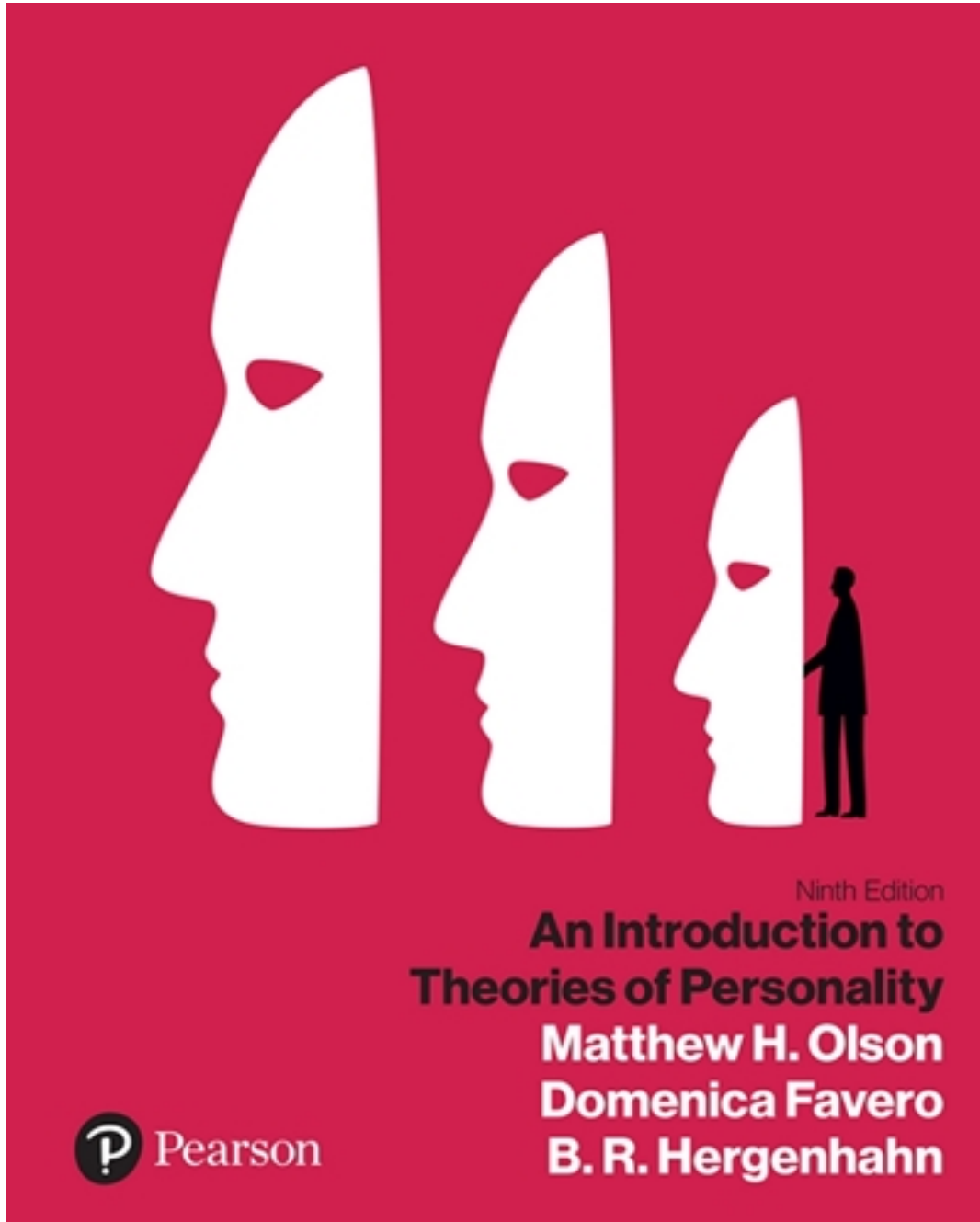


# Test Bank for Introduction to Theories of Personality 9th Edition by Olson

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# Test Bank

# Instructor's Resource Manual and Test Bank

Rachel C. Willis

## **An Introduction to Theories of Personality Ninth Edition**

Matthew H. Olson  
Domenica Favero  
B. R. Hergenhahn



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## CHAPTER 1:WHAT IS PERSONALITY?

### Chapter Outline

- I. Three Concerns of Personality Theory
- II. Proposed Determinants of Personality
  - A. Genetics
  - B. Traits
  - C. Sociocultural determinants
  - D. Learning
  - E. Existential-humanistic considerations
  - F. Unconscious mechanisms
  - G. Cognitive processes
  - H. Personality as a composite of the above factors
- III. Questions Confronting the Personality Theorist
  - A. What is the relative importance of the past, present, and future?
  - B. What motivates human behavior?
  - C. How important is the concept of self?
  - D. How important are unconscious mechanisms?
  - E. Is human behavior freely chosen or is it determined?
  - F. What can be learned by asking people about themselves?
  - G. Uniqueness versus commonality
  - H. Are people controlled internally or externally?
  - I. How are the mind and the body related?
  - J. What is the nature of human nature?
  - K. How consistent is human behavior?
- IV. How Do We Find the Answers?
  - A. Epistemology
  - B. Science
  - C. Scientific Theory
  - D. Synthetic function versus heuristic function
  - E. Principle of verification
- V. Science and Personality Theory
  - A. Kuhn's view of science
  - B. Popper's view of science

### 1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The term personality is derived from the Latin word persona, which means

- A) mask.
- B) mind.
- C) brain.
- D) the person.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 1*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.1: Outline the issues in providing a comprehensive explanation of personality*

2) According to Kluckhohn and Murray, every human being is

- A) like every other human being
- B) like apes
- C) like animals
- D) like machines

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 1, 2*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.1: Outline the issues in providing a comprehensive explanation of personality*

3) According to the authors of your text, probably the most common lay explanation of personality is based on

- A) learning.
- B) cultural norms.
- C) genetics.
- D) existential-humanistic considerations.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 2*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

4) The statement “He has an Irish temper” implies which of the following explanations of personality?

- A) cultural expectations
- B) learning
- C) inherited characteristics
- D) unconscious mechanisms

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 2*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

5) Findings by Bouchard and others suggest that the role of genetics in personality development is

- A) substantial.
- B) minimal.
- C) nonexistent.
- D) substantial in other animals but minimal in humans.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

*Page Ref: 3*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

6) The question “How much of an attribute is accounted for by heredity and how much of it is accounted for by experience?” defines the

- A) mind-body problem.
- B) nativism-empiricism controversy.
- C) existential-humanistic controversy.
- D) uniqueness-lawfulness controversy.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 3*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

7) A person who believes that a person’s IQ level is determined mainly by experience can be considered a(n)

- A) empiricist.
- B) existentialist.
- C) humanist.
- D) nativist.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 3, 4*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

8) The researcher who is interested in knowing what organizations you belong to and the economic level of your family is stressing \_\_\_\_\_ determinants of personality.

- A) genetic
- B) sociocultural
- C) existential-humanistic
- D) unconscious

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

9) Those emphasizing the learning process in their explanation of personality are

- A) nativists.
- B) existentialists.
- C) humanists.
- D) empiricists.

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

10) Those theorists who say, “We are what we have been rewarded for being,” emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ in their explanation of personality.

- A) learning
- B) genetics

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

- C) early experience
- D) unconscious mechanisms

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

11) According to the theorist emphasizing the learning process in the explanation of personality, the difference between a successful person and an unsuccessful person is found in

- A) cultural norms.
- B) early experience.
- C) the genes.
- D) patterns of reward and punishment.

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

12) According to the theorist emphasizing the learning process in the explanation of personality, control \_\_\_\_\_ and you can control personality development.

- A) inheritance
- B) cultural expectations
- C) patterns of reward and punishment
- D) early experience

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

13) Theorists who emphasize the importance of either sociocultural determinants or learning in their explanations of personality are said to accept

- A) nativism.
- B) unconscious thought processes.
- C) free will.
- D) environmentalism.

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

14) Which of these questions is the existential-humanistic theorist likely to ask?

- A) Why are you the way you are?
- B) What have you been rewarded for being?
- C) What does it mean to be you?
- D) Why doesn't anyone like you?

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*



Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

15) Who is most likely to ask the question, “What is the significance of your awareness that you ultimately must die?”

- A) a learning theorist
- B) a psychoanalytic theorist
- C) an existential theorist
- D) a geneticist

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

16) The \_\_\_\_\_ theorist assumes that a person knows a great deal about the determinants of his or her own personality.

- A) learning
- B) trait
- C) existential-humanistic
- D) psychoanalytic

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

17) The so-called \_\_\_\_\_ theorist is most interested in studying lapses of memory.

- A) learning
- B) trait
- C) existential-humanistic
- D) depth

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

18) The theorist emphasizing the unconscious assumes the person knows \_\_\_\_\_ determinants of his or her own personality.

- A) the unconscious
- B) only the conscious
- C) the existential-humanistic
- D) few if any

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

19) According to Freud’s or Jung’s theories, the ultimate causes of behavior are

- A) unconscious.
- B) learned.
- C) traits.
- D) cultural norms.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 5*

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

20) Which theory posits that your present experience and future goals are important determinants of personality?

- A) Learning Theory
- B) Existential-Humanistic Theory
- C) Trait Theory
- D) Cognitive Theory

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.2: Describe the factors that influence personality*

21) Behavior that is pulled by the future rather than pushed by the past is called \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

- A) teleological
- B) hedonistic
- C) humanistic
- D) existential

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

22) Hedonism refers to

- A) the search for meaning.
- B) the tendency to seek pleasure and avoid pain.
- C) goal-directed behavior.
- D) attraction to men named Don.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

23) The \_\_\_\_\_ believes that knowing all the influences on a person at any given time makes it possible to predict that person's behavior with complete accuracy.

- A) determinist
- B) existentialist
- C) free-willist
- D) introspective

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

24) The intense study of the individual case is called \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A) idiographic
- B) nomothetic
- C) introspective
- D) humanistic

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

25) The study of the average performance of groups of individuals is called \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A) idiographic
- B) nomothetic
- C) introspective
- D) humanistic

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

26) Variables controlling a person's behavior internally are called

- A) person variables.
- B) situation variables.
- C) introspective variables.
- D) unconscious variables.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

27) Variables controlling a person's behavior externally are called

- A) person variables.
- B) situation variables.
- C) introspective variables.
- D) unconscious variables.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

28) The mind-body problem consists of determining how

- A) our behavior can be both freely chosen and determined at the same time.
- B) mental events and bodily events are related to each other.
- C) bodily experiences are similar to mental experiences.
- D) the mind can inhibit undesirable behavior.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

29) Which of the following positions on the mind-body problem states that there is really no problem because the mind does not exist?

- A) physical monism
- B) epiphenomenalism
- C) parallelism

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

D) interactionism

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

30) Which of the following positions on the mind-body problem claims that mental events are merely irrelevant byproducts of bodily events?

A) physical monism

B) epiphenomenalism

C) parallelism

D) interactionism

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

31) Which of the following positions on the mind-body problem claims that external events trigger mental and bodily events at the same time?

A) physical monism

B) epiphenomenalism

C) parallelism

D) interactionism

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

32) The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of human nature states that people become what they experience.

A) rationalistic

B) empirical

C) existential

D) animalistic

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

33) The \_\_\_\_\_ conception of human nature claims that we inherit behavioral predispositions from our evolutionary past, but these predispositions can be modified by rational thought or by cultural influence.

A) empirical

B) evolutionary

C) existential

D) mechanistic

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

34) The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of human nature assumes that we are born basically good.

- A) rationalistic
- B) existential
- C) animalistic
- D) humanistic

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

35) Traditionally, most personality theorists have assumed that

- A) people are basically selfish and animalistic.
- B) people are consistent.
- C) people have the tendency to lie and deceive.
- D) people are basically good.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.3: Summarize the personality theories on human nature*

36) \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of knowledge.

- A) Introspection
- B) Empiricism
- C) Epistemology
- D) Rationalism

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 10*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

37) \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that sensory experience is the basis of all knowledge.

- A) Determinism
- B) Rationalism
- C) Empiricism
- D) Hedonism

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 10*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

38) Scientific theory combines \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) introspection; nativism
- B) hedonism; epistemology
- C) determinism; free will
- D) rationalism; empiricism

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 10*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

Chapter 1: What Is Personality?

39) A theory's ability to explain several different observations is its \_\_\_\_\_ function.

- A) synthetic
- B) heuristic
- C) empirical
- D) deterministic

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

40) A theory's ability to generate new research is referred to as its \_\_\_\_\_ function.

- A) synthetic
- B) heuristic
- C) empirical
- D) deterministic

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

41) According to Hall and Lindzey, the most important question to ask when evaluating a personality theory is:

- A) Does it generate empirical research?
- B) Would it be approved by physical scientists?
- C) Does it seem reasonable?
- D) Does it explain everything that is known about personality?

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

42) In order to be useful, a scientific theory must

- A) explain all phenomena in a research area.
- B) generate new research.
- C) be incapable of being proven incorrect.
- D) refute current research

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

43) According to "the principle of verification," a theory is only useful if it

- A) is correct.
- B) is understood by scientists.
- C) has interesting premises and conclusions.
- D) can be tested.

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.4: Describe the scientific method in studying personality*

- 44) Thomas Kuhn called a point of view shared by a large number of scientists a
- A) paradigm.
  - B) theory.
  - C) beam of light.
  - D) heuristic approach.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 12*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

- 45) According to the authors of your text, the most important thing about paradigms is that
- A) logically, only one can be correct.
  - B) they all generate different research methodologies.
  - C) both A and B
  - D) neither A nor B

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

- 46) According to Popper, before a theory can be considered scientific it must
- A) make zero predictions.
  - B) be falsifiable.
  - C) make nothing but correct predictions.
  - D) be irrefutable.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 14*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

- 47) Popper's principle of falsifiability is quite similar to
- A) the principle of verification.
  - B) the Kuhn dictum.
  - C) the rationality debate.
  - D) the existential paradigm.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 14*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

- 48) According to Marx and Goodson, progress in science occurs when
- A) theories are wrong.
  - B) good people work together to solve problems.
  - C) technology makes the impossible possible.
  - D) theories are right.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 14*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

49) Which of the following would Popper consider to be nonscientific?

- A) astrology
- B) Freud's theory of personality
- C) Einstein's theory of relativity
- D) both A and B

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 14, 15*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

50) According to Popper's criteria, many theories of personality

- A) are as scientifically sound as Einstein's theory.
- B) are based on pre-paradigmatic science.
- C) are not scientific.
- D) are philosophical.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 15*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 1.5: Summarize the various paradigms that guide research on personality*

### **1.2 Questions for Essay or Discussion**

1. In your opinion, what are the most important questions about human personality? In other words, what questions about human nature should be contained in a theory of personality?
2. In your opinion, can human personality be studied scientifically? Why or why not?
3. How important is it for a theory of personality to make risky, testable statements? Explain your answer.



## CHAPTER 2: SIGMUND FREUD

### Chapter Outline

#### I. Biographical Sketch

- A. Born May 6, 1856, in Freiberg, Austria (now Pribor, Czech Republic)
- B. Entered medical school at University of Vienna at 17 years of age
- C. Entered private practice as a clinical neurologist in 1886
- D. Married in 1886
- E. Died September 23, 1939
- F. The Cocaine Incident
  - 1. Published six articles on the positive uses of cocaine
  - 2. Association with cocaine contributed to community scepticism regarding his theories

#### II. Three Early Influences on Freud's Theory

- A. Freud's visit with Charcot (1885): Experiments with hypnotism
- B. Freud's visit with Bernheim (1889): Further experiments with hypnotism
- C. Josef Breuer and the case of Anna O.
- D. The fate of Bertha Pappenheim

#### III. The Development of Free Association

- A. Freud abandoned hypnosis
- B. "The fundamental rule of psychoanalysis"
- C. Published *Studies in Hysteria* with Breuer
- D. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, 1900

#### IV. Instincts and Their Characteristics

- A. All aspects of human personality are derived from biological instincts
- B. Characteristics of instinct
  - 1. Source (bodily deficiency)
  - 2. Aim (correct the deficiency/restore balance)
  - 3. Object (reduces or removes deficiency)
  - 4. Impetus (determined by magnitude of deficiency)
- C. Life and death instincts
  - 1. Libido or Eros/the Life Instincts
  - 2. Thanatos/the Death Instinct

#### V. Divisions of the Mind

- A. The id
  - 1. Governed by the pleasure principle
  - 2. Acts through reflexes and wish fulfilment (primary processes)
- B. The ego
  - 1. Identification (matching id images with real objects)
  - 2. Governed by the reality principle
  - 3. Reality testing (secondary processes)
- C. The superego
  - 1. Conscience (from past punishments)
  - 2. Ego ideal (from past rewards)

#### VI. Cathexis and Anticathexis

- A. Influenced by Helmholtz's principle of conservation of energy
  - 1. Applied the principle to psychic energy
- B. Cathexis
  - 1. Investment of psychic energy in wish-images as ideas or fantasies
  - 2. Persists until the wish is satisfied
- C. Anticathexis
  - 1. Investment of psychic energy to prevent undesirable cathexes
- D. Displacement

1. Superego and ego divert undesirable cathexes to alternative objects
- VII. Anxiety
- A. Birth trauma and feeling of helplessness after birth
  - B. Functions to warn us if actions or thoughts are dangerous
  - C. Reality anxiety—related to real-world dangers
  - D. Neurotic anxiety—fear that id will overpower the ego
  - E. Moral anxiety—fear of actions or thoughts contrary to superego
- VII. Ego-Defense Mechanisms
- A. Irrational attempts to protect against anxiety
    1. All ego defense mechanisms are unconscious
    2. All ego defense mechanisms falsify or distort reality
  - B. Repression
    1. The basic defense mechanism—must occur before any of the others
    2. Prevention of ego-threatening thoughts from entering consciousness
      - a) Primal repression: Protects against id impulses
      - b) Repression proper: Protects against painful memories
  - C. Displacement
    1. Substitution of one need for another that provokes anxiety
    2. Sublimation: Displacement that is advantageous for society
  - D. Identification
    1. Ego attempts to match objects and events in the environment subjective to the wishes of the id
    2. Self-protection through affiliation with powerful persons or groups
  - E. Denial of reality
    1. Denial of facts despite evidence to the contrary
  - F. Projection
    1. Repression of anxiety-provoking truths about oneself and projecting them on others
  - G. Undoing
    1. Use ritualistic acts to atone for past anxiety provoking actions
  - H. Reaction formation
    1. Objectionable thoughts are repressed and opposite thoughts expressed
  - I. Rationalization
    1. Logically explains anxiety-provoking actions or thoughts
  - J. Intellectualization (isolation of affect)
    1. Ideas that cause distress are stripped of emotional content through logical analysis
  - K. Regression
    1. Person returns to an earlier developmental stage when experiencing stress
  - L. Altruistic surrender
    1. Lives in accordance with the values of a person perceived as superior
  - M. Identification with the aggressor
    1. Internalizes the values and mannerisms of a feared person
- VIII. Psychosexual Stages of Development
- A. Each stage has an erogenous zone as its greatest source of pleasure
  - B. Too much or too little gratification causes fixation (substantial cathexes)
  - C. Oral stage
    1. Pleasure from stimulation of mouth, lips, and tongue
    2. Early fixations result in oral-incorporative character
    3. Later fixations result in oral-sadistic character
  - D. Anal stage
    1. Pleasure from stimulation of anus/buttocks
    2. Early fixations result in anal-expulsive character
    3. Later fixations result in anal-retentive character
  - E. Phallic stage
    1. Pleasure from stimulation of penis

2. Oedipus complex occurs during this stage for both male and female children
  3. For boys, fear of father as dominant rival for mother's affection becomes castration anxiety
  4. Girls attraction to mother reduced upon discovering a lack of penis; rejection of mother, coupled with attraction to father is known as penis envy
  5. Both male and female children are bisexual
- F. Latency stage
1. Sexual interests are repressed and displaced
- G. Genital stage
1. Final stage of development
  2. Characterized by adult, heterosexual interests
- IX. Summary of Freud's Views on Feminine Psychology
- A. Viewed women as failed or inferior men
  - B. Believed women to be morally inferior due to weak superego development
  - C. Admitted failure to understand women
- X. Tapping the Unconscious Mind
- A. Free association
  - B. Dream analysis
  - C. Parapraxes in everyday life: Unconscious revealed in action
  - D. Humor
- XI. Modifications of the Freudian Legend
- A. Freud's revision of his seduction theory
  - B. Problems with repression of memories
  - C. Problems with distortion of the "Freudian History"
- XII. Evaluation
- A. Empirical research
    1. Attempts to replicate research produced mixed results
  - B. Criticisms
    1. Internally inconsistent
    2. Demonstrate male chauvinism
    3. Overemphasize sexual motivation and unconscious motivation
    4. Too pessimistic about human nature
    5. Equating happiness with tension-free state occurring when all biological needs satisfied
  - C. Contributions
    1. Overall value is positive
    2. Importance of childhood sexuality in personality development
    3. Ways people defend against anxiety
    4. "Normal" and "abnormal" behavior determined by same processes
    5. Many subsequent theories reactions to Freud

## 2.1 Multiple Choice

1) Charcot observed that while a patient was hypnotized, he could create and remove paralyses in the patient at will. This demonstrated that

- A) patients were malingerers.
- B) physical symptoms could have a psychological origin.
- C) physical symptoms had a physical origin.
- D) physicians had supernatural powers.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 20*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

2) Hysteria is a term used to describe

- A) psychosis.
- B) a variety of symptoms such as paralysis and disturbances of sight and speech.
- C) a general release of emotional tension.
- D) children.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 21*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

3) Hysteria is the Greek word for

- A) uterus.
- B) hysteria.
- C) neurosis.
- D) psychosis.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 21*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

4) The inability or difficulty in remembering what one did under hypnosis is referred to as

- A) posthypnotic suggestion.
- B) posthypnotic amnesia.
- C) the Hippolyte effect.
- D) hysteria

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 21*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

5) From Bernheim's demonstration of posthypnotic suggestion, Freud learned that

- A) behavior could be caused by unconscious ideas.
- B) some patients could be hypnotized while others could not be.
- C) previously unconscious thoughts could be made conscious.
- D) hysteria was a "real" disorder and, therefore, had to be taken seriously by the medical community.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 22*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

6) Breuer found that Anna O.'s condition improved when she openly expressed her feelings. He referred to this phenomenon as

- A) hysteria.
- B) transference.
- C) catharsis.
- D) transference.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 22*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

7) The phenomenon whereby an analyst forms an emotional attachment to a patient is called

- A) catharsis.
- B) transference.
- C) countertransference.
- D) cathexis.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 22*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.2: Summarize the early influences on Freud's theory of personality*

8) Which of the following did Freud call the fundamental rule of psychoanalysis?

- A) hypnosis
- B) free association
- C) hand pressure
- D) chimney sweeping

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 23*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.3: Understand the significance and development of Free Association*

9) The major tool that Freud used in his self-analysis was

- A) the interpretation of his own dreams.
- B) looking at pictures of Anna O.
- C) self-hypnosis.
- D) free association.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.3: Understand the significance and development of Free Association*

10) Freud's theory is \_\_\_\_\_ because it assumes that humans continually seek pleasure and avoid pain.

- A) deterministic
- B) hedonistic
- C) humanistic
- D) rationalistic

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

11) A bodily deficiency of some type is the \_\_\_\_\_ of an instinct.

- A) source
- B) aim
- C) object
- D) impetus

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

12) Those experiences or objects that reduce or remove a bodily deficiency are the \_\_\_\_\_ of an instinct.

- A) source
- B) aim
- C) object
- D) impetus

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

13) The removal of a bodily deficiency constitutes the \_\_\_\_\_ of an instinct.

- A) source
- B) aim
- C) object
- D) impetus

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

14) The magnitude of a bodily deficiency represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of an instinct.

- A) source
- B) aim
- C) object
- D) impetus

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

15) The psychic energy associated with the life instincts is called

- A) libido.
- B) impetus.
- C) eros.
- D) thanatos.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

16) Freud referred to the life instincts collectively as

A) thanatos.

B) eros.

C) impetus.

D) id.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

17) Freud referred to the death instinct as

A) eros.

B) libido.

C) thanatos.

D) superego.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

18) Freud claimed that the aim of all life is

A) sexual enjoyment.

B) self-actualization.

C) to benefit others.

D) death.

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

19) According to Freud, the most important derivative of the death instinct is

A) sexual enjoyment.

B) eros.

C) aggression.

D) death.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.4: Outline the characteristics of instincts that drive personality*

20) The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of pure, unadulterated, instinctual energy.

A) superego

B) ego

C) id

D) ego-ideal

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

21) The \_\_\_\_\_ demands immediate gratification of bodily needs.

- A) id
- B) superego
- C) ego
- D) ego-ideal

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

22) The \_\_\_\_\_ is governed by the pleasure principle.

- A) superego
- B) ego
- C) ego-ideal
- D) id

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

23) Freud suggested that the images conjured up by the id in order to temporarily reduce the tension associated with a need were

- A) innate.
- B) products of an individual's experiences.
- C) learned from one's parents.
- D) always sexual in nature.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

24) When a bodily need arises, the id conjures an image of an object that will satisfy the need. This exemplifies

- A) reflex action.
- B) wish fulfillment
- C) substitution.
- D) identification.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

25) Which of the following exemplifies a primary process?

- A) eating when hungry
- B) drinking when thirsty



- C) thinking of food when hungry
- D) Both A and B

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

26) The ego attempts to match the images of the id with objects and events in the real world. This process is called

- A) the primary process.
- B) sublimation.
- C) identification.
- D) primary gratification.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

27) The ego is governed by the

- A) reality principle.
- B) pleasure principle.
- C) ego-ideal.
- D) primary process.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

28) Which of the following is associated with the secondary processes?

- A) superego
- B) ego
- C) id
- D) ego-ideal

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

29) Which of the following exemplifies a secondary process?

- A) eating when hungry
- B) drinking when thirsty
- C) thinking of food when hungry
- D) both A and B

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

30) The \_\_\_\_\_ reflects the internalized experiences for which the child had been consistently punished.

- A) conscience
- B) ego
- C) ego-ideal
- D) id

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 27*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

31) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the internalized experiences for which the child has been consistently rewarded.

- A) conscience
- B) ego
- C) ego-ideal
- D) id

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 27*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

32) The \_\_\_\_\_ constantly strives for perfection.

- A) id
- B) ego
- C) superego
- D) libido

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 27*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

33) The ego must find objects or events that

- A) satisfy the needs of the id.
- B) satisfy the needs of the superego.
- C) recall repressed memories.
- D) satisfy wish fulfilment.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 27*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.5: Describe the three divisions of the mind*

34) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the investment of energy in an image of an object that will satisfy a need.

- A) Catharsis
- B) Cathexis
- C) Anticathexis
- D) Displacement

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 28*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.6: Describe Freud's concept of investment of psychic energy*

35) According to Freud, the most overwhelming experience of anxiety humans have occurs when they are

- A) sexually aroused.
- B) out of money.
- C) separated from their mother at birth.
- D) in danger.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 28*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.7: Distinguish among the types of anxiety*

36) The function of anxiety, according to Freud, is to

- A) make civilization possible.
- B) assure ethical behavior.
- C) warn a person that if he or she continues thinking or behaving in a certain way, he or she will be in danger.
- D) allow parents to control their children.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 28*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.7: Distinguish among the types of anxiety*

37) The fear of real sources of danger in the environment is called \_\_\_\_\_ anxiety.

- A) moral
- B) neurotic
- C) reality
- D) environmental

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 28*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.7: Distinguish among the types of anxiety*

38) \_\_\_\_\_ anxiety is the fear that the impulses of the id will overwhelm the ego and cause the individual to do something for which he or she could be punished.

- A) Moral
- B) Neurotic
- C) Reality
- D) Environmental

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 28*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.7: Distinguish among the types of anxiety*

39) \_\_\_\_\_ is experienced when one feels that he or she is about to do something contrary to the values of his or her superego, and thus will experience guilt.

- A) Moral anxiety
- B) Neurotic anxiety
- C) Reality anxiety

D) Signal anxiety

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 28*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.7: Distinguish among the types of anxiety*

40) Moral anxiety is

A) caused by real environmental dangers.

B) the fear of being punished by others for impulsive actions.

C) the internal punishment (guilt) experienced when the dictates of one's superego are violated.

D) the same as objective anxiety.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 28, 29*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.7: Distinguish among the types of anxiety*

41) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most basic ego-defense mechanism because, for any of the other ego-defense mechanisms to occur, it must occur first.

A) Displacement

B) Rationalization

C) Projection

D) Repression

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 29*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

42) \_\_\_\_\_ is the basic mechanism by which the ego prevents anxiety, provoking thoughts from being entertained in consciousness.

A) Displacement

B) Identification

C) Repression

D) Rationalization

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 29*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

43) According to Freud, anxiety-provoking id images can come from

A) repressed experiences occurring in one's lifetime.

B) the anxiety-provoking experiences of our ancestors.

C) both A and B

D) neither A nor B

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 29*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

44) Because Freud believed that the recurring anxiety-provoking experiences of our ancestors are inherited as part of our psyche, he can be considered a

- A) Darwinian.
- B) Lamarckian.
- C) creationist.
- D) behaviorist.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 29*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

45) You decide to call a friend and then conjure up his or her telephone number. According to Freud, in what part of the mind was the number before it was conjured up?

- A) preconscious
- B) unconscious
- C) conscious
- D) repressed

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 30*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

46) When a cathexis that first involved one object now involves another object, \_\_\_\_\_ is said to have occurred.

- A) development
- B) displacement
- C) need reduction
- D) a primary process

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 30*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

47) When displacement results in something advantageous to civilization, it is called

- A) identification.
- B) sublimation.
- C) projection.
- D) reaction formation.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 30*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

48) The term \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe the tendency to increase personal feelings of worth by taking on characteristics of someone who is viewed as successful.

- A) displaced affection
- B) projection
- C) sublimation
- D) identification

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 30*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

49) Refusal to believe that a loved one has died exemplifies the ego defense of

- A) denial of reality.
- B) projection.
- C) undoing.
- D) reaction formation.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 31*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

50) The criminal who says, "The world is filled with crooks," is probably exemplifying

- A) identification.
- B) sublimation.
- C) projection.
- D) reaction formation.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 31*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

51) Apologizing after committing an unacceptable act exemplifies which of the following defense mechanisms?

- A) intellectualization
- B) denial of reality
- C) undoing
- D) reaction formation

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 31*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

52) \_\_\_\_\_ involves repressing objectionable thoughts and expressing their opposites.

- A) Reaction formation
- B) Rationalization
- C) Identification
- D) Projection

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 31*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

53) If a young woman is too extravagant in describing the love she has for her boyfriend, Freud would conclude that the

- A) two should get married.
- B) two are probably deeply in love.
- C) relationship is probably in trouble.
- D) woman is a nymphomaniac.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 32*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

54) Which of the following defense mechanisms did Anna Freud add to those developed by her father and his colleagues?

- A) undoing
- B) intellectualization
- C) denial of reality
- D) altruistic surrender

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 32*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.8: Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

55) Which of the following defense mechanisms explains why some hostages develop affection toward their captors?

- A) altruistic surrender
- B) identification with the aggressor
- C) reaction formation
- D) undoing

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 32*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.8 Determine different expressions of ego-defense mechanisms*

56) Freud believed that adult personality was formulated by

- A) 62 years of age.
- B) the end of the fifth year of life.
- C) the end of the first year of life.
- D) 40 years of age.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 33*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

57) Each psychosexual stage has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ associated with it, which is the greatest source of stimulation and pleasure during that stage of development.

- A) anxiety point
- B) inferiority
- C) erroneous zone
- D) erogenous zone

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 33*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

58) In order to make a smooth transition from one psychosexual stage to the next, the child must not be

- A) repressed.
- B) fixated.
- C) breastfed.
- D) gullible.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 33*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

59) Undergratification or overgratification at a certain psychosexual stage results in

- A) normal development.
- B) sexual perversions.
- C) fixation.
- D) psychosis.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 33*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

60) The \_\_\_\_\_ character places great importance on such activities as eating, drinking, smoking, and kissing.

- A) oral-sadistic
- B) oral-incorporative
- C) anal-expulsive
- D) anal-retentive

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 34*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

61) Sarcasm, cynicism, and ridicule typify the \_\_\_\_\_ character.

- A) oral-sadistic
- B) oral-incorporative
- C) anal-expulsive
- D) anal-retentive

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 34*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

62) The \_\_\_\_\_ character possesses the traits of stinginess, parsimony, orderliness, and perfectionism.

- A) oral-incorporative
- B) oral-sadistic
- C) anal-expulsive
- D) anal-retentive

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 34*



*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

63) Freud believed that the phallic stage of development applied to both male and female children because

- A) genital stimulation was not a factor in the development of either gender before the age of five.
- B) he believed the clitoris to be a small penis and therefore both genders possessed a phallus.
- C) both genders were sexually attracted to their mothers.
- D) he completely ignored the development of female children.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 34*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

64) According to Freud, adult sexual preferences are determined during the

- A) oral stage.
- B) anal stage.
- C) phallic stage.
- D) genital stage.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 34*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

65) During which psychosexual stage does the Oedipus complex emerge?

- A) oral stage
- B) anal stage
- C) phallic stage
- D) genital stage

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 34*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

66) Which of the following, according to Freud, describes the healthy resolution of the Oedipus conflict for the male child?

- A) He identifies with his father.
- B) He identifies with his mother.
- C) He becomes hostile toward his father.
- D) He becomes hostile toward his mother.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 34, 35*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

67) According to Freud, the female Oedipal complex is partially resolved when

- A) her desire for her father generalizes to other men.
- B) she identifies with her mother.
- C) she begins to play with dolls.
- D) she represses all sexual desires.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 35*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

68) During the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, sexual interests are displaced to substitute activities such as learning, athletics, and peer group activities.

- A) latency
- B) phallic
- C) anal
- D) oral

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 36*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

69) The cornerstone of Freud's explanation of feminine psychology was

- A) penis envy.
- B) electra complex.
- C) mother envy.
- D) identification with the mother.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 35*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.9: Summarize the effects of psychosexual development on personality*

70) Concerning his efforts to understand feminine psychology, Freud

- A) essentially admitted defeat.
- B) was very pleased.
- C) concluded that he had never really tried.
- D) was disappointed that his explanation portrayed women more positively than men.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 37*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.10: Summarize Freud's views on feminine psychology*

71) The statement "Say whatever comes to your mind" describes the method of

- A) hypnosis.
- B) free association.
- C) condensation.
- D) dream analysis.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 38*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

72) During the course of free association, Freud believed that signs of \_\_\_\_\_ were especially informative.

- A) tranquility
- B) friendship

- C) resistance
- D) hysteria

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 38*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

73) In a dream, one dream element can represent several things at the same time. This exemplifies

- A) synthesis.
- B) dislocation.
- C) condensation.
- D) manifest content.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 38*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

74) The fact that sexual intercourse may be symbolized in a dream as dancing exemplifies

- A) displacement.
- B) synthesis.
- C) condensation.
- D) extreme frustration.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 38, 39*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

75) When we recall a dream, we describe its \_\_\_\_\_ or what it appears to be.

- A) synthesis
- B) latent content
- C) manifest content
- D) dream work

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 39*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

76) For Freud, the most important thing about a dream was its

- A) manifest content.
- B) latent content.
- C) dream work.
- D) synthesis.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 39*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

77) Parapraxes refer to

- A) the ability to see into the future.
- B) the manifestation of repressed thoughts in a variety of “mistakes” in everyday life.

- C) the translation of mental conflicts into bodily disorders.
- D) praxes that are not quite real.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 39*

*Skill: Factual*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

78) Which of the following, according to Freud, can provide information about the contents of the unconscious mind?

- A) displacement
- B) condensation
- C) lapses of memory
- D) dream work

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 39, 40*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

79) According to Freud, in order for a joke to be funny it must

- A) provoke anxiety.
- B) involve a sexual theme.
- C) contain aggressive statements.
- D) involve death, sex, or politics.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 40*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.11: Describe how Freud investigated the unconscious mind*

80) In Freud's 1896 paper "The Aetiology of Hysteria," in which he presented his seduction theory of hysteria, all of the following were reported among the seducers of his female patients when they were children except

- A) adult strangers.
- B) nursemaids.
- C) parents.
- D) slightly older brothers.

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 41*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.12 Summarize the modifications to Freudian theories*

81) Freud's seduction theory concerning the origin of hysteria claimed that it

- A) resulted from a real sexual attack during childhood.
- B) resulted from an imagined sexual attack during childhood.
- C) did not have a sexual origin.
- D) resulted from the guilt one experiences after having sex.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 1*

*Page Ref: 41*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.12 Summarize the modifications to Freudian theories*

- 82) Freud abandoned his seduction theory  
 A) because it was scientifically refuted.  
 B) for reasons that are unclear and still a matter of speculation.  
 C) because it was too simplistic.  
 D) because he discovered that it was simply wishful thinking.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 41*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.12 Summarize the modifications to Freudian theories*

- 83) According to Jeffrey Masson, Freud abandoned his seduction theory because  
 A) his wife urged him to do so.  
 B) he (Freud) lacked personal courage.  
 C) the theory was not a useful guide during analysis.  
 D) scientific evidence proved the theory to be incorrect.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 41*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.12 Summarize the modifications to Freudian theories*

- 84) According to Loftus, the reason so many patients enter therapy without memories of sexual abuse but leave with them is  
 A) therapists tell patients what they want to hear.  
 B) therapists are perceived by patients as similar to their parents and that perception triggers memories of sexual abuse.  
 C) therapy releases such memories, that otherwise would remain repressed, for conscious consideration.  
 D) therapists often strongly suggest the existence of such memories in their patients.

*Answer: D*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 42*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.12 Summarize the modifications to Freudian theories*

- 85) A major criticism of Freudian theory is that it engages in \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) rationalism; empiricism  
 B) hedonism; vitalism  
 C) postdiction; prediction  
 D) prediction; postdiction

*Answer: C*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 43*

*Skill: Conceptual*

*LO: 2.13: Evaluate Freud's psychoanalytic theory*

- 86) According to Popper, Freud's theory does not qualify as scientific because  
 A) it is not based on empirical observations.  
 B) it is not falsifiable.  
 C) the predictions it makes are too risky.  
 D) it employs no mathematics and therefore its concepts cannot be precisely measured.

*Answer: B*

*Diff: 2*

*Page Ref: 43*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.13: Evaluate Freud's psychoanalytic theory*

87) Freud theory has been praised for

- A) demonstrating the importance of anxiety as a determinant of human behavior.
- B) emphasizing unconscious motivation.
- C) engaging in postdiction.
- D) being optimistic of human nature.

*Answer: A*

*Diff: 3*

*Page Ref: 43, 44*

*Skill: Applied*

*LO: 2.13: Evaluate Freud's psychoanalytic theory*

## 2.2 Questions for Essay or Discussion

1. Many students come to psychology courses with naive ideas about Freud's theory. After reading this chapter, which of your previously held ideas have been changed? Which have been confirmed?
2. Freud's theory places great importance on the role of unconscious processes. What evidence do you see from other areas in psychology or in your observations of human behavior to support the idea that people are often motivated by processes that are not under conscious control?
3. Discuss and develop examples from your own behavior that demonstrate the dynamics of cathexis, anticathexis, and displacement.
4. After reading about the ego-defense mechanisms, do you recognize any of these behaviors in yourself or others? Explain your answer with examples.
5. How would a Freudian use the concepts of fixation and regression to explain the behavior of a student who overeats during final examination week?
6. According to Freud, most humor will contain material that is either racist, sexist, mean, or insulting. Why is this the case?
7. How could it be possible for a therapist to "create" false repressed memories for a patient?
8. Freudian psychotherapy attempts to lead the patient to insights about unresolved childhood conflicts and unconscious processes. From your understanding of memory and the unconscious, is it possible for a patient to gain accurate insights into these processes? Why or why not?
9. Do you find Freud's view of human nature to be pessimistic or optimistic? Explain.