**Chapter 2: Concepts of Personality Development**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. According to Erikson’s developmental theory, when planning care for a 47-year-old client, which developmental task should a nurse identify as appropriate for this client?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | To develop a basic trust in others. |
| B. | To achieve a sense of self-confidence and recognition from others. |
| C. | To reflect back on life events to derive pleasure and meaning. |
| **D.** | **To achieve established life goals and consider the welfare of future generations.** |

\_\_\_\_ 2. A jilted college student is admitted to a hospital following a suicide attempt. The client states, “I’m such a loser, no one will ever love me.” According to Erikson’s theory of personality development, a nurse should recognize that this client has not adequately completed which stage of development?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | Trust versus mistrust |
| B. | Initiative versus guilt |
| **C.** | **Intimacy versus isolation** |
| D. | Ego integrity versus despair |

\_\_\_\_ 3. A nurse observes a 3-year-old client willingly sharing candy with a sibling. According to Peplau, which psychological stage of development should the nurse determine that this child has completed?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | “Learning to count on others.” |
| **B.** | **“Learning to delay satisfaction.”** |
| C. | “Identifying oneself.” |
| D. | “Developing skills in participation.” |

\_\_\_\_ 4. A 9-month-old child screams every time his mother leaves and will not tolerate anyone else changing his diaper. The nurse should determine that, according to Mahler’s developmental theory, this child’s development arrested at which phase?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | The autistic phase |
| **B.** | **The symbiotic phase** |
| C. | The separation–individuation phase |
| D. | The rapprochement phase |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Parents report to a nurse that their 12-year-old girl becomes hysterical every time she strikes out in softball, falls down when roller-skating, or loses when playing games. According to Peplau’s interpersonal theory, in which stage of development should the nurse identify a need for improvement?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | “Learning to count on others.” |
| B. | “Learning to delay satisfaction.” |
| C. | “Identifying oneself.” |
| **D.** | **“Developing skills in participation.”** |

\_\_\_\_ 6. According to Peplau, a nurse who provides an abandoned child with parental guidance and praise following small accomplishments is serving which therapeutic role?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | The role of technical expert. |
| B. | The role of resource person. |
| **C.** | **The role of surrogate.** |
| D. | The role of leader. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. A nurse directs the client interaction and plans for interventions to achieve client goals. According to Peplau’s framework for psychodynamic nursing, what therapeutic role is this nurse assuming?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | The role of technical expert. |
| B. | The role of resource person. |
| C. | The role of teacher. |
| **D.** | **The role of leader.** |

\_\_\_\_ 8. When assessing clients, a psychiatric nurse should understand that psychoanalytic theory is based on which underlying concept?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | A possible genetic basis for the client problems. |
| **B.** | **The structure and dynamics of the personality.** |
| C. | Behavioral responses to stressors. |
| D. | Maladaptive cognitions. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. Which underlying concept should a nurse associate with interpersonal theory when assessing a client?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | **The effects of social processes on personality development.** |
| B. | The effects of unconscious processes and personality structures. |
| C. | The effects on thoughts and perceptual processes. |
| D. | The effects of chemical and genetic influences. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. A physically healthy, 35-year-old single client lives with parents who provide total financial support. According to Erikson’s theory, which developmental task should a nurse assist the client to accomplish?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | Establishing the ability to control emotional reactions. |
| B. | Establishing a strong sense of ethics and character structure. |
| C. | Establishing and maintaining self-esteem. |
| **D.** | **Establishing a career, personal relationships, and societal connections.** |

\_\_\_\_ 11. A 1-month-old infant is left alone for extended periods, has little physical stimulation, and is malnourished. According to Mahler’s theory, a nurse should determine that this infant would not meet which developmental phase?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | The symbiotic phase |
| **B.** | **The autistic phase** |
| C. | The consolidation phase |
| D. | The rapprochement phase |

\_\_\_\_ 12. A 6-year-old boy uses his father’s flashlight to explore his 3-year-old sister’s genitalia. According to Freud, in which stage of psychosocial development should a nurse identify this behavior as normal?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | Oral |
| B. | Anal |
| **C.** | **Phallic** |
| D. | Latency |

\_\_\_\_ 13. A married, 26-year-old client works as a schoolteacher. She and her husband have just had their first child. Which stage of Erikson’s developmental theory should a nurse identify that this client in the process of successfully accomplishing?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Industry versus inferiority |
| B. | Identity versus role confusion |
| **C.** | **Intimacy versus isolation** |
| D. | Generativity versus stagnation |

\_\_\_\_ 14. A 10-year-old child wins the science fair competition and is chosen as a cheerleader for the basketball team. Which stage of Erikson’s developmental theory is this child in the process of successfully accomplishing?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | **Industry versus inferiority** |
| B. | Identity versus role confusion |
| C. | Intimacy versus isolation |
| D. | Generativity versus stagnation |

\_\_\_\_ 15. A client has flashbacks of sexual abuse by her uncle. She had not been aware of these memories until recently, when she became sexually active with her boyfriend. A nurse should identify this event as which part of Sullivan’s concept of the self-system?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | The “good me.” |
| B. | The “bad me.” |
| **C.** | **The “not me.”** |
| D. | The “bad you.” |

\_\_\_\_ 16. According to Freud, which statement should a nurse associate with predominance of the superego?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | “No one is looking, so I will take three cigarettes from Mom’s pack.” |
| **B.** | **“I don’t ever cheat on tests. It is wrong.”** |
| C. | “If I skip school I will get in trouble and fail my test.” |
| D. | “Dad won’t miss this little bit of vodka.” |

\_\_\_\_ 17. A female complains that her husband only meets his sexual needs and never her needs. According to Freud, which personality structure should a nurse identify as predominantly driving the husband’s actions?

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| --- | --- |
| **A.** | **The id** |
| B. | The superid |
| C. | The ego |
| D. | The superego |

\_\_\_\_ 18. A father of a 5-year-old demeans and curses at his child for disobedience. In turn, when upset, the child uses swear words at kindergarten. According to Peplau, a school nurse should identify that this behavior indicates unsuccessful completion of which stage of this child’s development?

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| --- | --- |
| A. | “Learning to count on others.” |
| B. | “Learning to delay satisfaction.” |
| **C.** | **“Identifying oneself.”** |
| D. | “Developing skills in participation.” |

\_\_\_\_ 19. A nurse is caring for a hospitalized client is quarrelsome, opinionated, and has little regard for others. According to Sullivan’s interpersonal theory, the nurse should associate the client’s behaviors with a previous deficit in which stage of development?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Infancy |
| **B.** | **Childhood** |
| C. | Early adolescence |
| D. | Late adolescence |

**Multiple Response**

*Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. Which concepts should a nurse identify as being included in the DSM-IV-TR definition of personality? (Select all that apply.)

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| --- | --- |
| A. | Personality is an enduring pattern of perceiving. |
| B. | Personality is influenced by relationships between the environment and self. |
| C. | Personality is developed in sporadic stages that vary from person to person. |
| D. | Personality is influenced by a wide range of social and personal contexts. |
| E. | Personality is inborn and cannot be influenced by developmental progression. |

**Chapter 2: Concepts of Personality Development**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: D

The nurse should identify that an appropriate developmental task for a 47-year-old client would be to achieve established life goals and consider the welfare of future generations. According to Erikson, the client would be in the generativity versus stagnation stage of development.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 23

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Planning

2. ANS: C

The nurse should recognize that the client who states, “I’m such a loser, no one will ever love me” has not adequately completed the intimacy versus isolation stage of development. The intimacy versus isolation stage is presumed to occur in young adulthood between the ages of 20 and 30 years. The major developmental task in this stage is to establish intense, lasting relationships or commitment to another person, cause, institution, or creative effort.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 23

KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension | Integrated Process: Assessment

3. ANS: B

The nurse should determine that this client has completed the “Learning to delay satisfaction” stage of development according to Peplau’s interpersonal theory. This stage typically occurs in toddlerhood when one learns the satisfaction of pleasing others.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 28

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Assessment

4. ANS: B

The nurse should understand that this client has halted in the symbiotic phase of Mahler’s developmental theory, which usually occurs between 1 and 5 months of age. The child has not entered into the separation–individuation phase of development in which the child establishes the viewpoint of being separate from the mother.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 25

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

5. ANS: D

The nurse should identify that this client needs to improve in the “Developing skills in participation” stage of Peplau’s interpersonal theory. Older children in this phase learn the skills of compromise, competition, and cooperation with others.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 28

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Assessment

6. ANS: C

The nurse who provides an abandoned child with parental guidance and praise is serving the role of the surrogate according to Peplau’s interpersonal theory. A surrogate serves as a substitute for another person—in this case, the child’s parent.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 27

KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension | Integrated Process: Implementation

7. ANS: D

The nurse who directs client interaction and plans for interventions if assuming the role of the leader. According to Peplau, a leader directs the nurse–client interaction and ensures that actions are taken to achieve goals.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 27

KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension | Integrated Process: Implementation

8. ANS: B

The nurse should understand that psychoanalytic theory is based on the underlying concepts of the structure and dynamics of personality. Psychoanalytic theory was developed by Sigmund Freud and explains the structure of personality in three different components: the id, ego, and superego.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 17

KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge | Integrated Process: Assessment

9. ANS: A

The nurse should associate interpersonal theory with the underlying concept of effects of social process on personality development. Sullivan developed stages of personality development based on his theory of interpersonal relationships and their effect on personality and individual behavior.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 20

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Assessment

10. ANS: D

The nurse should assist the client in establishing a career, personal relationships, and societal connections. According to Erikson, nonachievement of the generativity versus stagnation stage results in self-absorption, including withdrawal from others and having no capacity for giving of the self to others.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 23

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Assessment

11. ANS: B

The nurse should determine that a 1-month-old infant who is left alone, has little physical stimulation, and is malnourished would not meet the autistic phase of development. The autistic phase of development usually occurs from birth to 1 month, at which time the infant’s focus is on basic needs and comfort.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 25

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

12. ANS: C

The nurse should identify this behavior as normal because the 6-year-old client who focuses on genital organs is in the phallic stage of Freud’s stages of psychosexual stages of development. Children in the phallic stage of development focus on genital organs and develop a sense of sexual identity. Identification with the same-sex parent also occurs at this stage.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 25

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

13. ANS: C

The nurse should identify that a 26-year-old client who is married and has a child has successfully accomplished the intimacy versus isolation stage of Erikson’s developmental theory. The intimacy versus isolation stage of young adulthood involves forming lasting relationships. Achievement of this tasks results in the capacity for mutual love and respect.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 23

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Assessment

14. ANS: A

The 10-year-old child who is successful in school both academically and socially has successfully accomplished the industry versus inferiority developmental stage of Erikson’s psychosocial theory. The industry versus inferiority stage of development usually occurs between 6 to 12 years of age, at which time individuals achieve a sense of self-confidence by learning, competing, performing successfully, and receiving recognition from others.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 23

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

15. ANS: C

The nurse should identify a client remembering sexual abuse when becoming sexually active with her boyfriend as experiencing the “not me” part of the personality. According to Sullivan, the “not me” part of the personality develops in response to situations that produced intense anxiety in childhood.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 29

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

16. ANS: B

The nurse should associate the statement “I don’t ever cheat on tests. It is wrong” as indicative of the predominance of the superego. Freud described the superego as the part of the personality that internalizes the values and morals set forth by primary caregivers. The superego can be referred to as the “perfection principle.”

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 21 KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis | Integrated Process: Analysis

17. ANS: A

The nurse should identify that the husband’s actions are driven by the predominance of the id. According to Freud, the id is the part of the personality that is identified as the pleasure principle. The id is the locus of instinctual drives.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 18

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

18. ANS: C

The nurse should identify that the child using swear words in kindergarten has not successfully completed the “Identifying oneself” stage according to Peplau’s interpersonal theory. During this stage of early childhood, a child learns to structure self-concept by observing how others interact with him or her.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 28

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

19. ANS: B

The nurse should associate the client’s behavior with a deficit in the childhood stage of Sullivan’s interpersonal theory. The childhood stage in Sullivan’s interpersonal theory typically occurs from the ages of 18 months to 6 years of age, during which the child learns to experience a delay in personal gratification without undue anxiety.

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 21

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Analysis

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

1. ANS: A, B, D

The nurse should identify that the following concepts are included in the DSM-IV-TR definition of personality: Personality is an enduring pattern of perceiving, it is influenced by a wide range of social and personal contexts, and it is inborn. Personality disorders are coded on Axis II of the DSM-IV-TR multiaxial diagnosis and include disorders organized into three clusters: odd and eccentric disorders (cluster A); dramatic, emotional, or erratic disorders (cluster B); and anxious or fearful disorders (cluster C).

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 17

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Integrated Process: Communication/Documentation