

Test Bank for Introduction to Political Psychology 3rd Cottam

1 In-groups are

- (A) Groups one belongs to
- (B) Groups one does not belong to
- (C) Groups in power
- (D) The hippest groups

Answer: (A) Groups one belongs to

2 Which of the following is NOT a Big Five personality trait dimension?

- (A) Defense mechanisms
- (B) Neuroticism
- (C) Extraversion
- (D) Agreeableness

Answer: (A) Defense mechanisms

3 Motives are those aspects of a personality concerned with

- (A) Hidden intentions
- (B) Unconscious desires
- (C) Prejudices
- (D) Goals and goal - directed actions

Answer: (D) Goals and goal - directed actions

4 The Operational Code links:

- (A) Personality traits with each other
- (B) Enjoyment of leadership with personality traits
- (C) Motives with beliefs
- (D) Affect and personailty

Answer: (C) Motives with beliefs

5 Denial as a cognitive defense mechanism involves:

- (A) Denying the id
- (B) Denying reality
- (C) Denying random events
- (D) Denying irrationality

Answer: (B) Denying reality

6 Factor analysis identifies:

- (A) Which traits cluster together
- (B) Which traits were left out of the study
- (C) Which traits are significant
- (D) Randomness

Answer: (A) Which traits cluster together

7 Using the Barber Typology, George W. Bush would be classified as:

- (A) Passive-negative
- (B) Active-positive
- (C) Active-negative
- (D) Passive-positive

Answer: (D) Passive-positive

8 Which is the moral arm or conscience of the personality according to Freud:

- (A) The ego
- (B) The id
- (C) The superego
- (D) All of the answers are correct

Answer: (C) The superego

9 To assess presidential characters, the Barber Typology employs:

- (A) Psychobiographies
- (B) Psychoanalysis
- (C) Profiling
- (D) LEAD

Answer: (A) Psychobiographies

10 Task-interpersonal emphasis refers to:

- (A) How strict a leader is
- (B) Getting the task done vs. focusing on feelings and needs of others
- (C) The same thing as cognitive complexity
- (D) The leader's core values

Answer: (B) Getting the task done vs. focusing on feelings and needs of others

11 Prior policy experience impacts:

- (A) Presidential style

- (B) All of the answers are correct
- (C) The nature of advisory group interactions
- (D) How forcefully a leader asserts his/her positions on policy issues

Answer: (B) All of the answers are correct

12 According to Altemeyer, one source of Right-Wing Authoritarianism is:

- (A) Childhood abuse
- (B) Genetic predisposition
- (C) Culture
- (D) Social learning

Answer: (D) Social learning

13 Cardinal Traits

- (A) Are evident in everyone
- (B) Change easily
- (C) Dominate a person's life
- (D) Are only occasionally important

Answer: (C) Dominate a person's life

14 One of the trait dimensions in the MBTI test is

- (A) High IQ vs. Low IQ
- (B) Judging vs. Perceiving
- (C) Thinking vs. Extroversion
- (D) Sensing vs. Thinking

Answer: (B) Judging vs. Perceiving

15 What types of twins are used to determine the connection between behavioral traits and genetics?

- (A) monozygotic
- (B) dizygotic
- (C) bizygotic
- (D) lizygotic

Answer: (A) monozygotic

16 Psychobiographies:

- (A) Are always psychoanalytic

- (B) Examine the life history of an individual
- (C) Only examine personality disorders
- (D) Generally ignore the subject's early childhood

Answer: (B) Examine the life history of an individual

17 In psychology, and political psychology, the term "personality":

- (A) Has never been defined
- (B) Is not definable
- (C) Has many definitions
- (D) Has only one definition

Answer: (C) Has many definitions

18 Image theory examines the

- (A) Prestige of certain political actors
- (B) Cognitive organization of the political environment
- (C) Reputation one wants to have in politics
- (D) Candidate attraction

Answer: (B) Cognitive organization of the political environment

19 Personalities influence politics when

- (A) The environment admits of restructuring
- (B) A leader's personality is strong
- (C) All of the answers are correct
- (D) A leader's official position is powerful

Answer: (C) All of the answers are correct

20 Psychoanalytic theories

- (A) highlight the role of the unconscious in human behavior
- (B) Maintain that the personality is completely observable
- (C) Have not changed since Sigmund Freud's day
- (D) Are the only approach to personality and politics

Answer: (A) highlight the role of the unconscious in human behavior

21 Which of the following is NOT a defense mechanism?

- (A) Repression
- (B) Denial

- (C) Projection
- (D) The pleasure principle

Answer: (D) The pleasure principle

22 Personality traits

- (A) Change randomly
- (B) Are stable over time and place
- (C) Are unstable over time and place
- (D) Have little effect on the behavioral predispositions

Answer: (B) Are stable over time and place

23 Which motive refers to a desire for impact and prestige?

- (A) Affiliation motive
- (B) Achievement motive
- (C) Power motive
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (C) Power motive

24 Research on the authoritarian personality:

- (A) Is no longer being conducted
- (B) Is strictly psychoanalytical
- (C) Was revitalized by Bob Altemeyer's right wing authoritarian studies
- (D) Is clearly unrelated to anti-Semitism

Answer: (C) Was revitalized by Bob Altemeyer's right wing authoritarian studies

25 Compared to leaders low in cognitive complexity, cognitively complex leaders are:

- (A) Less able to differentiate the environment
- (B) More prone to quick decision making
- (C) Less interested in receiving negative feedback
- (D) More attentive to incoming information

Answer: (D) More attentive to incoming information

26 Integrative complexity:

- (A) Focuses on both differentiation and integration
- (B) Is the same as cognitive complexity
- (C) Requires only that one have many distinct ideas on a subject

- (D) Requires prior policy experience

Answer: (A) Focuses on both differentiation and integration

27 The Operational Code distinguishes

- (A) Instrumental from Philosophical beliefs
- (B) Liberal from Conservative beliefs
- (C) Intelligence levels of leaders
- (D) Among secret code breaking techniques

Answer: (A) Instrumental from Philosophical beliefs

28 Barber's study of presidential character assesses Presidents'

- (A) Physical fitness
- (B) Intelligence
- (C) Personal satisfaction with presidential duties
- (D) Cognitive complexity

Answer: (C) Personal satisfaction with presidential duties

29 Which of the following personality trait(s) do right-wing authoritarians have?

- (A) Right wing political ideologues
- (B) All of the answers are correct
- (C) Anti-intraception
- (D) Authoritarian submission

Answer: (B) All of the answers are correct

30 Which motive refers to a concern with excellence and peak accomplishment?

- (A) Power motive
- (B) Achievement motive
- (C) Affiliation motive
- (D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Achievement motive

31 Which Freudian personality element is inherited and includes instincts?

- (A) The superego
- (B) The ego
- (C) The phobia
- (D) The id

Answer: (D) The id

32 According to Carolyn Funk et. Al. how much of political ideology can be attributed to genes?

- (A) 0.4
- (B) 0.25
- (C) 0.58
- (D) 0.8

Answer: (C) 0.58