

## Psych 2B3 Test #1: Introduction, Freud, and Jung (Spring 2019)

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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. In discussing the fact that so many different theories of personality exist, I suggested that:
  - a. our understanding of personality has evolved, and more recent theories are more complete and scientific than earlier theories.
  - b.** each theory provides a different, but perhaps equally 'true', description of what personality is. [correct]
  - c. some theories are designed to be predictive, while others are designed to be postdictive, and the two types of theories are necessarily different.
  - d. theories with nomothetic perspectives employ hypothetical constructs, while theories with idiographic perspectives employ validated constructs.
  - e. all of the above
  
2. 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.
  
3. 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 be postdictive rather than predictive.
  - c. Personality theories tend to be more general and all-encompassing than other psychological theories.
  - 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.
  
4. In discussing the role of **hypothetical constructs** (HC) in science (and psychology in particular) , I suggested that:
  - a. HC are used only when phenomena covered by a theory cannot be precisely measured. Thus HC are used in psychology, but not in physics or biology.
  - b. all branches of science - including physics and chemistry - use HC, since they assist us in organizing, understanding and explaining complex phenomena.
  - c. we must be careful to remember that HC are explanatory fictions, and (perhaps like the id) do not necessarily have a real physical existence.
  - d. both b and c [correct]
  - e. none of the above.
  
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

6. If we compare the different **approaches to personality** that we discussed, we find that:
- more than other approaches, the humanistic approach take an nomothetic view of personality.
  - both the psychodynamic and trait approaches stress the role of situational factors in explaining an individual's behavior.
  - the trait and type approaches are more likely than other approaches to stress the genetic or biological bases of personality. [correct]
  - both the existential and psychodynamic approaches tend to emphasize the role of negative instincts in motivation and personality structure.
  - more than one of the above
7. As your text notes, psychologists following the phenomenological approach:
- focus on the workings of the unconscious mind and the resolution of internal mental conflict.
  - study how overt behavior is affected by rewards and punishments.
  - build theoretical models of how people process information.
  - are concerned with our conscious experience of the world and the consequences of having free will. [correct]
  - None of the above
8. According to your text, one of personality psychology's biggest advantages over other areas of psychology is that it:
- uses more rigorous methods.
  - has a mission to account for the psychology of whole persons. [correct]
  - created the One Big Theory to explain whole persons.
  - focuses on the two most important aspects of the psychological triad.
  - None of the above
9. 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
10. Which of the following is **NOT** true of Freud's theory of **human motivation**?
- It argues that human motivation is hedonistic - based on the desire for pleasure and the avoidance of displeasure, or pain.
  - It describes motivation using metaphors and concepts from biology (instinct) and physics (energy).
  - It includes two instincts: sexuality/procreation (Eros) and aggression/self-destruction (Thanatos).
  - It argues that libido is the energy associated with sexuality, and may also be the energy associated with aggressiveness.
  - all of the above are true of Freud's theory of human motivation [correct]
11. According to Freud, which of the following statements about **libido** is **NOT** true?
- Libido is the energy which powers all of behavior, and is located in the unconscious part of the psyche.
  - Libido was initially identified as purely a sexual energy.
  - Libido is at its maximum amount at birth (or perhaps puberty), and is reduced day by day after that.
  - Libido is also called Eros. [correct]
  - all of the above are TRUE.
12. The **Id**:
- cannot distinguish reality from fantasy
  - uses reflex actions and wish fulfillment to satisfy bodily needs
  - engages in predicate thinking
  - recognizes nothing that is external to itself
  - all of the above [correct]
13. If we compare the **primary process** and the **secondary process** we find that
- the former is characteristic of the Id, while the latter is characteristic of the Ego.
  - both have as their goal the fulfillment of Id impulses and the release of libido.
  - the former involves cathexes to internal images, while the latter involves cathexes to external objects.
  - all of the above [correct]
  - a and b only

14. As your text notes, the difference between primary process thinking and secondary process thinking is that:
- primary process thinking is impulsive, whereas secondary process thinking is rational. [correct]
  - primary process thinking is rational, whereas secondary process thinking is impulsive.
  - primary process thinking develops during the anal stage, whereas secondary process thinking develops during the phallic stage.
  - primary process thinking develops during the oral stage, whereas secondary process thinking develops during the phallic stage.
  - None of the above
15. According to Freud, a **cathexis** occurs when:
- the id or ego attaches libido to an internal image or an external object. [correct]
  - libido is transformed into a psychic or somatic symptom.
  - the ego raises a block against the entry of an id impulse or image into consciousness.
  - libido is transformed, and used to provide the energy for the operation of conscious ego functions
  - none of the above.
16. Concerning the **Ego** Freud argued that:
- its internal processes and activities are powered by an energy source (thanatos) that is different from libido.
  - it interacts with the world through processes Freud called secondary predicate thinking.
  - it is made up of two parts; the conscious ego, and the unconscious ego-ideal.
  - its primary function is to prevent the release of sexual energy by the Id.
  - none of the above. [correct]
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. According to Freud's view of **castration anxiety**, we would expect that:
- a boy with unusually strong castration anxiety as a child would be more likely to have a phallic dominant personality as an adult than a boy with weak castration anxiety.
  - the stronger a boy's castration anxiety, the weaker would be his defensive identification with his father.
  - the weaker a boy's castration anxiety, the more sexual libido he would leave attached to his mother. [correct]
  - the strength of castration anxiety depends primarily on the extent to which Father (in addition to Mother) has served as a source of pleasure for the child.
  - none of the above.
20. We can understand the importance of the **Oedipus complex** only by considering where libido is cathected before and after its (normal) resolution. For example, we noted that:
- for both boys and girls, the complex begins with a cathexis of sexual libido to Mother.
  - after its resolution in boys, most sexual libido has been displaced away from Mother, though some remains cathected to her.
  - after its resolution in girls, most sexual libido has been displaced away from Father, and some aggressive libido remains cathected to Mother.
  - all of the above [correct]
  - a and b only

21. If we compare the nature and resolution of **Oedipus Complex** in males and females we find that, according to Freud:
- for both boys and girls, the complex begins with an cathexis to Mother.
  - the boy wants to eliminate Father to possess Mother, while the girl wants to eliminate Mother because she is a rival for Father's attention.
  - the boy may displace his desire for Mother onto his wife or female partner, while the girl may displace her wish for Father onto a wish for a male baby.
  - all of the above
  - a and c only [correct]
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 latency stage longer than he or she is in the phallic stage. [correct]
  - the child is in the oral aggressive stage longer than she is in the oral incorporative stage.
  - None of the above
23. According to your text, the basic developmental task of the **phallic stage** is:
- the acquisition of gender identity. [correct]
  - the development of self-control.
  - forming relationships with an opposite-sex peer
  - accomplishing learning tasks such as reading and writing
  - None of the above
24. In *The Silence of the Lambs* Hannibal Lecter is a serial killer who dismembered and ate his victims. As a brilliant former psychiatrist, he eagerly spends time absorbing the life history of FBI agent Clarice Starling. He is an avid reader, enjoys listening to classical music, and longs for a chance to take in a view more interesting than the walls of his basement cell. Based on this information, it seems most reasonable that Lecter's personality results from a fixation of libido:
- late in the oral stage
  - early in the anal stage
  - early in the phallic stage
  - late in the oral stage
  - none of the above. [correct]
25. In psychoanalytic theory, **repression** is a function of \_\_\_\_\_ which is designed to \_\_\_\_\_, and results in \_\_\_\_\_.
- the conscious ego .... avoid neurotic anxiety .... blocked expression of an id impulse
  - the unconscious ego .... avoid neurotic anxiety ... reality anxiety.
  - the superego .... punish the ego for collaborating in an unacceptable expression of libido ... guilt or anxiety.
  - the id .... disguise the true nature of an id impulse .... neurotic anxiety
  - none of the above. [correct]
26. Unconsciously, Jeff has aggressive impulses toward his father. He defends against these unacceptable impulses with a combination of **displacement and projection**. We would not be surprised to find that Jeff:
- believes that his boss hates him and is out to get him fired. [correct]
  - finds male authority figures sexually attractive.
  - is constantly competing with his male friends, especially those who resemble his father.
  - treats his father with great respect and affection.
  - none of the above describes a combination of displacement and projection
27. According to your text, 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

28. As your text notes, according to D. W. Winnicott, a niffle is:
- an affectionate name for a friend who helps children cope with separation from parents.
  - a transitional object that helps children bridge the gap between fantasy and reality. [correct]
  - an imaginary friend that helps children cope with separation from parents.
  - a technique to measure objects in children.
  - None of the above
29. According to your text, the question that is most useful to ask when evaluating the psychoanalytic approach is:
- Is this approach scientific?
  - Is this approach morally wrong?
  - Does this approach raise unanswered questions about human behavior? [correct]
  - How would Freud use this approach to evaluate the behavior of his patients?
  - None of the above
30. If we compare Freud's idea of **libido** with Jung's we find that:
- both believed that libido was energy connected to, or in the service of, instincts.
  - unlike Freud, Jung saw libido not as an energy source, but as a force that guided the individual in the direction of self-actualization.
  - both agreed that libido is primarily a sexual energy.
  - unlike Freud, Jung saw libido as a general life force rather than as a primarily sexual energy.
  - both a and d [correct]
31. 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]
32. 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
33. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of the **personal unconscious** as Jung described it?
- At birth, the personal unconscious does not exist, or if it does, it has no contents.
  - It contains ideas, impressions, and memories that have been repressed by the Ego as unacceptable to consciousness.
  - It contains the individual's complexes.
  - Information in the personal unconscious cannot move into consciousness. [correct]
  - all of the above are TRUE of the personal unconscious.
34. Although Freud actually originated the term **complex**, Jung made the concept a central part of his theory, arguing that:
- complexes are sets of thematically related ideas, images, feelings and memories.
  - at the core of all (or most) complexes is an archetype.
  - complexes can be either negative (drawing energy away from more useful or adaptive behavior) or positive (providing sources of inspiration or drive).
  - all of the above [correct]
  - a and b only

35. In Jung's theory, the **Persona**:
- a. is the conscious manifestation of the archetype of individuation
  - b. is the archetype of individuality.
  - c. is that part of the Ego that resides in the personal unconscious.
  - d. must be inflated before it can assist us in developing our full potential.
  - e. none of the above. [correct]
36. According to Jung, the **Anima**:
- a. (as an **archetype**) is the image or understanding of femaleness possessed only by males. [correct]
  - b. (as an **archetype**) is projected by females onto their relationships with males.
  - c. (as a **complex**) contains those 'masculine' aspects of a female's personality that she finds consciously unacceptable.
  - d. (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 d
37. Which of the following statements about the **Shadow** is **NOT TRUE** according to Jung?
- a. As an archetype or instinct, it includes some of our most primitive and basic tendencies as a species.
  - b. It tends to be projected onto an individual's relationships with individuals of the same sex.
  - c. As a part of personality, it consists of those aspects of our personality that we consciously consider 'Other'.
  - d. It must be eliminated from the Self if the individual is to develop fully and positively. [correct]
  - e. all of the above are TRUE
38. 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)?
- a. Joan has no other complexes in her personal unconscious.
  - b. Joan has achieved unification and balance in his or her personality.
  - c. Joan no longer has archetypes. [correct]
  - d. Joan is likely to be over the age of 40.
  - e. All of the above are equally likely to be TRUE
39. According to Jung, the relationship between **individuation**, the **transcendent function** and the **Self** is such that:
- a. the Self, which is another term for the transcendent function, arises after individuation has been overcome.
  - b. the Self can only be actualized through the combined (though opposite) processes of individuation and the transcendent function. [correct]
  - c. individuation involves actualizing the Self, and occurs only after the transcendent function has reduced the dominance of the Persona.
  - d. individuation is the highest goal of personality development. It is achieved only when the operation of the transcendent function raises the Self to consciousness.
  - e. none of the above
40. Traci's **conscious** is oriented toward the outer world, and her **unconscious** is dominated by sensing. According to Jung's typology, Traci's **conscious** personality would be that of:
- a. a feeling introvert
  - b. a sensing extravert
  - c. an intuiting introvert
  - d. a thinking introvert
  - e. none of the above [correct]

**The End**