

## Psych 2B3 Test #1: Introduction, Freud, and Jung

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**Instructions:** You have 50 minutes to complete the following 40 questions. Please **print** your name and student ID number at the top of this paper, and return it with your scan sheet. On the scan sheet, print your 9-digit ID number in section at the top left marked "IDENTIFICATION NUMBER", and fill in the appropriate circle beneath each box. **Please be sure to code your ID correctly, since it is the ONLY way the computer has of identifying you!!** Please **PRINT** your name in the space marked "NAME" at the top right of the form, and **SIGN** your name underneath. In answering questions, be sure to mark darkly. **IF YOU CAN STILL READ THE NUMBER IN THE BUBBLE YOUR MARKING IS TOO LIGHT.**

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1. The relationship between the (1) idiographic and (2) nomothetic approaches to personality is analogous to the relationship between:
  - a. (1) a researcher searching for aspects of personality that are common to all people and (2) a clinician trying to understand a single individual.
  - b. (1) a clinician trying to understand a single individual and (2) a researcher searching for aspects of personality that are common to all people. [Correct]
  - c. (1) a theorist trying to describe personality on a large scale and (2) a researcher trying to understand only one aspect of personality.
  - d. (1) the trait approach to personality and (2) the psychodynamic approach to personality.
  - e. (1) Freud's approach to personality and (2) Jung's approach to personality.
  
2. Personality theories tend to differ from other psychological theories in several ways. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the ways I mentioned?
  - a. Personality theories tend to be inspired by clinical work, rather than going from theory to clinical practice.
  - b. Personality theories tend to have relatively weak empirical support.
  - c. Personality theories tend to be postdictive rather than predictive.
  - d. Personality theories tend to have more hypothetical constructs than other psychological theories. [Correct]
  - e. all of the above ARE way in which personality theories differ from other psychological theories. [Correct]
  
3. All personality theories employ hypothetical constructs. Which of the following statements about hypothetical constructs is **NOT** true?
  - a. They are hypothesized states, processes or entities that may or may not have any real physical existence.
  - b. They are useful because they help us conceptualize and make sense of a variety of observations or phenomena.
  - c. They are only used in social sciences where precise, quantitative measurement is difficult or impossible. [Correct]
  - d. The presence of hypothetical constructs in a theory make it difficult to test or verify.
  - e. All of the above are TRUE of hypothetical constructs.
  
4. If we **compare the trait and type approaches** to the description of personality we find that:
  - a. both describe the personality of an individual in terms of internal characteristics or qualities.
  - b. both tend to emphasize the role of genetic and biological (rather than environmental) factors in the development of personality.
  - c. both have relatively little to say about the development (as opposed to the structure) of personality.
  - d. historically, they are the oldest approaches, and still tend to dominate the beliefs of people with little knowledge of psychology.
  - e. all of the above [Correct]
  
5. In comparing the **humanistic and behavioral** approaches to personality we note that:
  - a. the humanistic approach is more likely to view personality from an idiographic perspective.
  - b. the humanistic approach places more emphasis on the role of internal factors (as opposed to environment) in the explanation of behavior.
  - c. the behavioral approach is more likely to see past experiences rather than future goals as the causes of an individual's behavior.
  - d. all of the above [Correct]
  - e. b and c only[[Correct]]
  
6. If we compare the **behavioral and cognitive** approaches to personality we find that:
  - a. both are more likely than other approaches to believe in the possibility of changing personality.

- b. both are more likely than the psychodynamic approach to stress the role of learning and experience in the shaping of personality.
  - c. although they are complementary, only the cognitive approach sees personality as determined by something (ways of thinking) inside the individual.
  - d. all of the above [Correct]
  - e. b and c only
7. According to your text, the unique mandate of personality psychologists is to try 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 [Correct]
  - d. prevent or treat psychological personality disorders
  - e. none of the above
8. Personality psychology has a variety of theoretical perspectives that are sometimes seen as competing with each other. Regarding this diversity, what is a major theme of your text?
- 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. [Correct]
  - d. A single basic approach must be chosen on the basis of rigorous data analysis.
  - e. both b and c
9. Which of the following statements about human motivation is **NOT** true of Freud's theory?
- a. It sees the fundamental basis of behavior as hedonism: the seeking of pleasure and the avoidance of unpleasure, or pain.
  - b. It argues that we are born with two basic instincts: Eros (sexuality) and Thanatos (aggression).
  - c. It defines libido as the energy associated with Eros, and possible with Thanatos as well.
  - d. It describes human behavior as teleological: driven by goals rather than by needs. [Correct]
  - e. all of the above are TRUE according to Freud.
10. According to your text, which statement best summarizes psychoanalytic thinking about mental energy?
- a. Freud believed that mental energy was limited, whereas modern psychologists believe that the mind's processing ability is limited. [Correct]
  - b. Freud believed that the mind's processing ability was limited, whereas modern psychoanalysts believe that mental energy is limited.
  - c. Freud, like modern psychologists, believed that mental energy is limited.
  - d. Freud and his followers believed that mental energy could be precisely quantified through the process of psychoanalysis.
  - e. none of the above
11. If we compare the id and ego as Freud described them, we find that:
- a. the activities of both structures are powered by the same instinctual energy source. [Correct]
  - b. both are present and active at birth.
  - c. some (but not all) of the activities of both are available to conscious awareness.
  - d. both are capable of using libido to create anticathexes.
  - e. both a and d
12. If we compare the primary process and the secondary process we find that:
- a. the former is characteristic of the Id, while the latter is characteristic of the Ego.
  - b. both have as their goal the fulfillment of Id impulses and the release of libido.
  - c. the former involves cathexes to internal images, while the latter involves cathexes to external objects.
  - d. all of the above [Correct]
  - e. a and b only
13. Freud used the term **predicate thinking** to refer to:
- a. the Id's inability to distinguish between an internal memory image and the external object represented by the image.
  - b. the Ego's attempts to replace the attachment of libido to internal images with attachment to external objects.
  - c. the Superego's tendency to treat thoughts of immoral activity the same as the immoral activities themselves.
  - d. the Id's tendency to treat images of objects and activities as being identical if those images or objects have similar characteristics. [Correct]
  - e. none of the above.

14. According to Freud, which of the following statements about the ego is **NOT TRUE**?
- The ego assists the id in achieving gratification by investing libido in external objects.
  - As the ego grows larger and more complex, it uses up more and more libido for its own purposes.
  - The ego uses the id's own libido to form anticathexes against id impulses.
  - The ego functions partly on a conscious and partly on an unconscious level.
  - all of the above are TRUE. [Correct]
15. According to Freud, the **Superego**:
- experiences moral anxiety when morally unacceptable ideas or images enter the conscious ego.
  - includes the ego-ideal, the internal representation of behaviors for which the child has been rewarded by parents. [Correct]
  - is usually formed just before the onset of the Oedipus Complex.
  - all of the above
  - a and b only.
16. In Freud's theory the **ego ideal** is:
- the part of the superego that represents behaviors that parents rewarded or praised. [Correct]
  - the part of the unconscious ego that protects the conscious ego from reality anxiety.
  - the part of the ego that experiences moral anxiety.
  - a state in which there is a free interchange of information between conscious and unconscious parts of the ego.
  - none of the above
17. Freud's views on anxiety imply that:
- an individual who never experiences neurotic anxiety (but who can experience other types) will have no need for defense mechanisms.
  - an individual planning an immoral action that she knows will never be detected or punished will experience moral anxiety but not neurotic anxiety. [Correct]
  - a newborn child, who has no ego, cannot experience reality anxiety, but CAN experience neurotic anxiety.
  - the first experience of moral anxiety should occur earlier in life than the first experience of neurotic anxiety.
  - none of the above.
18. In Freudian psychoanalytic theory, **repression**:
- is a defence mechanism employed or put in place by the conscious ego.
  - is designed to prevent anxiety-causing id impulses from reaching consciousness. [Correct]
  - when it is used as a defense mechanism, prevents the symbolic expression of id impulses through parapraxes and dreams.
  - all of the above
  - a and b only
19. According to Freud, **castration anxiety**:
- is experienced by the young boy when he realizes that some people do not have penises, and that his could therefore be removed. [Correct]
  - is experienced by young boys when they realize that their penises are much smaller than those of male adults, especially their fathers.
  - is experienced by both young boys and girls after the Oedipus complex has been resolved.
  - is experienced by young boys as soon as they discover the phallic area and the sexual pleasures of masturbation.
  - none of the above.
20. As part of the **Oedipus complex**, libido is repeatedly cathected and decathected to various sexual objects. Which of the following statements about this process is **NOT TRUE** according to Freud?
- Just before castration anxiety sets in, the boy has sexual libido cathected to Mom, and aggressive libido cathected to Dad.
  - Just before penis envy begins, the girl's sexual libido is cathected to Dad, and her aggressive libido to Mom. [Correct]
  - Sometime after penis envy begins, the girl's sexual libido is cathected to Dad, and her aggressive libido to Mom.
  - After the superego develops, the boy's aggressive libido is displaced from Dad, and his sexual libido is displaced from Mom.
  - all of the above ARE TRUE.

21. The **Oedipus complex** in girls is **different** from the Oedipus complex in boys in that:
- not all girls experience it, while all boys experience the Oedipus complex.
  - it does not involve a cathexis toward the opposite-sex parent.
  - its resolution is driven by hostility, while the emotion involved in the Oedipus complex is the stronger one of anxiety.
  - its normal outcome results in weaker identification with the parent of the same sex. [Correct]
  - all of the above
22. According to Freud's views on the **stages of psychosexual development**:
- the child enters the anal stage at about 2 years of age.
  - the child's sexuality remains narcissistic until the genital stage.
  - the child is in the oral incorporative stage longer than she is in the oral aggressive stage.
  - the child is in the latency stage longer than he is in the phallic stage.
  - more than one of the above [Correct]
23. As a defense against unacceptable impulses **repression** has several psychological disadvantages. Which of the following is **NOT** one of these disadvantages?
- it is difficult to permanently repress impulses, and they may partially escape repression and appear in dreams and parapraxes.
  - repressed impulses grow weaker over time, weakening sexuality, and wasting libidinal energy that might have been used productively. [Correct]
  - the repressive anticathexis uses up libidinal energy, weakening the Ego and wasting energy that might otherwise be used productively.
  - like other defense mechanisms, repression distorts the individual's understanding of his or her true self, and may also distort the individual's perception of reality.
  - all of the above ARE disadvantages of repression
24. According to Freud, **phobias** combine the **defence mechanisms** of \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with a forbidden impulse.
- reaction formation and displacement [Correct]
  - projection and displacement
  - projection and reaction formation
  - reaction formation and projection
  - none of the above.
25. According to your text, the four key ideas of psychoanalytic theory are:
- internal structure, mental energy, psychic conflict, and psychic determinism [Correct]
  - internal structure, mental energy, psychic conflict, and unconscious motives
  - internal structure, mental energy, psychic determinism, and unconscious motives
  - mental energy, psychic conflict, psychic determinism, and unconscious motives
  - none of the above
26. As your text notes, one difference between the neo-Freudians and Freud is that nearly all neo-Freudians:
- place more emphasis on early childhood development
  - put more emphasis on interpersonal relationships [Correct]
  - adhere to evolutionary theory and emphasize the importance of sex as a motivator
  - emphasize the importance of unconscious processes in the determination of behavior
  - none of the above
27. As your text notes, Karen Horney believed that adult behavior is based on efforts to:
- overcome the fear of being alone in a hostile world. [Correct]
  - deal with recurring Oedipal crises.
  - resolve interpersonal conflicts with significant others.
  - repress the collective unconscious.
  - none of the above

28. **Unlike** Freud, Jung believed that **libido**:
- was not an instinctual energy, but developed and grew as a result of energy received by the individual through the senses - an essentially Lockean view.
  - was instinctual energy, but different in nature from individual to individual.
  - was not an energy source, but rather an innate mechanism (psychic compass) for guiding the use of instinctual energy.
  - was an general instinctual energy source devoted to an individual's growth and development, not exclusively to sexuality. [Correct]
  - none of the above.
29. If we compare Jung's **collective unconscious** with Freud's **id**, we find both similarities and differences. Which of the following is **NOT** a valid comparison of the id and collective unconscious?
- They are similar in that both represent the biological basis of human nature and personality.
  - They are different in that the contents of the id can be altered by personal experience, while the contents of the collective unconscious cannot.
  - They are similar in that we are not usually consciously aware of the contents or operations of either the id or collective unconscious.
  - They are similar in that the contents of both id and collective unconscious appear in or influence art and religion.
  - all of the above are VALID comparisons [Correct]
30. Which of the following statements about **archetypes** is NOT TRUE, according to Jung?
- They influence the ways in which we perceive the world around us, and how we organize, conceptualize and categorize our experiences.
  - They have no content, but are only forms, waiting to be filled with our own personal experience.
  - They should not be confused with instincts, which play a very different role in our conscious experience of the world around us. [Correct]
  - Some archetypes attract to themselves (or become the core of) parts of our own personality that are not acceptable to our conscious awareness.
  - all of the above statements are TRUE according to Jung
31. Based on your understanding of Jung's **personal unconscious**, we would expect that:
- at birth, the personal unconscious would either be empty of content or nonexistent.
  - when an individual under hypnosis recalls previously forgotten unpleasant memories of childhood, these memories would have come from the personal unconscious.
  - if (as Freud suggested) Leonardo Da Vinci really had an 'obsession' about his mother (always thinking about her and painting women like her), that 'obsession' would involve material in the personal unconscious.
  - all of the above [Correct]
  - none of the above.
32. Which of the following statements about **complexes** is **NOT TRUE**, according to Jung?
- They cause the individual to use substantial amounts of libido in activities and thoughts related to the theme of the complex.
  - They affect only how a person feels about events and people, not how the individual behaves.
  - They are universal in the sense that all individuals develop exactly the same set of complexes during the course of their lives. [Correct]
  - They are very likely to develop around archetypal images or themes.
  - All of the above are TRUE.
33. Jung argues that the **Persona**:
- is the archetype of individuality and uniqueness.
  - must be elaborated (inflated) before the Self can be realized.
  - is the 'mask' that the Shadow uses to keep the Ego from becoming aware of the its (the Shadow's) existence.
  - both a and b
  - none of the above. [Correct]
34. According to Jung, the **Animus**:
- (as an **archetype**) is the image or understanding of maleness possessed only by females.
  - (as an **archetype**) is projected by males onto their relationships with other males.
  - (as a **complex**) contains those 'masculine' aspects of a female's personality that she finds consciously unacceptable.
  - (as a **complex**) contains those 'feminine' aspects of a male's personality that he has consciously accepted as part of his personality.

- e. both a and c [Correct]
35. Which of the following statements about the **Shadow** is **NOT TRUE** according to Jung?
- As an archetype it is a purely negative instinct, including our most primitive tendencies as a species. [correct]
  - It tends to be projected onto an individual's relationships with individuals of the same sex.
  - As a part of personality, it consists of those aspects of our personality that we consciously consider 'Other'.
  - It must be eliminated from the Self if the individual is to develop fully and positively. [Correct]
  - all of the above are TRUE
36. Jungian analysis has determined that Joan has a **Self complex**. According to Jung, which of the following statements about Joan is **UNTRUE** (or least likely to be true)?
- Joan has no other complexes in her personal unconscious.
  - Joan has achieved unification and balance in his or her personality.
  - Joan no longer has archetypes. [Correct]
  - Joan is likely to be over the age of 40.
  - All of the above are equally likely to be TRUE.
37. According to Jung, the relationship between **individuation, the transcendent function and the Self** is such that:
- the Self, which is another term for the transcendent function, arises after individuation has been overcome.
  - individuation involves actualizing the Self, and occurs only after the transcendent function has reduced the dominance of the Persona.
  - the Self can only be actualized through the combined (though opposite) processes of individuation and the transcendent function. [Correct]
  - individuation is the highest goal of personality development. It is achieved only when the operation of the transcendent function raises the Self to consciousness.
  - none of the above.
38. Traci's **unconscious** is dominated by feeling, and is focused on the external world. According to Jung's typology, Traci's **conscious** personality would be that of:
- a feeling introvert
  - a sensing extravert
  - an intuiting introvert
  - a thinking introvert [Correct]
  - none of the above
39. In order to examine the relationship between early life experiences and adult criminality, Dr. Robbins asks his research participants to fill out questionnaires describing their early life. He then obtains copies of their arrest records from the county courthouse. According to your text, the questionnaires used in Dr. Robbins's study would be \_\_\_\_\_ data, whereas the arrest records would be \_\_\_\_\_ data.
- L ... B
  - S ... L [Correct]
  - S ... I
  - B ... L
  - none of the above
40. According to your text, which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be considered B data?
- measures of heart rate and other physiological measurements
  - observation of how many times a participant spoke during a five-minute conversation
  - a psychologist's interpretation of a participant's responses to an unstructured clinical interview [Correct]
  - a participant's records of his daily activities in a daily research "diary"
  - all of the above ARE B data

**The End**