

## Chapter 2

### Personality Traits: A Good Theory

#### Total Assessment Guide (T.A.G.)

Topic	Question Type	Factual	Conceptual	Applied
<b>Overview</b> pp. 22-24	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	1, 2		
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<b>What Is a Personality Trait?</b> pp. 24-27	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	3, 4, 5, 9, 11,	6, 7, 10, 12, 13	8, 14
	<b>Short Answer</b>	69, 70, 71, 72, 75	73, 74	
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<b>What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?</b> pp. 27-29	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	15		16
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<b>What Do We Know About Personality from the Nomothetic Approach?</b> pp. 29-32	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	17, 18, 22, 23	19, 20, 24, 25	21
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<b>The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality</b> pp. 32-44	<b>Multiple Choice</b>	26, 30, 36, 41, 43, 46, 50, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67	25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 57, 58, 62	32, 38, 40, 44, 52, 53
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## Chapter 2: Personality Traits: A Good Theory

### Multiple Choice

2.1.1. Complete the following quote from Kurt Lewin: “There is nothing so practical as a good \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a. research project
- b. applied degree
- c. psychologist
- d. theory

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.1

Page Reference: 22

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

Answer: d: theory

2.1.2. Gosling, Ko, Mannarelli, and Morris reasoned that when people live in an environment they leave behind behavioral \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. residue
- b. hints
- c. evidence
- d. “finger prints”

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.2

Page Reference: 22

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: residue

2.1.3. In the research on what can be learned about one’s personality from their living environment, all of the following were descriptions used in the research EXCEPT

- a. Anxious, easily upset.
- b. Critical, quarrelsome.
- c. Gentle, compassionate.
- d. Disorganized, careless.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.3

Page Reference: 23

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Factual

Answer: c: Gentle, compassionate

2.1.4. \_\_\_\_\_ describe(s) a person's typical style of thinking, feeling, and acting in different kinds of situations and at different times.

- a. Personality
- b. Traits
- c. Ego
- d. Habits

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.4

Page Reference: 24

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: Traits

2.1.5. Because traits cannot be directly measured in the same way that weight can researchers think of traits as \_\_\_\_\_ concepts.

- a. hypothetical
- b. illusory
- c. statistical
- d. experimental

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.5

Page Reference: 24

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: hypothetical

2.1.6. Some psychologists view traits as simple summaries of behavior, but others see them as much more, even as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the essence of a person
- b. ego syntonic
- c. genetic motivations
- d. causal properties

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.6

Page Reference: 24-25

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: causal properties

2.1.7. Currently there are two basic methods for studying traits, the \_\_\_\_\_ approach and the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- a. idiopathic; psychoanalytic
- b. ideographic; nomothetic
- c. Freudian; Rogerian
- d. scientific; philosophical

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.7

Page Reference: 25

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: ideographic; nomothetic

2.1.8. As a personality researcher your interest is not so much in individuals, but more in universals-concepts that can be applied to everyone. You would likely adopt the \_\_\_\_\_ approach for your research.

- a. nomothetic
- b. ideographic
- c. psychodynamic
- d. universalist

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.8

Page Reference: 25

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Applied

Answer: b: ideographic

2.1.9. The psychologist who is often blamed for starting the battle between the idiographic and nomothetic approaches is

- a. Lewin.
- b. Maslow.
- c. Freud.
- d. Allport.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.9

Page Reference: 25

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Factual

Answer: d: Allport

2.1.10. Allport suggested that the individual

- a. must be studied by science.
- b. could not be studied by science.
- c. is a mystery that is beyond our understanding.
- d. is too changeable from situation to situation to be comprehended.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.10

Page Reference: 26

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: could not be studied by science.

2.1.11. The psychologist who is said to have found a way of studying both the general (nomothetic) and specific (idiographic) aspects of human personality is

- a. Allport.
- b. Freud.
- c. Eysenck.
- d. Maslow.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.11

Page Reference: 26

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Factual

Answer: c: Eysenck.

2.1.12. Eysenck suggested that the human personality is organized into a hierarchy that included all of the following levels of organization EXCEPT

- a. Type Level.
- b. Trait Level.
- c. Personal Level.
- d. Specific Response Level.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.12

Page Reference: 26

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: c: Personal Level.

2.1.13. According to Eysenck, if we notice that certain traits tend to occur together in people then we can say that we've identified ALL of the following EXCEPT

- a. a syndrome.
- b. an ideographic pattern.
- c. a personality trait.
- d. "observed constellation of traits".

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.13

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: an ideographic pattern.

2.1.14. In the concept of Eysenck's pyramid, one would find idiosyncratic reactions

- a. in the trait level.
- b. nowhere.
- c. higher in the pyramid.
- d. lower in the pyramid.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.14

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Applied

Answer: d: lower in the pyramid.

2.1.15. Allport identified three kinds of traits. Which of the following is NOT one of those kinds?

- a. primary
- b. central
- c. secondary
- d. cardinal

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.15

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: primary

2.1.16. Carl is an individual dominated by his desire to end world poverty. This is his passion, to the exclusion of all other values and activities. This “ruling passion” would be described by Allport as a

- a. ego dystonic trait.
- b. central trait.
- c. secondary trait.
- d. cardinal trait.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.16

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?

Skill: Applied

Answer: d: cardinal trait.

2.1.17. An early example of the idiographic method was Allport’s analysis of a series of letters between a woman to which he gave the pseudonym of

- a. Jenny.
- b. H.M.
- c. Dora.
- d. Gretel.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.17

Page Reference: 28

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: Jenny

2.1.18. The textbook suggests that at least three different ways to identify meaningful words used to describe personality. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in chapter 2?

- a. The theoretical approach
- b. The observational approach
- c. The lexical approach
- d. The measurement approach

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.18

Page Reference: 29

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: The observational approach.

2.1.19. The term “oral personality” would be most closely associated with which personality theorist?

- a. Eysenck
- b. Allport
- c. Jung
- d. Freud

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.19

Page Reference: 29

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: Freud

2.1.20. If, in researching personality, you were to study the number of synonyms that are used to describe personality in that language you would be employing what type of approach?

- a. Nomothetic
- b. Lexical
- c. Psychodynamic
- d. Linguistic

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.20

Page Reference: 30

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: Lexical

2.1.21. Developing questionnaires is most closely associated with which approach to the study of personality?

- a. Factor analysis
- b. Theoretical
- c. Lexical
- d. Measurement

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.21

Page Reference: 30

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Applied

Answer: d: Measurement



2.1.22. Using statistics to see how various personality variables and terms cluster together is known as

- a. factor analysis.
- b. analysis of variance.
- c. statistical analysis.
- d. measurement analysis.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.22

Page Reference: 30

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: factor analysis.

2.1.23. \_\_\_\_\_ used factor analysis to discover 16 personality factors.

- a. Freud
- b. Allport
- c. Costa
- d. Cattell

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.23

Page Reference: 30

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: d: Cattell

2.1.24. When doing factor analysis, which factor generally accounts for the greatest amount of the variation in the data?

- a. The first factor
- b. The last factor
- c. The cardinal factor
- d. The dominant factor

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.24

Page Reference: 31

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: a: The first factor

2.1.25. Each of the \_\_\_\_\_ factors describes personality at a high level of abstraction summarizing a large number of more distinct lower level traits.

- a. Cardinal Ten
- b. Big Five
- c. Primary Eight
- d. Distinct Seven

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.25

Page Reference: 32

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: Big Five

2.1.26. Research suggests that several widely used personality tests seem to contain \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

- a. two
- b. five
- c. eight
- d. ten

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.26

Page Reference: 32

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: five

2.1.27. Eysenck; McCrae and others have theorized that for personality traits to be universal they must be rooted in

- a. theory.
- b. nomothetic theory.
- c. truth.
- d. biology.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.27

Page Reference: 32

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: biology

2.1.28. Instead of five factors Hans Eysenck proposed

- a. four factors.
- b. sixteen mini-factors.
- c. eleven broad traits.
- d. three superfactors.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.28

Page Reference: 22

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: three superfactors.

2.1.29. Eysenck used data from \_\_\_\_\_ to support his claim for biological differences in his three superfactors.

- a. rats
- b. human twins
- c. huge populations in several countries
- d. the Human Genome Project

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.29

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: human twins

2.1.30. Eysenck identified \_\_\_\_\_ traits that were associated with each of his three superfactors.

- a. genetic
- b. broad
- c. narrow
- d. factor analytic

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.30

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: c: narrow

2.1.31. All of the following are Factors in Eysenk's PEN model EXCEPT

- a. Extraversion.
- b. Neuroticism.
- c. Psychoticism.
- d. Introversion.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.31

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: Introversion

2.1.32. You are seeing a client in your psychology practice that is very tough-minded and harsh in his views of other people. Using a test of Eysenck's Factors you would expect your client to score high on the \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

- a. Psychoticism
- b. Extraversion
- c. Neuroticism
- d. Psychopathy

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.32

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Applied

Answer: a: Psychoticism

2.1.33. In Eysenck's model, all of the following are associated with Psychoticism EXCEPT

- a. acute empathy.
- b. egocentrism.
- c. impulsivity.
- d. aggression.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.33

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: a: acute empathy.

2.1.34. For Eysenck all of the following are associated with Extraversion EXCEPT

- a. sociability.
- b. sensation seeking.
- c. social domination.
- d. anxiety.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.34

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: anxiety

2.1.35. For the Eysencks (Hans and Sybil) a typical introvert is all of the following EXCEPT

- a. introspective.
- b. reading.
- c. fond of new things.
- d. forward planning.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.35

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: c: fond of new things.

2.1.36. Which of Eysenck's factors refers to negative emotionality?

- a. Neuroticism
- b. Psychoticism
- c. Extraversion
- d. Anxiety

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.36

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: Neuroticism

2.1.37. Individuals low Eysenck's Neuroticism factor tend to be all of the following EXCEPT

- a. even-tempered.
- b. careful.
- c. unemotional.
- d. quick to recover from upsetting experiences.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.37

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: careful

2.1.38. The following question in Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire appears on the \_\_\_\_\_ scale: "Do you enjoy practical jokes that can sometimes really hurt people?"

- a. Neuroticism
- b. Introversion
- c. Psychoticism
- d. Psychopathy

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.38

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Applied

Answer: c: Psychoticism

2.1.39. On which scale of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire does the following question appear? "Does your mood often go up and down?"

- a. Psychoticism
- b. Anxiety
- c. Extraversion
- d. Neuroticism

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.39

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: Neuroticism

2.1.40. You are planning to develop an alternate set of questions to test the concept of Neuroticism in Eysenck's terms. Your set of questions will likely focus on

- a. intellectual rumination.
- b. negative emotions.
- c. fears.
- d. intelligence.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.40

Page Reference: 34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Applied

Answer: b: negative emotions.

2.1.41. The prominence of Eysenck's theories has been eclipsed by work on

- a. Maslow's idea of self-actualization.
- b. Cattell's 15 factor model.
- c. neo-Freudian ego models.
- d. the five-factor model.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.41

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: d. the five-factor model.

2.1.42. In debating the five-factor model, Eysenck suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ is more of a cognitive factor and should not be considered a dimension of personality.

- a. Neuroticism
- b. Agreeableness
- c. Openness
- d. Control

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.42

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: c: Openness

2.1.43. All of the following are one of the Big Five EXCEPT

- a. Psychoticism
- b. Openness
- c. Agreeableness
- d. Conscientiousness

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.43

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: Psychoticism

2.1.44. Carl worries a great deal about how other people think about him. He will likely score high on the \_\_\_\_\_ scale of a Five-Factor Model.

- a. Neuroticism
- b. Openness
- c. Extraversion
- d. Conscientiousness

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.44

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Applied

Answer: a: Neuroticism

2.1.45. Agreeing with the item “I often feel tense and jittery” on the NEO Personality Inventory is a strong indicator of

- a. control.
- b. anxiousness.
- c. extraversion.
- d. neuroticism.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.45

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: neuroticism

2.1.46. On the NEO-PI-R the six subscales are called

- a. subscales.
- b. dimensions.
- c. facets.
- d. factors.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.46

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: c: facets.



2.1.47. If we think of Neuroticism as a superfactor then all of the following could be facets of Neuroticism EXCEPT

- a. cruelty.
- b. anxiety.
- c. hostility.
- d. depression.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.47

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: a: cruelty

2.1.48. Which of the following is/are mostly likely a facet of Extraversion?

- a. positive emotions
- b. anxiety
- c. sadness
- d. guilt

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.48

Page Reference: 36

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: a: positive emotions

2.1.49. Which of the following is most likely NOT a facet of Extraversion?

- a. Activity
- b. Excitement-seeking
- c. Warmth
- d. Anxiety

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.49

Page Reference: 36

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: Anxiety

2.1.50. All of the following are most likely associated with the factor of Openness EXCEPT

- a. aesthetics.
- b. adventurousness.
- c. psychological liberalism.
- d. conventional thinking.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.50

Page Reference: 36

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: d: conventional thinking

2.1.51. As conceptualized in the textbook

- a. there is considerable psychological benefit to being high on the Openness factor.
- b. there is no particular psychological benefit to being high on the Openness factor.
- c. there is considerable psychological benefit to being high on the Extraversion factor.
- d. there is no effect of the situation on the value of any particular factor.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.51

Page Reference: 37

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: there is no particular psychological benefit to being high on the Openness factor.

2.1.52. An individual who has quality interpersonal relations is likely high in the \_\_\_\_\_ factor.

- a. Openness
- b. Neuroticism
- c. Extraversion
- d. Agreeableness

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.52

Page Reference: 37

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Applied

Answer: d: Agreeableness

2.1.53. Your client Marco believes that most people will take advantage of him. Marco is likely low in the factor of

- a. Conscientiousness.
- b. Agreeableness.
- c. Extraversion.
- d. Paranoia.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.53

Page Reference: 37

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Applied

Answer: b: Agreeableness

2.1.54. All of the following are facets of \_\_\_\_\_: competence, order, dutifulness, self-discipline.

- a. Mental Health
- b. Agreeableness
- c. Conscientiousness
- d. Extraversion

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.54

Page Reference: 38

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: c: Conscientiousness

2.1.55. Today the factors of the five-factor model are measured using the revised version of the

- a. NEO Personality Inventory.
- b. California Personality Inventory.
- c. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
- d. Thematic Factor Test.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.55

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: NEO Personality Inventory

2.1.56. The factor called Emotional Stability in the Big Five is called \_\_\_\_\_ in the Five-Factor Model.

- a. Extraversion.
- b. Openness to experience.
- c. Ego Strength.
- d. Emotional Stability.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.56

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: d: Emotional Stability

2.1.57. The Big Five theory describes personality without attempting to explain where these attributes come from, but the Five-Factor Model suggests that the five factors are \_\_\_\_\_ traits.

- a. learned
- b. biological
- c. programmed
- d. philosophical

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.57

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: b: biological

2.1.58. Eysenck suggests that Catell's scales are

- a. essentially valid, but lack reliability.
- b. completely wrong.
- c. somewhat narrow, but essentially complete.
- d. missing key factors of personality.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.58

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: d: are missing key factors of personality.

2.1.59. The textbook suggests that the smallest number of factors that can account for human personality is

- a. one.
- b. three.
- c. five.
- d. sixteen.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.59

Page Reference: 40

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: a: one

2.1.60. In adopting the position that human personality may be explained by one factor, researchers tend to call that factor the

- a. one factor.
- b. general personality factor.
- c. dominant factor.
- d. alpha personality factor.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.60

Page Reference: 40

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: general personality factor.

2.1.61. According to Mueser the General Personality Factor includes two factors the Alpha (the emotional stability to get along with others) and the Beta (\_\_\_\_\_).

- a. the general ability to understand the world
- b. the flexibility to deal with change, etc.
- c. the willingness to empathize with others
- d. the ability to discharge stress

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.61

Page Reference: 40

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: the flexibility to deal with change, etc.

2.1.62. In terms of the Big Five the Alpha level of the GPF model would include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Agreeableness.
- b. Emotional Stability.
- c. Intelligence.
- d. Consciousness.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.62

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: c: Intelligence

2.1.63. An alternative to the five-factor model is a six-factor model known as the \_\_\_\_\_ model.

- a. Five + one
- b. HEXACO
- c. Three x Two
- d. Ashton-Lee

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.63

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: HEXACO

2.1.64. All of the following are factors in the six-factor model EXCEPT

- a. Honesty-Humility.
- b. Introversion.
- c. Agreeableness.
- d. Openness to Experience.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.64

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: Introversion

2.1.65. The major difference between five-factor models and six-factor models is the inclusion of \_\_\_\_\_ as a factor.

- a. Mental Health
- b. Openness to Experience
- c. Extraversion
- d. Honest-Humility

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.65

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: d: Honest-Humility

2.1.66. The first Western scientist to link temperaments with diseases and thus recognizing the relationship between physiology and personality was

- a. Empedocles.
- b. Aristotle.
- c. Galen.
- d. Hippocrates.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.66

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: c: Galen.

2.1.67. In the consideration of just how many personality factors actually exist, Wiggins has suggested the “Big Two” of Extraversion and

- a. Introversion.
- b. Anxiety.
- c. Psychoticism.
- d. Socialized.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.67

Page Reference: 43

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: b: Anxiety

## Short Answer

2.2.68. Gosling, Ko, Mannarelli, and Morris suggest that when people live in an environment they leave behavioral \_\_\_\_\_ behind.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 2.2.68  
Page Reference: 22  
Topic: Overview  
Skill: Factual

Answer: residue

2.2.69. In the field of personality research, the term \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe a person's typical style of thinking, feeling, and acting in different kinds of situations at different times.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 2.2.69  
Page Reference: 24  
Topic: What Is a Personality Trait?  
Skill: Factual

Answer: trait(s)

2.2.70. Because traits cannot be measured directly, psychologists describe them as \_\_\_\_\_ concepts.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 2.2.70  
Page Reference: 24  
Topic: What Is a Personality Trait?  
Skill: Factual

Answer: hypothetical

2.2.71. The textbook discusses two main approaches to the study of personality traits: the nomothetic approach and the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 2.2.71  
Page Reference: 25  
Topic: What Is a Personality Trait?  
Skill: Factual

Answer: idiographic



2.2.72. Gordon Allport suggested that individuality could not be studied by \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.72

Page Reference: 26

Topic: What Is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Factual

Answer: science

2.2.73. Eysenck found a way of studying the general (nomothetic) and the specific (\_\_\_\_\_) within a single person and developed a theory of personality from there.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.73

Page Reference: 26

Topic: What Is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: idiographic

2.2.74. Eysenck developed a hierarchical theory of personality with the \_\_\_\_\_ Level at the top.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.2.74

Page Reference: 26

Topic: What Is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Type

2.2.75. Allport developed a theory involving three different kinds of traits: central traits, secondary traits and \_\_\_\_\_ traits.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.75

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: cardinal

2.2.76. For Allport, the \_\_\_\_\_ traits are of major importance in understanding the person.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.76

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Central

2.2.77. An unusual person could have one dominant trait that describes him or her almost completely. This would be known as a \_\_\_\_\_ trait.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.77

Page Reference: 27

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: cardinal

2.2.78. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to personality traits investigates a particular language and identifies the number of synonyms that describe personality.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.78

Page Reference: 30

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: lexical

2.2.79. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis is a statistical technique that mathematically identifies a meaningful underlying structure among a set of variables.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.79

Page Reference: 31

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Factual

Answer: Factor

2.2.80. Building Cattell's statistical work that identified 16 personality factors researchers have identified a group of factors known as the Big \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.80

Page Reference: 32

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: Five

2.2.81. In his research on personality traits Hans Eysenck identified three \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.81

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: factors or superfactors

2.2.82. Eysenck's assigned the label of \_\_\_\_\_ to the factor that includes the narrow traits of aggression, egocentricism, lack of empathy, and tough-mindedness.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.82

Page Reference: 33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: Psychoticism

2.2.83. The Big Five factor that starts with "O" is \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.83

Page Reference: 25

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: Openness

2.2.84. In the NEO-PI-R, each of the five factors are made up of six subscales called \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.2.84

Page Reference: 35

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: facets

2.2.85. The smallest number of factors that could account for human personality is one. Researchers have labeled this the \_\_\_\_\_ personality factor.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.85

Page Reference: 40

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: general

2.2.86. An alternative to the five-factor model is the HEXACO or \_\_\_\_\_ model.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.86

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Factual

Answer: six-factor

## Essay

2.3.87. (a) Define “personality trait” and (b) briefly describe the nature of a personality trait.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.87

Page Reference:24-25

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: (a) A personality trait is a description of a person’s typical style of thinking, feeling, and acting in different kinds of situations and at different times. (b) There are several salient points that could be addressed by the student; traits are measure over a continuum from low to high, traits cannot be measure directly like weight as they are “hypothetical concepts.” Therefore some researchers see them as purely descriptive while some view them as causal.

2.3.88. Compare and contrast the idiographic and the nomothetic approaches to the study of personality.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.88

Page Reference:25-27

Topic: What is a Personality Trait?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Idiographic: The goal is to understand the personality of an individual. Techniques used include case studies and experiments using individuals. Nomothetic: The goal is to discover universal concepts and traits that can be applied across groups and cultures. Techniques include questionnaires that can be given to large groups of people and then analyzed statistically by such methods as factor analysis. Researchers such as Eysenck and Allport looked for organized sets of traits, tied to personality theory. Often their models are organized in hierarchies where types are subdivided into traits which are further subdivided.

2.3.89. Briefly describe Allport’s three kinds of traits.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.89

Page Reference:27-28

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Idiographic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Allport defined three different kinds of traits: Central traits are of major importance for an individual. Secondary traits are of lesser importance, less often noticeable. Some individuals have one trait that is seen very often and dominates their life. Such a trait is called a cardinal trait.

2.3.90. Briefly describe the three approaches to identifying meaningful and applicable words to describe personality.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.90

Page Reference:29-30

Topic: What Do We Know About Personality From the Nomothetic Approach?

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Researchers use one approach or a combination of approaches, such as the lexical approach, the theoretical approach and/or the measurement approach to identify words used in a given group or society to describe personality. The theoretical approach starts with theory and derives words and concepts implied by the theory. Because Jung theorized about personalities dominated by either thinking or feeling, words that would describe these activities would be included in a Jungian personality approach. A lexical approach simply looks at a given language and pulls out words used to describe personality assuming that they are based on the observations of that culture. A more systematic approach is the measurement approach, which often uses statistics to analyze how descriptions cluster together.

2.3.91. Briefly describe the “Big Five.”

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.91

Page Reference:32-33

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Researchers refined Cattell’s work on 16 factors into 5 personality factors. They are labeled “big” because they are quite broad. Each of the Big Five factors describes personality at a high level of abstraction, and these are further broken down into smaller lower-level traits. When personality descriptions such as the California Q-sort or the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator are analyzed statistically they often derive five clusters of descriptions. If there are universally five, or so, types or sets of traits, then there is likelihood that they are biological or genetic in nature to a significant degree. Currently a five-factor taxonomy is the most widely researched.

2.3.92. Describe one of Eysenck’s PEN Model factors. What narrow traits tend to go with this Factor?

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.92

Page Reference:33-34

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: The student can choose from the three super factors; Psychoticism, Extraversion, and Neuroticism. Psychoticism tends to describe tough-minded and/or antisocial individuals who exhibit such narrow traits such as aggression, egocentricism, impulsivity, lack of empathy, etc. Extraversion describes how outgoing people are with narrow traits of sociability, activity, assertiveness, sensation-seeking, etc.

Neuroticism describes a negative emotionality and emotional reactivity with narrow traits of anxiousness, unhappiness, guilt, low self-esteem, etc.

2.3.93. Contrast the theoretical differences between the Big Five model and Five Factor Model (FFM).

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.93

Page Reference:38-40

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Generally the phrase Big Five refers to concepts derived lexically. They are descriptive in nature and derived from words used in the lexicon of a give group or culture. Both models derive very similar factors with only the names of the factors being different; for example. what the Big Five labels Emotional Stability the FFM calls Neuroticism. The main difference is that while the Big Five is descriptive without any real attempt to explain where the factors come from the FFM sees the five factors as biological traits and is interested in the link between cause and effect. The traits are seen as reflections of causal entities that are genetic or biological in nature.

2.3.94. Discuss the “one-factor” solution.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.94

Page Reference:40-41

Topic: The Great Nomothetic Search for Universal Principles of Personality

Skill: Conceptual

Answer: Some researchers have suggested that human personality can be accounted for with one factor and have labeled this the general personality factor, or GPF. A similar concept is debated in research on intelligence where some theorists suggest that one general factor underlies all human intellectual abilities. For some theorists the GPF consists of a general factor of emotional stability that includes agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, etc. Thus, people are either able to handle stress, generally relaxed, open to new experiences, task-focused or the opposite of this.