

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Which Lens Defines You? 10th Grade Personality Theories Analysis

Students analyze complex behavioral scenarios and evaluate competing psychological frameworks to synthesize a deeper understanding of human nature.

1. A CEO attributes her success to an innate 'drive for excellence' and a desire to reach her maximum creative potential. Which psychological lens is she primarily using, and what is its main critique?

Answer: B) Humanistic Theory; it is often criticized for being overly optimistic and difficult to measure empirically.

Humanistic perspectives focus on self-actualization and reaching potential; however, critics argue the terms are vague and non-scientific.

2. Julian Rotter's concept involving the degree to which people believe they have control over the outcome of events in their lives is known as _____.

Answer: C) Locus of Control

Locus of control (internal vs. external) is a cornerstone of social-cognitive theory regarding how we perceive our influence on the world.

3. True or False: According to the HEXACO model, the 'H' factor represents Honesty-Humility, a dimension not fully captured in the traditional Five-Factor Model.

Answer: A) True

The HEXACO model is an alternative trait theory that adds 'Honesty-Humility' as a sixth dimension to better explain altruism and cooperation.

4. An individual is described as being consistently 'low in Agreeableness' across multiple life stages. How would Eysenck's Biological Trait Theory explain this person's temperament?

Answer: B) Through the lens of Psychoticism, characterized by coldness and lack of empathy.

Hans Eysenck included Psychoticism (P) in his PEN model, representing traits like aggression and tough-mindedness.

5. In Alfred Adler's individual psychology, the primary driving force behind personality development is the struggle for _____.

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Answer: C) Superiority

Adler believed humans are motivated by a 'striving for superiority' to overcome feelings of inferiority.

6. True or False: Projective tests like the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) provide highly standardized and objective quantitative data for personality assessment.

Answer: B) False

Projective tests are subjective and qualitative; they rely on psychologist interpretation rather than standardized scoring like the MMPI.

7. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates Karen Horney's theory of 'Moving Against People' as a way to cope with basic anxiety?

Answer: B) A professional who constantly competes and dominates colleagues to feel secure.

Horney's 'Moving Against' strategy involves power, prestige, and control as a defense against feeling helpless.

8. Under the Social-Cognitive perspective, the person-situation controversy argues that _____ is/are often a poor predictor of behavior across different contexts.

Answer: A) Traits

Walter Mischel critiqued trait theory, noting that people's behavior changes significantly based on the situation, making rigid traits unreliable predictors.

9. Analyze the role of the 'Collective Unconscious' in Carl Jung's theory. How does this differ from Freud's view of the unconscious?

Answer: B) Jung viewed it as a storehouse for shared human evolutionary experiences (archetypes), whereas Freud focused on personal repressed desires.

Jung expanded the unconscious to include universal archetypes shared across cultures, moving beyond Freud's individual-focused approach.

10. True or False: Reciprocal determinism suggests that your friends group (environment) can influence your choice of hobbies (behavior), which in turn influences how you think about yourself (cognition).

Answer: A) True

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Bandura's concept states that personal factors, behavior, and environment all influence each other in a bidirectional loop.