

# MCQ's FILE FOR PSY 405

## PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY

### Lec 1-45

{By Pin2}

**1)personality measurement and assessment procedure are useful in understanding the person . they include :**

- a) Interview .
- b)Rating scale.
- c)personality test .
- d) **All of the above ( pg :8)**

**2)The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most commonly used procedure in psychological assessment .**

- a) **Interview . (pg:8)**
- b) Observation .
- c)Projective test .
- d)Rating scale .

**3)Appearance and behavior ,thought process ,Mood and effects ,Intellectual function and perception of person , place and time can be structure and detailed by .**

- a) Structure Interview .
- b) Observational procedure .

**c) The mental status examination . (pg:8)**

- d) Beavioural coding system .

**4) A ----- is a procedure in which the observer is asked to make judgments that place the person somewhere along a dimension .**

- a) Behavioral coding system .

b) Personality inventories .

c) Lie scale .

**d) Rating scale . (pg:9)**

**5) Some adult clients are able to make record and keep track of their own behavior a procedure known as :**

a) Lie scale .

b) K scale .

**c) behavioral coding system .**

d) personality inventories .

**6) ----- present an elaborate picture of an individual 's overall personality including the traits , characteristics , the tendency and the style that are thought to underlie behavior .**

**a) personality inventory .**

b) MMPI.

c) The defensive scale .

d) none of the above .

**7) MMPI Stands for .**

**Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory ,.**

**8) The test MMPI was develop in ----- and published in -----:**

a) 1890,1892.

b) 1919,1920.

**c) 1940,1943 (pg:9).**

d) none of the above .

**9) MMPI consist of ----- items :**

a) 520.

b)450.

c)500.

**d) 550.(pg:9)**

**10) MMPI has got validity scale :**

**a) 4.(pg:9)**

b) 5.

c)7.

d)9.

**11) four validity scales include , except.**

a) Lie scale .

b) The f scale

c) K scale .

**d) P scale . ( pg :9)**

**12) the MMPI -2 is based on:**

a)550.

b)560.

c)562.

**d)567. (pg:10)**

**13)the normal scale score is a T-score of 50 any score above 50 is a sign of :**

a) psychotic:

b) neurosis :

c)psychosis:

**d)pathology: (pg:10)**

**14) The ----- scale is sensitive to unsophisticated attempts to avoid answering in a frank and honest manners .**

**a) The lie scale . ( pg :10)**

- b) The K scale .
- c) The f scale .
- d) the cannot say scale .

**15) Example of items of MMPI-2:**

- a) I like automobile magazines .
- b) I wake up with lots of energy most mornings .
- c) I am startled by loud noise .

**d) all of the above : ( pg : 10)**

**16) Example statements of MMPI :**

- a) I cry easily :
- b) I am happy most of the time.
- c)I believe , I am being follow .

**d) all of the following . (pg:9)**

**17)The known projective test , is based on the use of inkblots introduced in 1921 by :**

**a) Herman Rorschach, a Swiss psychiatrist .(pg:10)**

- b)Alferd Adler :
- c) Carl Jung :
- d)Sigmund Frued

**18)personality can be used approached or studied using the four perspectives :**

**a) Psychodynamic,dispositional,Behavioral,Humanistic. (pg:12)**

- b)Observation, Interview , Objective test , Projective test.
- c)TAT,RISB,WAT,HTP.
- d)none of the above .

**19) Before the advent of ----- it was not possible to measure the aspects of human psychological functioning , intelligence , interest , motives , and personality traits .**

**a) Psychometrics. ( pg: 12)**

- b) Psychonalytics.
- c)Personality test ..
- d) projective test .

**20) rather than making judgment about where the person fall on a particullar dimension ,----- focus on the frequency of specific behavioral events .**

**a) behavioral coding system .( pg: 13)**

- b) projective personality test .
- c) observational procedure .
- d) none of the above.

**21)Morgan and Murray at the Harvard psychological clinic develop the :**

**a) TAT . (pg:15)**

- b)HTP.
- c)RISB.
- d) Inkplot.

**22) There have been several variation of TAT for different groups .**

**a) CAT , SAT . (pg:15)**

CAT( Children Apperception test ),SAT ( Senior apperception test )

**23) Level of Consciousness is introduced by :**

- a) Jung.
- b)Adler.
- c) Karen Horney.
- d)Sigmund Freud.

**24)The ----- includes all the sensations and experiences of which we aware at any given moment .**

**a) Conscious level . (pg:18)**

- b) Preconscious .
- c) Sub conscious.
- d) | Consciousness .

**25) The ----- sometimes called “available memory “.**

- a) conscious .

**b) preconscious .(pg 18)**

- c) sub conscious .
- d) Consciousness.

**26) Preconscious ----- the unconscious and conscious region of the mind .**

**a) bridges (pg:18)**

- b) canal.
- c) Main road .
- c) none of the above .

**27) energy may be converted from one stage to another ,butt it all the ----- energy .**

- a) high.
- b) low .

**c) same . (pg 21)**

- d) different .

**28) Frued postulate that each individual has a----- amount of energy available for mental activities**

**. a) limited . (pg 21)**

- B) high .
- c) low .
- d) same .

**29) Freud as the most silent life instinct for the development of personality the sexual instinct is called -----:**

**a) Libido. (pg:21)**

- b) Humor .
- c) Thandos.
- d) all of the above .

**30) an emotional response to the threat that impulses will become conscious is called -----:**

- a) Realistic anxiety .

**b Neurotic anxiety .() pg:22)**

- c) moral anxiety .
- d)overwhelming anxiety.

**31)When the ego is threatened by punishment from the superego , the ensuing emotional response is called .-----:**

**a) Moral anxiety .(pg:22)**

- b) Neurotic anxiety.
- c) realistic anxiety .
- d) none of the above .

**32)The emotional response to threat and/ or perception of real danger in the external environment (e.g: poisonous snacks , wild animals , earthquakes, final examinations )is called :**

**a) Realistic anxiety.(pg:22)**

- b) moral anxiety .
- c) over whelming anxiety .
- d) none of the above .

**33) ----- help to carry out these functions as well as to protect the person from over whelming anxiety .**

**a)Ego defense mechanism .(pg:22)**

- B) Sublimation .

c) Repression

d) rationalization.

**34) Which is an essential part of psyche :**

**a) Humar.(pg:24)**

b) Relationship.

c) regression.

d) all of the above :

**35)----- is an ego defense that enable the individual adaptively to divert impulses so that they may be expressed via socially approved thoughts or actions .**

**a) sublimation.(pg:23)**

b) repression:

c) regression.

d) reaction formation.

**36) this technique brings to the conscious level emotionally loaded material that at times can be painful threatening to be discussed at conscious level.**

**a) Free association: ( pg:23)**

b) projective test .

c) rationalization.

d) Displacement .

**37) The relationship between ----- and----- is very important . for dream analysis .**

a) Mother and daughter .

b) teacher and student.

c) Teacher and therapist .

**d) patient and therapist .(pg:23)**

**38) the patient may relate with therapist positively as with an important person in his life like parents , teacher and friends we label as .**

**a) positive transference phenomenon.(pg:23)**



b) Negative transference phenomenon.

c) none of the above .

**39) The patient may relate negatively with the therapist with anger resentment or dislike . We label as**

a) Positive transference phenomenon.

**b) Negative transference has occurred . (pg:24)**

c) none of the above .

**40) Freud in his book , The PSYCHOPATHOLOGY of everyday life he talks about the .**

**a) Slip of Tongue and pen . (pg:24)**

b) slip of tongue and hand .

c) slip of tongue and book .

d) none of the above .

**41) Freud uses this mental “map” of the mind to describe the degree to which mental events , thoughts and fantasies vary in accessibility to awareness by three levels . known as .**

a) Id , Ego , Superego .

**b) the conscious , preconscious , unconscious . (pg:25)**

c) none of the above .

**42) Libido which derived from Latin word meaning :**

**a) wish or desire . (pg:26)**

b) Eros or Thanatos .

c) love or like .

d) all of the above .

**43) how many kinds of instincts :**

a) 4.

**b) 2 . (pg:26).**

c) 6.

d) none of the above .

**44) name of instincts .**

**a)Eros,Thanatos .**

b) Primary process or pleasure principal .

c) Repressiobn or regression .

d) none of the above .

**45) the ego has the role to mediate conflicts between the Id and superego according to realities of the world,if it mediate successfully we seen .**

**a) an intelligent and creative individual. ( pg:26)**

b) Boring or dull individual

c) shy and dimed individual.

d) all of the above .

**46) the Id wants it and the Id wants it now refers to .**

a) primary principal.

b) Libido .

**c) pleasure principal. (pg:26)**

d) none of the above .

**47) types of anxiety .**

**a) 3.(pg:27)**

b) 9.

c)4.

d) none of the above .

**48) Which is an driving force:**

**a)Libido . (pg:30)**

b) eros .

c)Thanatos.

d) none of the above .

**49)different concept about Libido between Freud and Jung ?**

Ans: for Freud, libido is the main sexual aggressive force or energy, while for Jung the libidinal energy is the life energy, not just required for sex and aggression.

**50) The first law of thermodynamics is :**

a) Libido.

**b) Equivalence. (pg:30)**

c) Entropy.

d) Anima.

Thermo means heat and dynamics means movement which refers to flow of heat.

**52)The collective unconscious refers to our ancestral experience and Jung labels these experiences as .**

**a) Archetypes. ( pg:31)**

b) life goal.

c) Synchronicity.

d) none of the above.

**53) ----- is a Greek word which means mask or cover which the actors use to wear on the stage .**

a) Anima.

b) Animus.

**c) Persona.(pg:31)**

d) Shadow.

**54)In extroverts There are some four functions of our thinking process as well such as , sensing , thinking , feeling , intuiting . so we get ----- types of people .**

a) 6.

b) 4.

c) 5.

**d) 8. (pg:32)**

**55)The ----- are usually labeled as self-centered or book worms and preferring indoor activities .**

a)Extroverts.

b)Animus .

**c) Introverts .(pg:32)**

d) all of the above .

**56) Social interest is an innate need of all human beings . . All human have three major problems which refers to :**

a) Id , ego , superego .

b) Levels of consciousness .

**c)Occupational task , Societal task , love and marriage task . (pg:36)**

d) none of the above .

**57)Anxiety created when a child born into the bigger or more powerful world of old childrens and adults .**

a) neurotic anxiety .

**b) basic anxiety .(pg:39)**

c) moral anxiety.

d) all of the above

**58) the ----- is create a realistixc relationship between the real self and ideal self .**

a) self analysis .

**b)goal of psychotherapy .(pg :40)**

(c) blind spot

d) Cynicism.

**59)In 1945 Karen Horney in her book “our inner Conflicts “ classified ten neurotic needs in how many categories :**

a) 4.

b) 8.

c). 7

**d)3.(pg:41)**

**60) For Freud, the Ego is the ----- and it tries to establish a balance between the id and the super ego .**

- a) humor .
- b) pleasure .

**c) master control .(pg:45)**

- d) none of the above .

**61) If a crisis is successfully resolved, fidelity emerges and if unsuccessfully resolved, uncertainty emerges .**

- a) basic trust versus basic mistrust .
- b) industry versus inferiority .

**c) identity versus role confusion (pg 51)**

- d) ego integrity versus despair .

**62) Who is the creator of a new viewpoint that is known as interpersonal theory of psychiatry .**

**a) Harry Stack Sullivan .(pg:53)**

- b) Sigmund Freud.
- c) Carl Jung.
- d) None of the above .

**63) Sullivan's unique contribution regarding the place of cognitions in the affairs of personality is his three-fold classifications of experiences : these are**

- a) Cognitive , behavioral , biological.
- b) level of consciousness .

**c) prototaxic , parataxic , syntactic .(pg:55)**

- d) none of the above .

**64) primary component of physique:**

**a) entomorphology , mesomorphology , ectomorphology .(pg:59)**

- b) parataxic , protaxic , syntactic .
- c) none of the above .

**65) the ----- body is strong , tough , resistant to injury and generally equipped for strenuous and exacting physical demands .**

a) entomorophy.

b)ectomorophy.

**c) mesomorphy.(pg:62)**

d) none of the above .

**66) the person's behavior is obtained through observation of his internal frame of refrence by which of the theory of personality .**

a) behavioural .

b) cognitional .

c) physiological .

**d)phenomenological theory of personality .(pg:78)**

**67)----- view puts the emphasis on the positive aspects of life , free choices and personal**

b) psychological growth experiences .

**a) humanistic .(pg:78)**

.

c) emotional .

d) behavioral .

**68)An innate need to survive ,grow and enhance one's self . refers to**

a) phenomenological theory of personality.

b) Humanistic view .

**c)Actualizing tendency ( pg:78)**

d)none of the above .

**69)for Kelley an individual's behavior and thoughts are guided by a set of ----- that are used in predicting future events .**

a)Templets for reality .

b) constructs alternativism.

**c) personal constructs .(pg:93)**

d) all of the above .

**70) when individual are confronted with a novel situation , they apply the ----- role conflict therapy .**

b) fixed role therapy

**c) C.P.C cycle . (pg:100)**

none of the above .

**71)A ----- is a predisposition or way to respond in a manner to various kind of stimuli.**

A) social .

b) economical.

c. personality .

**d) traits (pg:104)**

**72)Who determines ? Personality is some thing and do something ?**

**a) Gordon Allport .(pg:106)**

b) Henry murray's.

c)Skinner's

b)none of the above

**73) These are the study of values except**

**a)Regression.(pg:112)**

b)Political.

c)Economics.

d)Aesthetic

**74)The overall construct that unifies traits and provides directions for the persons life is term the Proprium . This concept essentially refers to the :**

a) Self as unknown.

b) self as very well known .

**c)self as known(pg:112)**

d) none of the above .

**75)Attitudes, Ergs, Sentiments-self are the important dynamic traits in ----- system .**

a)Roggers.

**b) Cattle's( pg:114)**

c)Allport .

d) none of the above .

**76)According to cattle's personality is that which permits a prediction of what a person will do in a given situation:**

**a) $R=f(P,S)$  (pg:114)**

b)16 Pf.

c) sjr R .

d) none of the above .

**77) most important Daynamic of trait is :**

a)Attitute .

b)Ergs.

c)Sentiments-self .

**c)all of the above .(pg:114)s**

**78)The L-Data refers to .**

**a)The life record.(pg:114)**

b)the sel rating questionnaire.

c)The objective test .

d)projective test .

**79)----- is of course widely used as an everyday empirical tool by contemporary investigator .**

a)nature of personality .



b) surface traits .

c) sentiments .

**d)factor analysis .(pg:115)**

**80)When two things vary together , they are said to be ----- e.g there is a relationship between height weight because one increase ,the other will also tend to increase .**

a) Single .

b)double.

**c) correlation.(pg:115)**

d) all of the above .

**81)An ----- is a response of an individual to a situation or object .Thus the attitude of a young man”I want very much to marry a women “**

a) Self .

b) L data.

**c)attitude.(pg:115)**

d)Features .

**82)----- may involve actual records of the person’s behavior in society, such as school records , court record although in practice .**

**a)L-Data.**

b) Q- data

c)T-Data

d) none of the above .

**83) -----is based on a third possibility , the creation of special situation in which the person’s behavior may be objectively scored .**

a) Q data.

b)L data .

c)Projective test .

**d) Objective test T-Data.(pg:117)**

**84) personality development is the result of**

- a) Classical.
- b) Instrumental
- c) Both a and b

**d) Motivation and learning .(pg:120)**

**85) This test has been widely used in predicting vocationally and academic success and failure .**

- a) projective.
- b) objective
- c) R technique and P technique .

**d) 16 Pf (pg:121)**

**86) the most important ability traits is intelligence of which cattell describes two kinds .**

- a) fluid intelligence .
- b) Crystallized intelligence .

**c) both a and b . (pg:121)**

- d) none of the above .

**87) ----- refers to subject-object or subject-subject interactions of sufficient duration to include the significant element of any given behavioral sequence .**

- a) uniqueness.
- b) need integrate .
- c) proceedings(pg:124).
- d) serials.

**88)The ----- refer to a single unit or formulation of behavior taking place over a longer period of time such as marriage, friendship or a career in business .**

- a) uniqueness.
- b) proceeding.
- c) both a and b

d)serial .(pg:124)

89)A ----- is a construct .Which stands for a force...in the brain region, a force which organizes perception, apperception, interjection ,conation and action in such a way as to transform in a certain direction an unsatisfying situation .

a) needs . (pg:125)

b) perception.

c) Imagery.

d)hypnosis.

90)type of needs include .

a) primary and secondary.

b)proactive and reactive .

c)process model and effect.

d) all of the above .(pg:126)

91) ----- vary from simply formulation of a single subject-object interaction to more general and of longer transaction.

a) Tension reduction.

b)Need integrate .

c)Thema (pg:128)

d) vector –value scheme

92) ----- consist of discovering what generates pleasure and what generates distress for the individual.

a)genetic –measurement determinants.

b) uniqueness.

c) learning .(pg:28)

d) none of the above

93) ----- explain behavior in terms of interaction between cognitive , behavioral and environmental determinants.

a) Behavioral learning theory .

b) Cognitive theory .

c) both a and b.

d) social learning theory (pg:133)

94) ----- consider learning principles to be sufficient to explain and predict behavior and behavior change .

a) Roger.

b) Murray.

c) Albert Bandura.(pg:133)

d) none of the above

95) In ----- we observe the behavior of other and use the information as a guide for our own behavior .

a) learning.

b) counseling.

c) conditioning .

d) modeling(pg:133)

96) Accurate hypothesis produce successful performance , and inaccurate hypothesis lead to ----- behavior.

a) effective .

b) powerful.

c) consequence.

d) ineffective (pg:134)

97) Bandura gave us how many types of reinforcement .

a) 5.

b) 4.

c) 2.(pg:134)

d) none of the above .

98) when an individual witnesses someone else experience reinforcing or punishing consequences for a behavior and that individual anticipates similar consequences if she or he produce the same behavior . which reinforcement accour ?

- a) direct reinforcement.
- b)Self reinforcement .
- c)victarios reinforcement . (pg:135)
- d) reinforcement .

99)when an individual compares his or her behavior to internal standard.

- a)self reinforcement (pg:134)
- b) victarios reinforcement
- c) both a and b .
- d) none of the above .

100) attentional process include .

- a) retention process.
- b) Production process.
- c)Motivational process .
- d)all of the above (pg:135)

101) ----- is the key concept in the theory of Dollard and Miller .

- a) need .
- b) Imagery .
- c)reinforcement .
- d) habit .(pg:143)

102) ----- discovered a type of learning that became known as classical conditioning .

- a) Watson.
- b) Thorndike.
- c) Dollar .

e) Pavlov.(pg:144)

103)----- is a school of thought that focuses on the idea that all behavior is learned .

a) cognition.

b) classical.

c) behaviorism (pg:155)

d)none of the above .

104) A teacher might send the disruptive child out of the class into the hall for discipline is an example of :

a) undesired behavior.

b)Punishment.

c)Extinction.(pg:156)

d)Generalization.

105) if reinforcement is presented on each occasion this is referred to as which schedule of reinforcement .

a) interval reinforcement.

b)variable ratio reinforcement schedule.

c) continuous reinforcement schedule.(pg:157)

d)fixed ratio schedule.

106) ----- Is an effective therapy that focus on changing individual's irrational and dogmatic cognitions by using technique .

a)cognitive therapy .

b) behavioral therapy .

c)REBT. (pg:164)

d)Emotional therapy.