

Who's Drawing the Map? Senior Psychology Personality Quiz

Why do we act differently in diverse social settings? Analyze the tension between internal traits and environmental cues through high-level scenario evaluation.

1. A CEO maintains a rigorous schedule and demands precision from employees, not due to habit, but as a defense mechanism against deep-seated insecurities regarding their own competence. Which theorist's focus on 'striving for superiority' best explains this behavior?

- A. Carl Jung
- B. Alfred Adler
- C. Hans Eysenck
- D. Gordon Allport

2. In the context of Person-Centered Theory, 'unconditional positive regard' refers to a state where an individual's self-worth is dependent upon meeting specific societal standards or 'conditions of worth.'

- A. True
- B. False

3. Julian Rotter's theory suggests that a student who blames a difficult exam for their failing grade, rather than their lack of study, is demonstrating a(n) _____.

- A. Internal locus of control
- B. External locus of control
- C. High self-efficacy
- D. Low self-concept

4. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'Reciprocal Determinism' in a classroom setting?

- A. A student studies hard because they value high grades and academic success.
- B. A teacher provides extra credit to motivate students who are struggling with difficult material.
- C. A cynical student's attitude causes the teacher to be less engaging, which further confirms the student's dislike of the class.
- D. A student chooses a college based solely on the prestige of its psychology department.

5. According to Gordon Allport, a trait so dominant that it defines a person's entire life (such as Mother Teresa's altruism) is known as a _____ trait.

- A. Central
- B. Secondary
- C. Cardinal
- D. Factorized

6. Walther Mischel's 'Person-Situation Controversy' challenged Trait Theory by suggesting that:

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- A. Traits are genetically determined and cannot be changed by the environment.
- B. Human behavior is inconsistent across different situations, making traits poor predictors of specific actions.
- C. Unconscious drives are more powerful than situational cues in determining behavior.
- D. Self-actualization occurs only when the situation matches the person's ideal self.

7. Raymond Cattell used a statistical technique called 'Factor Analysis' to reduce a large list of personality descriptors into 16 primary source traits.

- A. True
- B. False

8. A person who is highly organized, disciplined, and careful would likely score high in which dimension of the Five-Factor Model?

- A. Agreeableness
- B. Neuroticism
- C. Conscientiousness
- D. Extraversion

9. Karen Horney criticized Freud's work and proposed that 'basic _____'—a feeling of helplessness in a hostile world—is the primary driver of personality development.

- A. Fixation
- B. Anxiety
- C. Incongruence
- D. Projection

10. Which assessment tool is specifically designed to bypass conscious 'filtering' by asking participants to describe ambiguous stimuli like inkblots or pictures?

- A. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2)
- B. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
- C. Projective Tests
- D. Self-Report Inventories