

PSYC2600 Midterm One Practice Quiz - Answers

1. Which of the following is NOT defined as part of the person-environment interaction?
- a) Serializations
 - b) Perceptions
 - c) Manipulations
 - d) Selection

Ans: A **Page: 8-9**

2. Most grand theories of personality focus on the ____ level of analysis.
- a) Idiographic
 - b) Human Nature
 - c) Individual Uniqueness
 - d) Group and Individual Differences

Ans: B **Page: 12-13 & lecture**

3. Which of the following is an example of “nomothetic research”?
- a) Preparing a case study of Sigmund Freud.
 - b) Comparing first year and fourth year students on a personality inventory.
 - c) Examining the structure genes related to impulsivity.
 - d) Analyzing the correspondence of Chris Rock.

Ans: B **Page: 12 & lecture**

4. In a correlational study...
- a) only the independent variable is manipulated.
 - b) only the dependent variable is manipulated.
 - c) no variables are manipulated.
 - d) there are no variables.

Ans: C **lecture**

5. What a person tells you about his or her attitudes would be considered...
- a) S-data
 - b) O-data
 - c) T-data
 - d) L-data

Ans: A **page 24 & lecture**

6. What a person's friend tells you about that person would be considered...
- a) S-data
 - b) O-data
 - c) T-data
 - d) L-data

Ans: B **page 27 & lecture**

7. You are a personality researcher and you have just developed a scale to measure the trait of

“Bleemness.” It consists of one question: “How bleem are you?” The most likely form of validity represented by this scale is...

- a) Criterion
- b) Face
- c) Discriminant
- d) Internal

Ans: B page 42 & lecture

8. Which of the following is an example of the view of traits as descriptive summaries?

- a) Eysenck’s theory
- b) Theoretical scale construction
- c) The Act Frequency Approach
- d) The Sociosexual Orientation Scale

Ans: C page 60 & lecture

9. The dispositional domain focuses on traits that...

- a) are enduring over time.
- b) change over time.
- c) change when situations change.
- d) are similar in all people.

Ans: A lecture & page 55 & 57

10. Whose model of personality includes three main traits?

- a) Cattell
- b) Wiggins
- c) Eysenck
- d) Leary

Ans: C Page: 69 & lecture

11. You have just done a Factor Analysis and found that Trait X has the following loadings on the Big 5 personality traits: O (-.73), C (.07), S (-.10), A (.69), N (-.09). From this you can say that Trait X is

- a) not related to O.
- b) a pure variable on A.
- c) inversely related to C.
- d) a blended variable on A and O.

Answer: D lecture

12. According to the person-situation interaction point of view, behaviour...

- a) = f(P).
- b) = f(S).
- c) = f(P x S).
- d) = f(P + S).

Ans: C Page: 98 & lecture

13. Personality is likely to have the least effect on behaviour...

- a) in ambiguous situations.
- b) when people are older.
- c) in strong situations.
- d) when behaviours are aggregated.

Ans: C lecture

14. Research examining *mean-level changes* in traits from the five-factor model...

- a) do not show mean level changes with age.
- b) show small mean level changes with age.
- c) show moderate mean level changes with age.
- d) show large mean level changes with age.

Ans: B Page: 140

15. The Mills College longitudinal study of women found that for traditional homemakers, their level of independence at age 21 versus that at age 43 suggests that...

- a) being a homemaker requires much more independence than originally believed.
- b) homemakers' independence scores are likely to change little with age.
- c) the roles women adopt are irrelevant to changes in independence.
- d) the role a college-educated woman has in life is irrelevant to changes in personality.

Ans: B Page: 147

16. Sidney is interested in differences in the way the trait of extraversion is expressed between British males and Italian males. Sidney would be using the methods and theories employed by researchers studying personality from the _____ domain.

- a) cognitive
- b) dispositional
- c) social and cultural
- d) intrapsychic

Ans: C Page: 17 & lecture

17. Evocations are demonstrated when...

- a) different people see the same situation differently.
- b) our characteristics unintentionally cause other people to act a certain way.
- c) we intentionally attempt to make other people act in a certain way.
- d) individuals select environments to match their traits.

Ans: B Page: 8 & lecture

18. The use of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)...

- a) is extremely useful for eliciting eye blink responses when individuals are startled.
- b) can be used to assess an individual's activity level.
- c) measures oxygen flow in the brain due to blood concentrations.
- d) is used to discover individuals with "magnetic" personalities.

Ans: C Page: 33 & lecture

19. S-data will agree more with O-data when...
- a) T-data is not available.
 - b) the trait being assessed is unconscious.
 - c) the trait being assessed requires few inferences.
 - d) the trait being assessed is not easily observable.

Ans: C Page: 37

20. If a test which is supposed to measure suggestibility, actually does measure suggestibility, then we can say that the test has...
- a) face validity.
 - b) test validity.
 - c) predictive validity.
 - d) construct validity.

Ans: D Page: 43 & lecture

21. You call your parents and tell them about a terrific opportunity you have been given by your university to go to an important conference. You tell your parents about all of the opportunities for career development and networking that the conference will offer. Then, you tell your parents that you need only \$500 from them to make the trip. You are demonstrating the concept of...
- a) situational selection.
 - b) evocation.
 - c) manipulation.
 - d) guilt initiation.

Ans: C lecture & page 102

22. If we measured height from the age of 14 to 20, we would likely see high degrees of...
- a) mean level stability.
 - b) rank order stability.
 - c) rank order instability.
 - d) both A and B.

Ans: B lecture & page 128-129

23. _____ are based on systematic observation, while _____ are not.
- a) Theories; beliefs
 - b) Beliefs; theories
 - c) Domains; approaches
 - d) Approaches; domains

Ans: A Page: 19 & lecture

24. If you scored high on the facets of "Values" and "Feelings," chances are that you are high on the trait of...
- a) Agreeableness
 - b) Emotional Stability
 - c) Conscientiousness
 - d) Openness to Experience

Ans: D lecture

25. In the Caspi study (Newman, Caspi, Moffitt & Silva, 1997) of Age 3 Temperament and Adult Interpersonal Functioning, the children who were diagnosed as “Undercontrolled” were more likely as adults to have...

- a) A stable work environment.
- b) Low scores on antisocial behaviour.
- c) Often been the victims of interpersonal crime.
- d) A good “fit” with their workplace environment.

Ans: C lecture