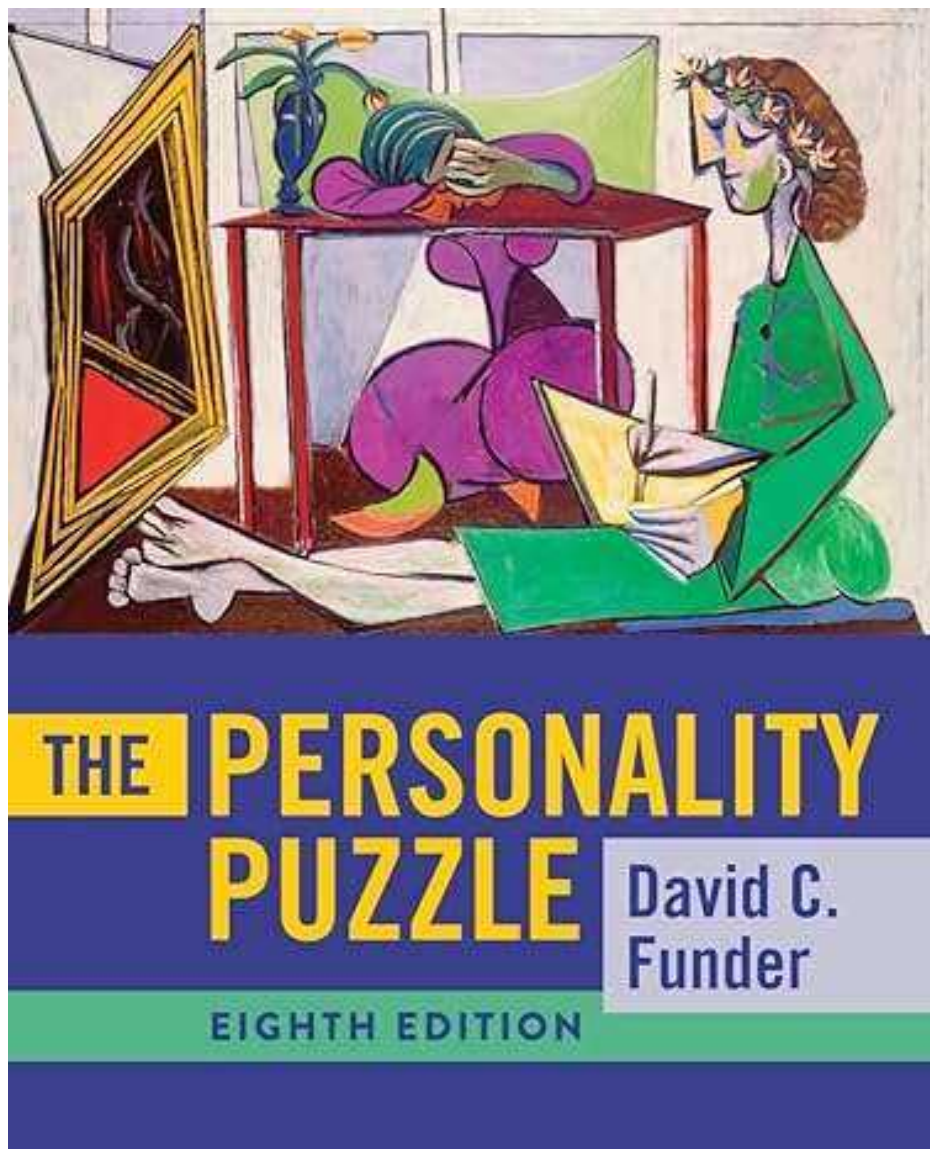


# TEST BANK

## THE PERSONALITY PUZZLE

David C. Funder

8th Edition



# The Personality Puzzle 8th Edition Funder TEST BANK

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT part of the psychological triad?

a. behavior  
b. thoughts  
c. psychological health  
d. feelings

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: The Study of the Person  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Remembering

2. Personality psychology and clinical psychology overlap most often when approaching which topic?

a. personality processes  
b. personality disorders  
c. personality development  
d. None of the answer options is correct.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: The Study of the Person  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Remembering

3. Personality psychology shares with clinical psychology

a. an emphasis on mental disorders and the treatment of psychological problems.  
b. a common obligation to try to understand the whole person.  
c. a requirement that psychologists be licensed.  
d. the fact that both personality psychologists and clinical psychologists are usually in private practice rather than employed by universities.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Study of the Person  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Remembering

4. Which subfield of psychology uses personality psychology to understand vocational interests and occupational success and leadership?

a. social  
b. cultural  
c. developmental  
d. organizational

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: The Study of the Person  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Remembering

5. Which part of the psychological triad corresponds to cognitions about the self?

a. thoughts  
b. traits  
c. behaviors  
d. disorders

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: The Study of the Person  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Understanding

6. Personality is an individual's characteristic patterns of

a. behavior.  
b. emotion.  
c. thought.  
d. All of the answer options are correct.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Remembering

7. The unique mandate of personality psychologists is to attempt to

a. identify and measure individual differences in ability and behavior.  
b. determine the effect of the social environment on behavior.  
c. explain whole, functioning persons and real-life concerns.  
d. prevent or treat psychological personality disorders.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.1                      MSC: Remembering

8. Advocates of any particular basic approach to personality historically

a. claimed that their approach explains everything worth explaining.  
b. admitted that other approaches have their good points.  
c. proudly asserted that they have deliberately limited what they have chosen to look at.  
d. claimed that approaches cannot be compared with each other.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology

# The Personality Puzzle 8th Edition Funder TEST BANK

OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Remembering

9. In observing human behavior, it is impossible to
- understand everything about a person all at once.
  - choose to limit what you look at in a person.
  - find patterns across different kinds of observation.
  - make any real progress toward solving the personality puzzle.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Understanding

10. The purpose of a basic approach (or paradigm) is to
- expand the range of data you consider.
  - integrate diverse perspectives.
  - limit inquiry to certain kinds of observations and patterns.
  - resolve contradictions in data.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Understanding

11. The phenomenological approach leads to which two directions of research?
- humanistic and cross-cultural perspectives on personality
  - humanistic and social-learning perspectives on personality
  - cross-cultural and cognitive perspectives on personality
  - trait and cross-cultural perspectives on personality

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Remembering

12. Personality psychologists who adhere to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach try to understand people by way of identifying, conceptualizing, and measuring the ways in which people differ psychologically from one another.
- psychoanalytic
  - trait
  - cognitive
  - phenomenological

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

13. Personality psychologists adhering to the \_\_\_\_\_ approach try to understand people by way of psychic energy, the workings of the unconscious mind, and the nature and resolution of internal mental conflict.
- psychoanalytic
  - trait
  - cognitive
  - phenomenological

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

14. The personality paradigm that focuses on rewards and punishments is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ paradigm.
- trait
  - behaviorist
  - phenomenological
  - psychoanalytic

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

15. \_\_\_\_\_ theories of personality apply the insights and methods derived from the study of perception, memory, and thought to the study of personality.
- Psychoanalytic
  - Trait
  - Cognitive
  - Phenomenological

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

16. Psychologists following the phenomenological approach
- focus on the workings of the unconscious mind and the resolution of internal mental conflict.
  - study how overt behavior is affected by rewards and punishments.
  - build theoretical models of how people process information.

# The Personality Puzzle 8th Edition Funder TEST BANK

d. are concerned with our conscious experience of the world and the consequences of having free will.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Understanding

17. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the trait approach to personality?
- understanding mental conflicts
  - measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
  - understanding the mind in terms of biological mechanisms
  - applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Understanding

18. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the biological approach to personality?
- understanding mental conflicts
  - measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
  - understanding the heritability of behavior and personality
  - applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Understanding

19. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the psychoanalytic approach to personality?
- understanding mental conflicts
  - measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
  - discovering how conscious awareness produces uniquely human characteristics
  - applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Understanding

20. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the phenomenological approach to personality?
- understanding mental conflicts
  - measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
  - discovering how conscious awareness produces uniquely human characteristics
  - applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Understanding

21. Which of the following MOST closely represents a focal topic of the learning and cognitive approaches to personality?
- understanding mental conflicts
  - measuring and conceptualizing individual differences
  - discovering how conscious awareness produces uniquely human characteristics
  - applying principles of behaviorism and social observation

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Understanding

22. The task of an employer who attempts to identify dependable, conscientious, and hard-working job applicants is similar to the task of the \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist, who attempts to identify and assess individual differences.
- psychoanalytic
  - trait
  - cognitive
  - behavioral

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3                      MSC: Applying

23. Jeff suspects that his roommate's sexist jokes may indicate that his roommate has some hidden, unconscious hostility toward women or that he feels very insecure around women. Jeff's analysis suggests a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to personality.
- psychoanalytic
  - trait
  - phenomenological
  - behaviorist

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology

# The Personality Puzzle 8th Edition Funder TEST BANK

OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Applying

24. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic approaches to personality?

- a. psychoanalytic
- b. learning
- c. assessment
- d. phenomenological

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.3 MSC: Understanding

25. A major advantage of personality psychology is that it focuses on the whole person and real-life concerns, yet this can often lead to overinclusive and unfocused research. Which of the following is a major theme of your textbook that speaks to this conflict?

- a. The personality puzzle will never be solved.
- b. The One Big Theory (OBT) can account for everything in personality.
- c. Great strengths are usually great weaknesses.
- d. A single basic approach must be chosen on the basis of rigorous data analysis.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

26. According to Funder, in what way do personality psychologists appreciate individual differences?

- a. They categorize and label people; that is, they pigeonhole them.
- b. They appreciate rich individual differences because the person is the starting point of personality psychology.
- c. They psychoanalyze people, because there are important differences in the unconscious.
- d. They focus on how similar people behave in different situations.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

27. What is a major advantage of using a basic approach to study personality psychology?

- a. It is the only approach that uses the scientific method.
- b. It focuses on the unconscious mind.
- c. It uses One Big Theory.
- d. It is a systematic way to study specific patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

28. According to the text, personality's greatest strength, understanding whole persons, is also its greatest weakness. Which term describes this fundamental observation?

- a. pigeonholing
- b. psychological triad
- c. One Big Theory
- d. Funder's First Law

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Understanding

29. Which of the following is an expression of Funder's First Law?

- a. People vary in terms of their trait levels.
- b. There are no perfect indicators of personality.
- c. Characteristics that are strengths in one sense are weaknesses in other ways.
- d. Individual differences should not be put into the "error" term in statistical analysis.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Analyzing

30. Is narcissism always a bad trait?

- a. No, narcissists are highly persuasive and often make competent leaders.
- b. No, narcissists sometimes act kindly toward others.
- c. No, narcissists are rigid in their ethical thinking.
- d. Yes, it is associated with negative outcomes like exploitativeness.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: The Goals of Personality Psychology  
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: Analyzing