

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

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1. The basic difference between those who advocate the **idiographic** approach to personality and those who advocate the **nomothetic** approach is that those who advocate the \_\_\_\_ approach are more likely to \_\_\_\_.
  - a. nomothetic .... emphasize clinical over scientific data in evaluating concepts of personality.
  - b. idiographic ..... are more likely to emphasize the importance of environmental over innate factors in personality.
  - c. nomothetic .... stress the importance of discovering general laws that govern the development of personality in all people.
  - d. idiographic .... describe personality in terms of internal structures or characteristics.
  - e. both a and d
2. 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
  - e. none of the above.
3. 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
4. Which of the following statements about **human motivation** is **NOT** true of Freud's views?
  - a. We are hedonistic - seeking pleasure and avoiding pain, or unpleasure.
  - b. We are motivated by one of two instincts: sexuality (Eros) and aggression (Thanatos).
  - c. Libido is instinctual energy, both sexual and aggressive.
  - d. The amount of libido is smallest at birth, and increases until late adolescence.
  - e. all of the above are TRUE according to Freud
5. Which of the following is **NOT** true of the **id**, as Freud described it?
  - a. Its method for gaining sexual satisfaction is the primary process.
  - b. It has little or no knowledge of the outside world except in the form of memory images.
  - c. It does not possess the characteristic or quality that we call consciousness.
  - d. It does not recognize the existence of the past or future, and it is therefore incapable of postponing the gratification of its desires.
  - e. all of the above ARE true of the id, according to Freud.
6. According to Freud's description, the **superego**:
  - a. is the only psychic structure that is both ego dystonic and ego syntonic.
  - b. is the structure whose contents and activities reflect social and cultural views of ethics and morality.
  - c. consists of the conscience, which develops during the oral stage, and the ego ideal, which develops before the end of the phallic stage.
  - d. develops while the child's sexuality is completely narcissistic.
  - e. more than one of the above

7. The concept of **anxiety** is extremely important to Freud's theory of personality. Freud argued that:
- neurotic anxiety is experienced by the Id when an instinctive impulse or wish cannot be gratified through the primary process.
  - our personal experience of anxiety is modeled on the unpleasantness of the birth trauma.
  - the only type of anxiety that the Ego is capable of experiencing is reality anxiety - a reaction to perceived threats from the outside world.
  - moral anxiety is experienced by the superego when the individual commits or consciously considers an immoral act.
  - all of the above
8. According to Freud's view of **castration anxiety**, we would expect that:
- 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 less sexual libido he would leave attached to his mother.
  - 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.
  - castration anxiety would be stronger if the father (or other rival) is physically imposing, or has physically punished or abused the child.
  - none of the above
9. According to Freud, **phobias** combine the **defence mechanisms** of \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with a forbidden impulse.
- projection and displacement
  - projection and reaction formation
  - reaction formation and projection
  - reaction formation and displacement
  - none of the above.
10. 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
11. 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
  - none of the above.
12. A **complex**, in Jung's theory:
- is an innate tendency to approach (or avoid) certain aspects of the environment, e.g. mother.
  - is a complicated interconnection between unconscious fears or desires, and the objects or people that arouse or satisfy those fears or desires.
  - is a personally disturbing constellation of ideas with a central theme, connected together by a common feeling tone.
  - occurs because libido is blocked by the ego from flowing between an archetype and external experience.
  - more than one of the above.
13. According to Jung, the **Anima**:
- is the archetype of femaleness possessed by both males and females.
  - must be repressed by males in early childhood if they are to experience normal male development.
  - provides the male with those personality characteristics that we typically consider 'female'.
  - is projected by males and females onto the important female figures in their lives.
  - none of the above.

14. According to Jung, the **Self**:
- a. as an archetype, represents our instinct for complexity, and elaboration.
  - b. as a complex, must develop before the processes of individuation and the transcendent function can begin to operate.
  - c. as a complex, develops before or during young adulthood, and emerges in all individuals before middle age.
  - d. as a complex, absorbs all other complexes to form a new centre of personality bridging conscious and unconscious parts of the psyche.
  - e. all of the above
15. **Individuation**, according to Jung:
- a. involves becoming aware of the parts of the psyche, and is part of the process of integrating them into a harmonious whole.
  - b. refers to the dynamic relationship that evolves between the Ego, the Persona, and the Self
  - c. involves rejecting the Persona in favor of the Self.
  - d. is the higher moral nature that results from the internal struggle between the Shadow and the Self.
  - e. none of the above.

## Answers

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1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 4
5. 5
6. 2
7. 2
8. 4
9. 4
10. 5
11. 4
12. 3
13. 3
14. 5
15. 1