

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key: Conquer the Mind: Advanced 11th Grade Personality Analysis Challenge

Can you decode the hidden drivers of human behavior? Synthesize complex theories from Adler to Horney in this rigorous evaluative assessment.

1. Alfred Adler's 'individual psychology' diverged from orthodox psychoanalysis by emphasizing which driving force for personality development over sexual drives?

Answer: A) Striving for superiority to overcome perceived inferiorities

Adler proposed that the primary human motivation is a 'striving for superiority,' which arises from efforts to compensate for feelings of inferiority during childhood.

2. In the context of Eysenck's Biological Trait Theory, a person with high levels of 'Psychoticism' is characterized by empathy, warmth, and strong impulse control.

Answer: B) False

False. In Eysenck's PEN model, high psychoticism is associated with being aggressive, cold, egocentric, and impersonal, rather than empathetic or warm.

3. Which specific concept by Karen Horney describes the strategy of 'moving against people' as a way to cope with basic anxiety?

Answer: C) Core Neurotic Trends

Horney identified three 'neurotic trends' or coping styles: moving toward (compliance), moving against (aggression), and moving away (detachment).

4. George Kelly's Personal Construct Theory suggests that personality is primarily shaped by:

Answer: B) How individuals interpret and predict the world around them

Kelly's cognitive approach argues that people act as 'scientists,' creating personal constructs (mental lenses) to categorize and anticipate life events.

5. According to the Big Five factor of 'Agreeableness,' a high score indicates a person is likely to be suspicious, manipulative, and uncooperative.

Answer: B) False

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False. A high score in Agreeableness indicates someone is trusting, helpful, and sympathetic. The traits listed describe a low score.

6. In Raymond Cattell's trait theory, which term describes the underlying, fundamental traits that form the core of a person's personality?

Answer: C) Source traits

Cattell distinguished between 'surface traits' (observable behaviors) and 'source traits' (the basic factors identified through factor analysis that represent the core personality structure).

7. Julian Rotter's concept of _____ refers to a person's belief concerning the extent to which they have control over the outcomes of their life.

Answer: B) Locus of control

Locus of control (internal vs. external) is a central cognitive variable in Rotter's social learning theory of personality.

8. What is the primary criticism of projectivity tests like the Rorschach Inkblot Test from a psychometric perspective?

Answer: B) They lack standardized scoring and predictive validity

Projective tests are often criticized for low reliability and validity, as the interpretation of responses can be subjective and vary between examiners.

9. Gordon Allport's concept of 'Cardinal Traits' refers to dominant characteristics that shape a person's entire life, though most people do not possess them.

Answer: A) True

True. Allport defined cardinal traits as so pervasive that they influence almost every action, but he noted they are relatively rare.

10. Which of the following is an example of an archetype found in Carl Jung's 'collective unconscious' theory?

Answer: B) The Shadow

The Shadow represents the hidden, darker, or repressed aspects of the psyche and is a key archetype in Jungian theory.