logic and methods of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of personality.
- A. biological
  - B. intrapsychic
  - C. social and cultural
  - D. dispositional
56. Which domain of knowledge places the most emphasis on the external (to the person) dimensions of personality?
- A. dispositional
  - B. social and cultural
  - C. biological
  - D. intrapsychic
57. The fact that almost all humans live in groups suggests the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.
- A. intrapsychic
  - B. cognitive-experiential
  - C. adjustment
  - D. social and cultural
58. Sidney is interested in differences in the levels of extraversion of British men and Italian men. Sidney will most likely use the methods and theories used by researchers studying personality within the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.
- A. cognitive-experiential
  - B. dispositional
  - C. social and cultural
  - D. intrapsychic
59. Which domain focuses most on the relationships between personality and health behaviors?
- A. dispositional
  - B. adjustment
  - C. social and cultural
  - D. cognitive-experiential
60. The study of personality disorders falls within the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.
- A. biological
  - B. social and cultural
  - C. adjustment
  - D. intrapsychic
61. Lillian is interested in how borderline personality disorder affects everyday behaviors in a clinical population. She most likely will use the methods and the models of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of personality in conducting her research.
- A. dispositional
  - B. biological
  - C. adjustment
  - D. intrapsychic
62. Which of the following is NOT a function of a theory?
- A. Guides research
  - B. Eliminates domains of knowledge
  - C. Organizes research findings
  - D. Makes predictions

63. Which of the following is NOT an example of a theory that provides a guide for researchers?
- A. A Freudian psychoanalyst predicting stinginess from the ideas about development through a particular stage of psychological development.
  - B. A biological psychologist predicting a decrease in social behavior when the frontal lobe of the brain is damaged.
  - C. A personality psychologist analyzing a large pool of responses to questionnaire items to find the underlying structure of the data.
  - D. A cognitive psychologist predicting that how an individual's self evaluation will determine his or her reaction to a specific stimuli.
64. Which of the following is a scientific theory?
- A. astrology
  - B. Einstein's ideas on relativity
  - C. reincarnation
  - D. extra sensory perception
65. \_\_\_\_\_ are based on systematic observation, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ are not.
- A. Theories; beliefs
  - B. Beliefs; theories
  - C. Domains; approaches
  - D. Approaches; domains
66. George's theory of personality leads to the discovery of new links between cognition and brain functioning that were previously believed to be impossible. George's theory has
- A. comprehensiveness.
  - B. heuristic value.
  - C. testability.
  - D. parsimony.
67. The most important criterion for generating a testable theory is
- A. the generalizability of its predictions.
  - B. its compatibility with other theories.
  - C. its precision of prediction.
  - D. its comprehensiveness.
68. Which trait theory best exemplifies the principle of parsimony? A theory that proposes
- A. two personality dispositions.
  - B. three personality dispositions.
  - C. five personality dispositions.
  - D. 16 personality dispositions.



# 1 Key

1. Features of personality that differentiate one person from another usually take the form of \_\_\_\_\_ in language.

(p. 4)

- A. differential pronouns
- B. trait-descriptive adjectives**
- C. action-descriptive verbs
- D. trait-differentiating adverbs

Larsen - Chapter 01 #1

2. If I describe Juan as "possessive" or Anita as "friendly," I am employing the use of

(p. 4)

- A. trait-descriptive adjectives.**
- B. inner psychological states.
- C. strategies to attain goals.
- D. inner qualities of personality.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #2

3. How many trait-descriptive adjectives are there in the English language?

(p. 4)

- A. More than 500
- B. More than 1,800
- C. More than 5,000
- D. More than 20,000**

Larsen - Chapter 01 #3

4. Psychologists have found it difficult to define personality because

(p. 4)

- A. psychologists are not smart enough to determine the boundaries of human personality.
- B. personality has a common sense definition that psychologists find hard to falsify.
- C. the idea of studying human personality is a rather new concept in psychology.
- D. any definition of personality needs to be sufficiently comprehensive to include a multitude of concepts.**

Larsen - Chapter 01 #4

5. Research on personality traits asks all of these questions EXCEPT

(p. 6)

- A. how many fundamental personality traits there are.
- B. how personality traits are organized.
- C. where personality traits come from.
- D. which cues cause behavior in a situation.**

Larsen - Chapter 01 #5

6. Immanuel walks the same path every day at the same time. To state that he will most likely take the same route at the same time next Wednesday is using the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of personality traits.

(p. 6)

- A. descriptive
- B. explanatory
- C. predictive**
- D. individualistic

Larsen - Chapter 01 #6

7. Mike makes several social errors at a party. He calls the host by the wrong name, spills his red wine on the carpet, and insults the guest of honor. We label Mike's behavior as "socially inept." This labeling of Mike's behavior utilizes the \_\_\_\_\_ research approach to personality traits.

(p. 6)

- A. explanatory
- B. descriptive**
- C. intuitive
- D. presumptive

Larsen - Chapter 01 #7

8. Traits define the \_\_\_\_\_ tendencies of an individual person.  
(p. 6)  
A. central  
**B.** average  
C. overt  
D. outlying

Larsen - Chapter 01 #8

9. A talkative person will  
(p. 6)  
A. always talk more than a quiet person.  
B. never shut up.  
C. talk more than a quiet person in theaters.  
**D.** talk more, on average, than a quiet person.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #9

10. To say that someone will tend to display a trait with regularity is to say that the person has a(n)  
(p. 6)  
**A.** average tendency.  
B. obsessive-compulsive disorder.  
C. adaptation.  
D. social-cognitive approach.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #10

11. Which of the following questions does research on personality traits NOT emphasize?  
(p. 6)  
A. How many fundamental traits are there?  
B. How are traits organized within individuals?  
C. What are the origins of traits?  
**D.** How are all persons similar?

Larsen - Chapter 01 #11

12. Psychological mechanisms differ from traits in that mechanisms  
(p. 6)  
A. are less stable.  
**B.** refer more to processes.  
C. do not have decision rules.  
D. are biologically "hard wired."

Larsen - Chapter 01 #12

13. Which of the following is NOT part of most personality mechanisms?  
(p. 6)  
**A.** Access codes  
B. Decision rules  
C. Inputs  
D. Outputs

Larsen - Chapter 01 #13

14. The trait of courageousness is an especially good example of  
(p. 6)  
A. an adaptive trait.  
B. how traits are consistent.  
**C.** how traits are activated only under certain conditions.  
D. how traits change over time.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #14

15. Personality is  
(p. 7)  
A. outside the person.  
**B.** inside the person.  
C. both outside and inside the person.  
D. inside or outside, depending on the person.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #15

16. To say that someone has the trait of happiness, you need to know that the person  
(p. 7)  
A. is happy at a given moment.  
**B.** is frequently happy.  
C. remembers being happy.  
D. makes others happy.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #16

17. Which of the following is NOT defined as part of the person-environment interaction?

(p. 9)

- A.** Serializations
- B. Perceptions
- C. Manipulations
- D. Selection

Larsen - Chapter 01 #17

18. Responses to an ink-blot test can demonstrate which part of the person-environment interaction?

(p. 9)

- A.** Perceptions
- B. Manipulations
- C. Evocations
- D. Selections

Larsen - Chapter 01 #18

19. Mo looks at the ink blot and sees two birds nesting. Heidi looks at the ink blot and sees a tranquil forest. Joe looks at the ink blot and sees something sexual. These three responses are illustrating that \_\_\_\_\_ are important components of the person-environment interaction.

(p. 9)

- A. prostheses
- B. provocations
- C.** perceptions
- D. projections

Larsen - Chapter 01 #19

20. Evocations are demonstrated when

(p. 8)

- A. different people see the same situation differently.
- B.** our characteristics unintentionally cause other people to act a certain way.
- C. we intentionally attempt to make other people act in a certain way.
- D. individuals select environments to match their traits.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #20

21. Every time Sid walks into the room everyone laughs. This demonstrates the person-environment interaction of

(p. 9)

- A.** evocation.
- B. elocution.
- C. exultation.
- D. emaciation.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #21

22. Bianca always picks out restaurants that have a very quiet, subdued atmosphere. She always tries to avoid loud restaurants. \_\_\_\_\_ is the person-environment fit mechanism that may account for this behavior.

(p. 9)

- A. Sublimation
- B.** Selection
- C. Suggestion
- D. Sophistication

Larsen - Chapter 01 #22

23. To say that a trait is adaptive means that the trait

(p. 9)

- A. is the result of sexual selection.
- B. easily changes as necessary.
- C.** serves a useful function.
- D. indicates psychopathology.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #23

24. At the psychological level, the physical environment may lead to the development of

(p. 9)

- A. shivering mechanisms when people are cold.
- B. hunger pangs to motivate people to seek food.
- C. friction mechanisms to prevent calluses in skin.
- D.** fear mechanisms to help us avoid environmental threats.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #24

25. In the social environment, our "effective environment" represents the/a  
(p. 10) A. strongest environmental cues that are found in any given environment.  
B. environmental cues that are directly related to survival in the immediate environment.  
C. set of cues emitted by other people in the environment.  
**D.** subset of environmental features people attend to based on their psychological mechanisms.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #25

26. The intrapsychic environment is  
(p. 10) **A.** not as objectively verifiable as the social or physical environment.  
B. often easy to verify through the analysis of dreams.  
C. relatively consistent across social, but not physical, environments.  
D. based on how others in the environment react to a person.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #26

27. The human nature level of personality analysis addresses how every human is  
(p. 11) **A.** like all others.  
B. like some others.  
C. like no others.  
D. somewhat like other mammals.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #27

28. The group differences level of personality analysis addresses how every human is  
(p. 11) A. like all others.  
**B.** like some others.  
C. like no others.  
D. somewhat like other mammals

Larsen - Chapter 01 #28

29. The individual uniqueness level of personality analysis addresses how every human is  
(p. 11) A. like all others.  
B. like some others.  
**C.** like no others.  
D. somewhat like other mammals

Larsen - Chapter 01 #29

30. The ability to learn spoken language is an example of the  
(p. 11) **A.** human nature level of analysis.  
B. individual and group differences level of analysis.  
C. individual uniqueness level of analysis.  
D. social psychological level of analysis.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #30

31. Studying how people vary in levels of anxiety, self-esteem, or worry represents a/an \_\_\_\_\_ approach  
(p. 12) to studying personality psychology.  
**A.** individual differences  
B. human nature  
C. ideographic  
D. environmental

Larsen - Chapter 01 #31

32. Which of the following is an example of "idiographic research"?  
(p. 12) 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.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #32

33. Which of the following is an example of "nomothetic research"?
- (p. 12)
- A. Preparing a case study of Sigmund Freud.
  - B.** Comparing freshmen and seniors on a personality inventory.
  - C. Attempting to identify the genes related to impulsivity.
  - D. Analyzing the correspondence of Chris Rock.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #33

34. The study of a single individual is an example of
- (p. 12)
- A.** idiographic research.
  - B. nomothetic research.
  - C. correlational research.
  - D. cognitive psychology research.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #34

35. Most current personality research is done at the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.
- (p. 13)
- A. idiographic
  - B. human nature
  - C. individual uniqueness
  - D.** group and individual differences

Larsen - Chapter 01 #35

36. Most grand theories of personality focus on the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.
- (p. 13)
- A. idiographic
  - B.** human nature
  - C. individual uniqueness
  - D. group and individual differences

Larsen - Chapter 01 #36

37. A problem with studying only the grand theories of personality is that only portions of the grand theories
- (p. 13)
- A.** have stood the test of time and inform modern personality research.
  - B. apply to men.
  - C. are based on non-German populations.
  - D. address the human nature level of analysis.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #37

38. Grand theories of personality are usually based on statements about the
- (p. 13)
- A.** universal core of human nature.
  - B. major individual differences.
  - C. individual uniqueness of all humans.
  - D. differences between the sexes.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #38

39. In modern personality psychology, the grand theories
- (p. 13)
- A. guide all modern personality research.
  - B. are still argued about in the literature.
  - C.** are seen as having primarily historical interest.
  - D. are used only in clinical applications of personality theory.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #39

40. The textbook presents the example of the three blind men and the elephant to suggest that
- (p. 14)
- A. people are like animals in some ways and all living creatures have a personality.
  - B. individual and group differences are the most effective approach to studying personality.
  - C.** each of the different approaches to personality research is inadequate for studying the full range of human personality.
  - D. using ancient legends is an inadequate approach to explaining the full range of differences in human personality.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #40

41. The fact that there are many differing views on personality suggests that  
(p. 15) **A.** researchers study different domains of knowledge.  
B. most views about personality psychology are incorrect.  
C. one of the views is probably more accurate than others.  
D. personality psychologists ignore one another's theories.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #41

42. A "domain of knowledge" is a  
(p. 15) A. laboratory where personality research is conducted.  
B. single theory about the nature of personality.  
**C.** specialty area of science and scholarship.  
D. grand theory of personality psychology.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #42

43. Researchers in a given domain of personality share all of these EXCEPT  
(p. 15) A. common methods of inquiry.  
B. foundations of known facts.  
C. theoretical explanations.  
**D.** common laboratory space.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #43

44. The domains of knowledge in personality differ mainly in the  
(p. 15) A. number of active researchers.  
**B.** degree to which they emphasize internal or external factors.  
C. degree to which they emphasize adaptation and adjustment.  
D. degree to which they understand personality.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #44

45. When different domains of knowledge contradict one another, we can conclude that  
(p. 16) A. the most recent domains are most correct.  
B. the more historical domains are most correct.  
C. none of the domains is correct.  
**D.** the contradictions may be more apparent than real.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #45

46. The dispositional domain focuses on  
(p. 16) **A.** understanding the ways individuals differ from one another.  
B. the emotional consequences of dispositions.  
C. the biological nature of dispositions.  
D. the outer nature of dispositions.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #46

47. Which of the following does NOT fall within the biological domain of knowledge?  
(p. 16) **A.** Subjective experience  
B. Genetics  
C. Psychophysiology  
D. Evolution

Larsen - Chapter 01 #47

48. A researcher who compares identical twins to fraternal twins probably conducts most of her research  
(p. 16) within which domain?  
A. Intrapsychic  
**B.** Biological  
C. Adjustment  
D. Cognitive-Experiential

Larsen - Chapter 01 #48

49. The domain of knowledge most concerned with unconscious mechanisms is the  
(p. 16) A. Cognitive-experiential domain.  
B. biological domain.  
**C.** intrapsychic domain.  
D. adjustment domain.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #49

50. Sigmund Freud's theory of personality falls within the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of knowledge.  
(p. 16) A. biological  
B. dispositional  
C. social and cultural  
**D.** intrapsychic

Larsen - Chapter 01 #50

51. Jay is interested in investigating unconscious conflict in a sample of college interns. Jay will most likely use the methods and theories associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of personality.  
(p. 16) A. dispositional  
B. biological  
C. social and cultural  
**D.** intrapsychic

Larsen - Chapter 01 #51

52. Which domain is most concerned with identifying the number of fundamental individual differences?  
(p. 15) A. Biological  
**B.** Dispositional  
C. Intrapsychic  
D. Social and cultural

Larsen - Chapter 01 #52

53. The lexical strategy (i.e., using natural language to identify fundamental traits) falls most squarely within the  
(p. 15) A. social and cultural domain.  
B. cognitive-experiential domain.  
**C.** dispositional domain.  
D. intrapsychic domain.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #53

54. Which domain relies most on statistical methods to identify fundamental traits?  
(p. 15) **A.** Dispositional  
B. Biological  
C. Adjustment  
D. Social and cultural

Larsen - Chapter 01 #54

55. Patti collects data on three personality tests from several hundred participants. She then examines the systematic statistical similarities and differences among the traits assessed by each test. Patti is using the logic and methods of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of personality.  
(p. 15) A. biological  
B. intrapsychic  
C. social and cultural  
**D.** dispositional

Larsen - Chapter 01 #55

56. Which domain of knowledge places the most emphasis on the external (to the person) dimensions of personality?  
(p. 17) A. dispositional  
**B.** social and cultural  
C. biological  
D. intrapsychic

Larsen - Chapter 01 #56

57. The fact that almost all humans live in groups suggests the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.  
(p. 17) A. intrapsychic  
B. cognitive-experiential  
C. adjustment  
**D. social and cultural**

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #57*

58. Sidney is interested in differences in the levels of extraversion of British men and Italian men. Sidney will most likely use the methods and theories used by researchers studying personality within the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.  
(p. 17) A. cognitive-experiential  
B. dispositional  
**C. social and cultural**  
D. intrapsychic

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #58*

59. Which domain focuses most on the relationships between personality and health behaviors?  
(p. 18) A. dispositional  
**B. adjustment**  
C. social and cultural  
D. cognitive-experiential

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #59*

60. The study of personality disorders falls within the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.  
(p. 18) A. biological  
B. social and cultural  
**C. adjustment**  
D. intrapsychic

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #60*

61. Lillian is interested in how borderline personality disorder affects everyday behaviors in a clinical population. She most likely will use the methods and the models of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain of personality in conducting her research.  
(p. 18) A. dispositional  
B. biological  
**C. adjustment**  
D. intrapsychic

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #61*

62. Which of the following is NOT a function of a theory?  
(p. 19) A. Guides research  
**B. Eliminates domains of knowledge**  
C. Organizes research findings  
D. Makes predictions

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #62*

63. Which of the following is NOT an example of a theory that provides a guide for researchers?  
(p. 19) A. A Freudian psychoanalyst predicting stinginess from the ideas about development through a particular stage of psychological development.  
B. A biological psychologist predicting a decrease in social behavior when the frontal lobe of the brain is damaged.  
**C. A personality psychologist analyzing a large pool of responses to questionnaire items to find the underlying structure of the data.**  
D. A cognitive psychologist predicting that how an individual's self evaluation will determine his or her reaction to a specific stimuli.

*Larsen - Chapter 01 #63*



64. Which of the following is a scientific theory?

(p. 19)

- A. astrology
- B.** Einstein's ideas on relativity
- C. reincarnation
- D. extra sensory perception

Larsen - Chapter 01 #64

65. \_\_\_\_\_ are based on systematic observation, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ are not.

(p. 19)

- A.** Theories; beliefs
- B. Beliefs; theories
- C. Domains; approaches
- D. Approaches; domains

Larsen - Chapter 01 #65

66. George's theory of personality leads to the discovery of new links between cognition and brain functioning that were previously believed to be impossible. George's theory has

(p. 19)

- A. comprehensiveness.
- B.** heuristic value.
- C. testability.
- D. parsimony.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #66

67. The most important criterion for generating a testable theory is

(p. 20)

- A. the generalizability of its predictions.
- B. its compatibility with other theories.
- C.** its precision of prediction.
- D. its comprehensiveness.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #67

68. Which trait theory best exemplifies the principle of parsimony? A theory that proposes

(p. 20)

- A.** two personality dispositions.
- B. three personality dispositions.
- C. five personality dispositions.
- D. 16 personality dispositions.

Larsen - Chapter 01 #68

# 1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Larsen - Chapter 01	68