Personality - Theories and Applications 2nd edition Shiraev Test Bank

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Personality-Theories and Applications (2nd)

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Total Questions: 98

Multiple Choice (74)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Personality is defined as _____.

a) a stable set of behavioral and experiential characteristics of an individual ✓ correct
b) a set of distinguishable displays or patterns of behavior and experience
c) enduring patterns of behavior and inner experience that deviate markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture
d) a consistent set of beliefs about the world

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What are distinct and stable patterns of behavior and experience?

a) types
b) self-enhancement
c) traits ✓ correct
d) values

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following is a reason that personality is important for psychological practice?

a) It helps make predictions regarding a person's behavior. ✓ correct
b) It exists in all living things.
c) It helps identify peripheral traits in all individuals.
d) It connects a person's behaviors to each other.

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What is meant in stating that personality is a concept that indicates that an individual's thoughts, feelings, and behavior originate from within a person?

a) Personality is organized by its central traits.
b) Personality tends to be wide-ranging.
c) There is consistency in one's personality.
d) Personality is a cause of one's behavior. ✓ correct

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The more central traits are the _____.

a) predictions about the person's behavior will be more difficult to do
b) essence of the individual's personality. ✓ correct
c) lower number of peripheral traits there are
d) more behavior is a product of the situational norm

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The concept of central and peripheral traits suggests that personality _____.

a) is more stable than types
b) is the cause of behavior
c) is organized ✓ correct
d) has few secondary features

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What are peripheral traits?

a) The core or more salient characteristics in a person.
b) The behaviors, thoughts, and feelings that originate from within a person.
c) Characteristics that are in most people most of the time.
d) Other, secondary, less essential characteristics in a person. ✓ correct

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What are central traits?

a) Other, secondary, less essential characteristics in a person.
b) The core or more salient characteristics in a person. ✓ correct
c) Characteristics that are in most people most of the time.
d) The behaviors, thoughts, and feelings that originate from within a person.

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Peter likes initiating a conversation in a group on some occasions but not all the time. This behavior suggests that Peter's trait of friendliness is a _____ trait.

a) central
b) peripheral ✓ correct
c) consistent
d) causal

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ refers to a kind or category of elements or features sharing similar characteristics or qualities.

a) Central traits
b) Peripheral traits
c) Pessimism
d) Type ✓ correct

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Which of the following shows "pessimism" as a peripheral trait?

a) The person displays persistent sadness. ✓ correct
b) The person is resistant to new experiences.
c) The person is distrustful of others.
d) The person is self-disciplined.

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ refers to a persistent, broad-spectrum belief in and anticipation of undesirable, negative, or damaging outcomes.

a) Self-enhancement
b) Optimism
c) Pessimism ✓ correct
d) Organization

Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

The character Ebenezer Scrooge in "A Christmas Carol" shows that personality is _____.

a) persistent
b) organized
c) stable and evolving ✓ correct
d) typical

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Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Judgments about normal and abnormal traits of a person vary across _____.

a) Circumstances, norms, and time
b) circumstances, generations, and culture ✓ correct
c) Stability, circumstances, and consistency
d) situational norms

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is the tendency to deem ourselves as superior to peers?

a) self-enhancement ✓ correct
b) openness to experiences
c) cynicism
d) sensitivity to honor

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What are enduring patterns of behavior and inner experiences that deviate markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture?

a) tolerance
b) central traits
c) peripheral traits
d) personality disorders ✓ correct

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Personality traits that tend to be more specific are _____.

a) central
b) peripheral ✓ correct
c) stable
d) persistent

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Mark, who is from North America describes their self as ambitious, intelligent, and industrious. The traits Mark used to describe their self are traits relevant to _____.

a) collectivism
b) individualism ✓ correct
c) consistency
d) stability

Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Ana has a natural curiosity about the world. Personality psychologists would describe this characteristic of theirs to be _____.

a) cutting edge
b) a type
c) peripheral
d) central ✓ correct

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The general discussion about biological and social factors that affect human development, behavior, and experience is known as the _____.

a) mind-body interaction
b) scarcity mindset
c) nature-nurture ✓ correct
d) self-enhancement

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Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

_____ who believe that they will get healthier tend to achieve more positive results than _____.

a) Optimists; pessimists ✓ correct
b) Self-enhancers; narcissists
c) Pessimists; narcissists
d) High self-esteemers; optimists

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ is a reaction to a shortage of resources.

a) Determinism
b) Optimism
c) Scarcity mindset ✓ correct
d) Knowledge

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

According to the scarcity mindset, children from wealthier families tend to see coins as _____ than they actually are.

a) larger in value
b) smaller in value ✓ correct
c) accurately
d) nonvaluable

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The view that psychological phenomena are causally determined by a preceding event or by some identifiable factor is called _____.

a) fatalism
b) scarcity mindset
c) values
d) determinism ✓ correct

Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

According to the scarcity mindset, people who are chronically lonely tend to be _____.

a) better interpreters of other people's emotions ✓ correct
b) worse in judging other people
c) concerned about how others perceive them
d) very logical

Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

The scarcity mindset demonstrates that personality is _____.

a) fixed and set
b) adaptable ✓ correct
c) situation-specific
d) a product of nature

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The view that humans are not in control of their lives because something or somebody else predetermines or programs them is called _____.

a) determinism
b) narcissism
c) pessimism
d) fatalism ✓ correct

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Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

_____ encourages personality psychologists to study factors that influence personality and its various features.

a) Fatalism
b) Scarcity mindset
c) Determinism ✓ correct
d) Values

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

One challenge about determinism is _____.

a) there are too many unknown factors affecting people's behaviors ✓ correct
b) it will be nearly impossible to predict how personality develops in the future
c) humans are not in control of their lives
d) many factors that control personality are not related to each other

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The view that individuals generally are in control of our plans, actions, responses, minds, and personality features is called _____.

a) fatalism
b) determinism
c) character
d) self-determination ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Psychologists tend to avoid _____ and instead state that people are generally in control of their actions and plans.

a) self-determinism
b) determinism
c) fatalism ✓ correct
d) optimism

Q32. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Tom relishes having the perks of being in a country club and makes a point of mentioning it to his new acquaintances. Tom embodies _____.

a) fatalism
b) self-determinism
c) self-esteem
d) narcissism ✓ correct

Q33. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is knowledge?

a) It is information that has a purpose or use. ✓ correct
b) It is information that is accurate.
c) It is based on one's sets of values.
d) It is a consistent set of values.

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Q34. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Knowledge about shyness was based on earlier studies that indicated it was a complex reflex to the present studies that show that it is a dynamic combination of psychological and hereditary factors. Thus, the study of shyness demonstrates that knowledge is _____.

a) fixed
b) evolving ✓ correct
c) inconsistent
d) variable

Q35. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Information that has a purpose or use is called _____.

a) values
b) theory
c) knowledge ✓ correct
d) beliefs

Q36. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Knowledge accumulated through research and systematic empirical observations is called _____.

a) popular
b) scientific ✓ correct
c) essential
d) tested

Q37. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

An aspect of scientific knowledge is that the relevance of the information is _____.

a) continually changing with time ✓ correct
b) fixed and invariable
c) not representative of views of the world
d) always true

Q38. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Descartes' theory about emotion was replaced by the James–Lange theory and was then later replaced by the Cannon-Bard theory and then was changed to the theory of emotions as learned reflexes. This change about theories of emotions demonstrates _____.

a) the establishment of rules
b) assumptions held about a phenomenon
c) organizing principles or ideas
d) changes in scientific knowledge ✓ correct

Q39. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The theory of emotions as stated in the Cannon-Bard theory was replaced by the behavioral view that emotions are _____.

a) fixed
b) learned reflexes ✓ correct
c) unconditional responses
d) variable

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Q40. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The most accessible type of knowledge is _____.

a) scientific knowledge
b) values
c) popular beliefs ✓ correct
d) legal knowledge

Q41. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Janice thinks that short people compensate for their short height by being ambitious. Janice expressed a(n) _____.

a) popular belief ✓ correct
b) stereotype
c) value
d) opinion

Q42. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Observations and assumptions that represent a form of “everyday psychology” created by the people and for the people are referred to as _____.

a) scientific knowledge
b) value
c) legal knowledge
d) popular belief ✓ correct

Q43. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Many popular beliefs are accurate. What does this mean?

a) Popular beliefs may be based on already existing facts or scientific research. ✓ correct
b) Popular beliefs are opinions strongly held in belief by perceivers.
c) Popular beliefs are contained in most theories of personality.
d) Popular beliefs are never contradictory.

Q44. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Popular beliefs are shared by several people. However, they _____.

a) cannot be tested in an empirical study
b) can be validated with other opinions
c) are specific to the culture
d) can be ignored, accepted, or rejected ✓ correct

Q45. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A popular belief about why some people are rich and others are poor is that _____.

a) majority of people believe the cause is beyond people’s control ✓ correct
b) majority of people believe the cause is due to an individual’s lack of effort
c) it is equally due to both circumstances beyond one’s control and also due to one’s lack of effort
d) it is due to the lack of opportunities to advance in society

Q46. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is a type of knowledge related to personality and designed for mass consumption, and it reaches peoples primarily through the media?

a) scientific knowledge
b) values
c) pop psychology ✓ correct
d) legal knowledge

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Q47. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What are values?

a) Information that is simple and often times sensational.
b) Stable perceptions about the individual's place and his or her role in the world. ✓ correct
c) Knowledge encapsulated in the law and detailed in rules and principles.
d) Information gathered through the scientific methods.

Q48. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Topics of good versus evil, purpose of life, and right and wrong are some examples of _____.

a) pop psychology
b) religion
c) attitude
d) values ✓ correct

Q49. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ is one of the most powerful sources of values.

a) Determinism
b) Philosophy
c) Religion ✓ correct
d) Frugality

Q50. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which nation has the highest number of atheists?

a) Great Britain
b) China ✓ correct
c) Japan
d) South Korea

Q51. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What emerges in official prescriptions by authorities?

a) law
b) values
c) legal knowledge ✓ correct
d) scientific knowledge

Q52. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The term "lunatic" is a label that places individuals in categories. What produces these labels?

a) scientific knowledge
b) legal knowledge ✓ correct
c) self-enhancement
d) determinism

Q53. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Legal knowledge provides guidelines about an individual's _____.

a) social status ✓ correct
b) self-perception
c) psychological health
d) religion

Q54. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

The book called “The Mirror Effect” illustrates that _____.

a) all four types of knowledge are deeply interconnected in personality ✓ correct
b) mental illness as described in the book includes personality disorders
c) narcissism is expressed in one’s behaviors
d) even tabloid stories can provide clues to personality

Q55. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What occurs with the breaking of something complex into smaller parts to understand their essential features and relations?

a) determinism
b) scientific inquiry
c) analysis ✓ correct
d) values

Q56. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is a comprehensive, scientific explanation about what personality is, how it develops, and how it functions?

a) values
b) legal knowledge
c) analysis
d) theory ✓ correct

Q57. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What can explains facts and provide new hypotheses?

a) knowledge
b) theory ✓ correct
c) values
d) beliefs

Q58. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What brings together scholars that share similar views on a particular scientific approach, subjects, or method?

a) theories
b) personality perspectives
c) academic traditions ✓ correct
d) organizational functions

Q59. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is the first function of academic traditions?

a) organizational function ✓ correct
b) consolidation of knowledge
c) protection
d) control of information

Q60. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Several scholars working on the same problem or using the same theoretical approach can work more efficiently than individual scholars working separately. This is the _____ function of academic traditions.

a) organizational function
b) consolidation of knowledge ✓ correct
c) protection
d) control of information

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Q61. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Scientists exchange their ideas and discuss their research with one another. This is the _____ function of academic traditions.

a) consolidation of knowledge
b) protection
c) control of information
d) organizational function ✓ correct

Q62. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What is the deliberate practice of selecting and disseminating what is deemed “appropriate” knowledge and restricting knowledge that is deemed inappropriate?

a) application
b) consolidation
c) censorship ✓ correct
d) evaluation

Q63. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What is an applied setting in which clinical professionals use an individual’s unique personality characteristics to choose the most effective treatments?

a) conflict analysis
b) personalized medicine ✓ correct
c) reeducation
d) interpersonal perspective

Q64. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Personality psychology aids forensic and security fields by _____.

a) assist in identifying suspects ✓ correct
b) assess performance evaluation
c) improve intervention techniques
d) provide valuable knowledge of treatment

Q65. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Identifying personality traits of hackers could be the area of _____.

a) clinical psychology
b) business
c) forensic field
d) cybersecurity ✓ correct

Q66. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Personality psychology helps to create new procedures and methods to help people recover from abuse and to discontinue harmful behavioral patterns in which application field?

a) organization development
b) personalized medicine
c) clinical and counseling psychology ✓ correct
d) forensic field

Q67. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What context of personality psychology is discussed when the focus is on one’s self-oriented goals in life?

a) individual
b) interpersonal ✓ correct
c) global
d) minority

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Q68. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What context of personality psychology is discussed when the focus is on relating with others?

a) individual
b) interpersonal ✓ correct
c) global
d) minority

Q69. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What context of personality psychology is discussed when the focus is to improve the lives of people?

a) individual
b) interpersonal
c) global ✓ correct
d) minority

Q70. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Applying scientific knowledge directly to social issues is focusing on the _____ context.

a) individual
b) interpersonal
c) global ✓ correct
d) minority

Q71. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Learning one's strengths and weaknesses through the lens of personality psychology refers to the _____ context.

a) individual ✓ correct
b) interpersonal
c) global
d) minority

Q72. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Knowledge about specific factors of individual decision-making in health-related issues falls under which area of application in personality psychology?

a) the global context ✓ correct
b) the individual context
c) the interpersonal context
d) the minority context

Q73. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

"I want to make a difference in this world as a person" would be a statement reflecting which area of application of knowledge in personality psychology?

a) the global context
b) the individual context
c) the minority context
d) the interpersonal context ✓ correct

Q74. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Applying scientific knowledge directly to social issues is called _____.

a) intervention
b) progressivism ✓ correct
c) policy making
d) social orientation

True/False (15)

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Q75. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Judgments about normal and abnormal traits of a person vary across circumstances, generations, and cultures.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q76. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Theory can explain facts and provide new hypotheses.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q77. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Personality is defined as a stable set of behavioral and experiential characteristics of an individual.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q78. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Values fluctuate and are unstable aspects of personality.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q79. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A theory transforms facts into logical constructions.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q80. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Scientific knowledge is accumulated through systematic and empirical research, measurement, and evaluation of facts.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q81. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Science is always a work in progress.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q82. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Popular beliefs are difficult to access.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q83. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The four types of knowledge are not interconnected.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q84. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Popular beliefs are never inaccurate or wrong.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q85. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Most narcissists are driven to become celebrities.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q86. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Specific personality features are called central traits.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q87. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Legal knowledge only agrees with popular beliefs.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q88. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The deliberate practice of selecting and disseminating what is deemed “appropriate” knowledge and restricting knowledge that is deemed inappropriate is called censorship.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q89. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Personality is stable and evolving.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (9)

Q90. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

List the central and peripheral traits contained by Ebenezer Scrooge in “A Christmas Carol” study.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Central--stingy, grumpy old man, selfish, cold. Peripheral--impolite, lacks empathy, unhelpful.*

Q91. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain what is meant by the statement that personality has consistency and stability.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Consistency in personality suggests that an individual's observable qualities and characteristics can lead to predictions about a person's future behavior. Stability in personality is also related to consistency and allows predictions to be made about a person's behavior.*

Q92. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Discuss the differences between central traits and peripheral traits. Give examples of each.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Central traits are wide-ranging and present in various degrees in most people most of the time. An example is openness to experience. Peripheral traits tend to be more specific and also tend to appear in specific individuals; or cultural circumstances. An example can be pessimism.*

Q93. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain the nature-nurture debate and its relation to personality.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Discussion about the biological (nature) and social (nurture) factors that affect the development of the person, including personality. It is accepted today that it's both that influence the development of a whole human being.*

Q94. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

How is the knowledge contained in personality psychology applied in business?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Personality psychology provides knowledge about skills assessment, performance evaluation, and creative potentials.*

Q95. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Compare scientific knowledge to popular beliefs.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Scientific knowledge is accumulated through research and systematic evaluation. Popular beliefs are everyday assumptions about psychological phenomena and behavior.*

Q96. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

How are values different from popular beliefs? Give an example of a value.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Values are deep-seated beliefs while popular beliefs are grounded on unwavering principles. An example is in the area of religion.*

Q97. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain how personality psychology is applied in education and in business.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: In education, many applications of personality psychology help improve educational effectiveness. Educational success is based, along with many other factors, on the type of motivation that teachers and students bring to classrooms. Successful learning is often about the ability to perform difficult, sometimes tedious tasks. Applied to business, personality research provides knowledge about skills assessment, performance evaluation, and creative potentials related to various professional activities.*

Q98. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Discuss how academic traditions foster personality research.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Academic traditions create favorable conditions for particular research to occur and this helps the development of scientific knowledge. It also helps to support a theory.*