

Test Bank for An Introduction to Personality Individual Differences and Intelligence 3rd Haslam

Test Bank

Chapter 1: What is personality?

Multiple choice

1. When it first appeared in English, the word ‘personality’ referred to what?

- a. Personhood
- b. Character
- c. Temperament
- d. Individuality

Ans: A

2. ‘Personality’ comes from the Latin *persona*, meaning

- a. privacy
- b. person
- c. mask
- d. attitude

Ans: C

3. Why is an emotion not a personality characteristic?

- a. It is an intellectual characteristic
- b. It is a physical property
- c. It is transient
- d. It is a broad pattern

Ans: C

4. Which of the following characteristics is difficult to define as either intellectual or non-intellectual individual differences?

- a. Creativity
- b. Emotional intelligence

- c. Social intelligence
- d. All of the above

Ans: D

5. How could we conceptualize the relationship between a musical taste and a personality disposition?
- a. The disposition could be one facet of the taste
 - b. The disposition could be an enduring version of the taste
 - c. The taste could be one facet of the disposition
 - d. The taste could be an enduring version of the disposition

Ans: C

6. Prentice (1990) showed that ...
- a. personality characteristics are dispositional inferences
 - b. personality characteristics are central to how people define themselves
 - c. personality characteristics are important in impression formation
 - d. personality characteristics are components of stereotypes

Ans: B

7. Which of the following concepts best exemplifies a personality characteristic?
- a. A disposition
 - b. A mood
 - c. A habit
 - d. An attitude

Ans: A

8. Which of the following would probably not be considered a personality characteristic?
- a. Irritation
 - b. Curiosity
 - c. Extraversion
 - d. Carelessness

Ans: A

9. Which of the following would probably be considered a personality characteristic?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Mathematical aptitude
- c. Voting conservative
- d. Friendliness

Ans: D

10. Which statement best communicates the relevance of personality for social perception?

- a. Impression formation focuses on intellectual characteristics
- b. Personality characteristics are peripheral to the self-concept
- c. Dispositional inference is a serious bias in impression formation
- d. Stereotypes are largely composed of personality characteristics

Ans: D

11. Which of the following statements best defines ‘character’?

- a. Personality characteristics that relate to morality and self-control
- b. Personality characteristics that relate to being distinctive
- c. Personality characteristics that relate to social learning
- d. Personality characteristics that relate to innate tendencies

Ans: A

12. Which of the following statements best defines ‘temperament’?

- a. Personality characteristics that are heavily socialized
- b. Personality characteristics that relate to emotional instability
- c. Personality characteristics that are innate and biologically based
- d. Personality characteristics that relate to anger

Ans: C

13. Personality psychology is the only part of psychology that ...

- a. focuses on individual differences
- b. focuses on the whole person
- c. focuses on dispositional inference

d. focuses on specific mechanisms of the mind

Ans: A

14. Many subdisciplines within psychology treat individual differences as ...

- a. a nuisance
- b. random error
- c. uninteresting
- d. all of the above

Ans: D

15. Social psychology differs from personality psychology by ...

- a. emphasizing internal influences on behaviour
- b. emphasizing the whole person
- c. emphasizing external influences on behaviour
- d. emphasizing subcomponents of the person

Ans: C

Chapter 2: Trait psychology

Multiple choice

1. The idea of a 'hierarchy of traits' implies which of the following statements?

- a. Some traits are particularly predictive of behaviour
- b. Some traits are associated with power and status
- c. Some traits are more important than others
- d. Some traits are narrower in focus than others

Ans: D

2. Which statement best describes how Allport and Odbert attempted to define the trait universe?

- a. Correlational analysis of trait adjectives
- b. Factor analysis of trait adjectives
- c. Selection of trait adjectives that describe psychological differences between people

d. Selection of trait adjectives that people use to evaluate each other

Ans: C

3. How many terms did Allport and Odbert find that referred to differences between people?

- a. 550,000
- b. 18,000
- c. 4,500
- d. 171

Ans: B

4. Which of the following statements about factor analysis is correct?

- a. It finds groups of variables that have similar meanings
- b. It finds groups of variables that correlate with one another
- c. It finds groups of variables that can be factored
- d. It finds groups of variables that have similar means

Ans: B

5. How many trait dimensions did Cattell propose?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 16

Ans: D

6. A key problem with Cattell's personality factors is that they were ...

- a. correlated with one another
- b. bipolar
- c. exhaustive
- d. too economical

Ans: A

7. Which of the following is not an established alternative label for the relevant Big Five factor?

- a. Extraversion and ‘Surgency’
- b. Conscientiousness and ‘Morality’
- c. Neuroticism and ‘Emotional instability’
- d. Openness to Experience and ‘Culture’

Ans: B

8. A person is described as ‘moody’ and ‘hostile’. In Big Five terms, they might be characterized as ...

- a. low in Extraversion and low in Agreeableness
- b. high in Neuroticism and low in Agreeableness
- c. low in Extraversion and low in Conscientiousness
- d. high in Neuroticism and low in Conscientiousness

Ans: B

9. Which of the following statements correctly describes the relationships between Big Five traits and emotion dimensions?

- a. Extraversion is related to more positive affect and Neuroticism to more negative affect
- b. Extraversion is related to more positive affect and Neuroticism to less positive affect
- c. Extraversion is related to less negative affect and Neuroticism to less positive affect
- d. Extraversion is related to less negative affect and Neuroticism to more negative affect

Ans: A

10. In three-factor models of personality a ‘Constraint’ factor is sometimes proposed. In Big Five terms, ‘Constraint’ is best understood as a combination of ...

- a. low Extraversion and high Agreeableness
- b. low Extraversion and low Agreeableness
- c. high Conscientiousness and high Agreeableness
- d. high Conscientiousness and low Agreeableness

Ans: C

11. What combination of Big Five personality characteristics is associated with authoritarian tendencies?

- a. Low Agreeableness and high Conscientiousness
- b. Low Openness and high Conscientiousness
- c. High Neuroticism and low Agreeableness
- d. Low Openness and high Neuroticism

Ans: B

12. Which attachment style is associated with showing anger and upset during a discussion of a relationship problem with one's partner and reduced love and commitment toward them after it?

- a. Secure
- b. Insecure
- c. Avoidant
- d. Anxious/ambivalent

Ans: D

13. Which of the following statements best describes the 'indigenous approach' to examining cultural variations in personality structure?

- a. It employs indigenous people as research assistants
- b. It translates Western personality measures into indigenous languages
- c. It starts with the personality concepts and trait terms of the culture of interest
- d. It addresses the personality structure of colonized peoples

Ans: C

14. Which of the following statements best describes the current state of research on personality types?

- a. Categorical personality types are very rare
- b. Type A personality is an either-or personality type
- c. Research shows that the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator identifies true personality types
- d. Most personality variation between people is not well described by continuous dimensions

Ans: A