Friedman_Ch2_TB

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type
A=Applied
C=Conceptual
F=Factual
Level
(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective
SG=Used in Study Guide
p=page

Friedman_Ch2_TB

Multiple Choice Single Select

M/C Question 1
Reliability refers to the ability of a scale to
    a) condense information.
    b) measure what it is supposed to.
    c) anticipate future behaviors.
    d) give consistent results.
ANS: d
UUID_v5=6b23f4c8-62d1-5813-8583-4405b68000ef, UUID_v4=f7d8cbf9-3b46-497a-90fe-9898e1f4119b, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, Difficulty=Easy, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, Topic=Measuring Personality

M/C Question 2
Random variation in measurement is termed
    a) reliability.
    b) bias.
    c) validity.
    d) error of randomness.
    e) error variance.
ANS: e
UUID_v5=89e868f1-5596-5be3-8f91-794677f51933, UUID_v4=a870407b-7914-4cad-8abe-e536f95feeed, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Easy, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack

M/C Question 3

A reliable personality test should have
- a) construct validity.
- b) internal consistency reliability.
- c) a very small number of items.
- d) items that are hard to understand, to keep the attention of the test takers.
- e) no reverse-coded items, since these confuse the scoring.

ANS: b

UUID_v5=92e304ea-d02f-50bd-9853-a606daeb3a94, UUID_v4=4d012447-9179-4ead-a0c0-f96ada63bd61, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c01, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Easy, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality

M/C Question 4

A useful way to address the "problem" that personalities tend to change to some degree over time is
- a) not to measure personality until adulthood, when personality is more "set."
- b) not to measure personality at all.
- c) to look for consistent patterns of response which indicate underlying personality stability.
- d) to measure personality only once per person.
- e) to assume that any change represents error of measurement.

ANS: c

UUID_v5=b467779f-d765-50ff-9753-db60046ad849, UUID_v4=9fc18069-27ee-445d-b8e5-82550f0305f3, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c01, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Difficult, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality

M/C Question 5

Validity refers to
- a) whether a test measures what it is supposed to.
- b) whether the number of items on a scale is too large.
- c) whether obtained results are reliable over time.
- d) the degree of strength of the effects found.
- e) the extent to which the test was administered to the correct sample of people.

ANS: a

UUID_v5=01bf9b11-b910-5d70-8eaf-ee0c085f089e, UUID_v4=a3592068-b4ee-4c23-b9f0-9b29a7f088f4, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c01, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Moderate, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Analysis, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality

M/C Question 6

Discriminant validity is established when a test
- a) yields similar results over time and situation.
- b) does not correlate with measures of unrelated constructs.
- c) correlates with theoretically related constructs.
- d) has items that correlate highly with one another.
- e) has items that do not correlate with one another.

ANS: b

M/C Question 7

Suppose you complete a personality questionnaire where scores usually range from 1-35, and you receive a score of "10." Suppose you then take the test again the next day and receive a score of "9.5." This questionnaire appears to have
- a) internal validity.
- b) next day reliability.
- c) discriminant validity.
- d) external validity.
- e) test-retest reliability.

ANS: e

M/C Question 8

When choosing items to include in a personality test, one wants items that
- a) do not correlate with other items in the scale.
- b) are abnormally distributed.
- c) can discriminate between individuals with varying levels of the trait.
- d) get similar responses from different individuals.

ANS: c

M/C Question 9

In tests that are to be widely employed, the coefficient of internal consistency reliability generally should be about
- a) .25.
- b) .80.
- c) 2.00.
- d) -.10.
- e) .00.

ANS: b

M/C Question 10

Wording of items is sometimes reversed to

    a) avoid reversal errors.
    b) keep participants from becoming bored.
    c) save space on a questionnaire.
    d) determine whether those scoring the test are paying attention.
    e) avoid the acquiescence response-set bias.

ANS: e

UUID_v5=9f9d56e4-af89-5d2e-83d5-0f665c025cf3, UUID_v4=6625934a-8c03-4e9f-9975-a7c23eae3baa, M=c02, Topic=Bias, module=Bias, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.2: Analyze the three major sources of bias in personality measurementTopic/Concept: Bias, Difficulty=Easy, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937

M/C Question 11

The most common type of personality test is

    a) self-report.
    b) peer-rating.
    c) projective test.
    d) structured interview.
    e) behavioral observation.

ANS: a

UUID_v5=d7a2e126-4147-53be-b160-03046c370d86, UUID_v4=f6a3040b-93f9-4d81-a831-6cc71ad47669, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 12

Criterion-related item selection refers to selection of

    a) theoretically relevant items.
    b) items that can distinguish between different groups of people.
    c) items that are most often endorsed.
    d) items that use the same words as the concept definition.
    e) items that meet the criterion that 80% of participants give the same response.

ANS: b

UUID_v5=9fbfc21c-d461-5506-b22c-f9dca9b26cc5, UUID_v4=d77a8055-38ce-497f-8243-5e82e5ad13b8, M=c03, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937

M/C Question 13

Which of the following directly measures psychopathology?

    a) The Q-sort test
    b) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
    c) NEO Personality Inventory
    d) The Thematic Apperception Test
    e) The Draw-a-Person test

ANS: b

UUID_v5=01ea06fa-da0d-5e35-ae97-d9d80e4a56e8, UUID_v4=fdc8e5e7-f2d4-4beb-8af3-4bdfceb403c1, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c03, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 14
Biological factors which may be related to personality include
- a) blood type.
- b) skull shape.
- c) levels of mercury or lead in the body.
- d) eye movements.

ANS: c
UUID_v5=8b54e1da-ed1a-50f9-ab47-cd264921921a, UUID_v4=38b21bbd-f4bb-47ca-a115-571c1606bfcd, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, CH=02, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Difficulty=Easy, ISBN=0205997937

M/C Question 15
Which of the following are methods of assessing behavior?
- a) Having people write down what they are doing when they are texted or paged
- b) Counting how many times a person smiles in the grocery checkout line
- c) Sitting outside a theater and watching to see when people open doors for one another
- d) Asking people what they typically do after dinner
- e) All of these

ANS: e
UUID_v5=fe707f3f-be7a-5975-8e44-5462dbb9b559, UUID_v4=a783b8e4-2120-476a-98ef-cf72ca25bbf1, ISBN=0205997937, Difficulty=Moderate, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, CH=02, Skill=Application, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures

M/C Question 16
Because it may be difficult to assess the validity of a psychotherapeutic interview, which of the following is often used as the measure of validity?
- a) The interview's correlation with the person's self-report of the problem
- b) The amount of eye contact in the interview
- c) The number of words the person uses when being interviewed
- d) Whether or not the person comes to the interview on time
- e) The results of the therapeutic treatment

ANS: e
UUID_v5=a9b25ef6-6315-5d3a-adfa-e05ac5cfdc03, UUID_v4=a6fb2759-c39a-4b85-a3be-aeb63fc1c672, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Difficulty=Difficult, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures

M/C Question 17
"Heidi is aggressive and extroverted." This statement describes Heidi in terms of

a) types.
b) traits.
c) both types and traits.
d) neither types nor traits.
e) motives.

ANS: b

UUID_v5=13b78a8a-8c68-554f-97af-2a6400f45476, UUID_v4=e6907c5a-75d5-4bd8-8294-1e28273eb2c2, M=c03, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Application

M/C Question 18

One problem with using observable expressive behaviors as a method of personality assessment is that
a) there is little variability in expressive style.
b) most expressive behaviors are not observable.
c) expressive style is often strongly influenced by cultural and social norms.
d) it is extremely easy to control expressive behaviors.

ANS: c

UUID_v5=721b56a0-5e1d-537c-a143-5c41c39de2a5, UUID_v4=f7e78026-e6f4-419c-9af1-7c3b9db4d874, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Difficult, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality

M/C Question 19

If you were told that a child was taking a personality test and saw the child drawing a picture, the most likely conclusion would be that the child is
a) distracted from his/her task, and so is unreliable.
b) completing a peer assessment.
c) taking an expressiveness test.
d) taking a projective test.
e) being "warmed up" for the personality test (by taking a pretest).

ANS: d

UUID_v5=c13881c3-330e-5198-ac59-e708d36104ed, UUID_v4=260a81d2-888b-4b43-a5a0-cb81d1c29323, M=c03, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Application, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 20

Which of the following is NOT a type of projective test?
a) A sentence completion test
b) The draw-a-person test
c) The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
d) A word association test
e) The Rorschach inkblot test

ANS: c

UUID_v5=47510bd3-1a16-50bc-8ff9-d945377f814d, UUID_v4=6acce059-8c94-4aa5-8c6f-992a4c8f8c50, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is

Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937

M/C Question 21
If an assessment is not related to what it should not be related to, this is
    a) temporal stability.
    b) discriminant validity.
    c) error variance.
    d) predictive validity.
    e) convergent validity.
ANS: b
UUID_v5=7c2276ba-3dce-5f8d-9522-6e429075b2e0, UUID_v4=bdb29813-b3c7-4912-9837-bd6b39bb5dae, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Easy, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack

M/C Question 22
The Affective Communication Test (or ACT) measures
    a) motivation to falsify.
    b) personal charisma.
    c) leaking of libido.
    d) A Comprehensive Testing of motivation.
    e) high school achievement.
ANS: b
UUID_v5=a25bdbdc-d514-5bde-8a77-b1c7fd0683f8, UUID_v4=69bfaf4e-273e-475a-8e6e-598842750208, Skill=Understanding, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Easy, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality

M/C Question 23
Test-retest reliability refers to
    a) the success of a test in measuring the intended concept.
    b) the ability to concentrate.
    c) temporal stability of a measure.
    d) things that repeat, like talkativeness.
    e) patterns of change.
ANS: c
UUID_v5=239c916a-185f-5c6b-a92f-5d34691867cc, UUID_v4=192fb97f-472f-413b-95ea-edc6d4beac70, Skill=Understanding, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Easy, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality

M/C Question 24
Demographic information includes variables such as _____ and are useful in helping us to understand people's behaviors and personalities.
    a) the ability to concentrate
    b) motivation to succeed

c) level of extroversion
d) age and religion
e) talkativeness

ANS: d
UUID_v5=e0bb5a42-d027-5923-a989-32b88f9b32d3, UUID_v4=aeb0a218-c473-4221-bd39-096a76491b9a, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c03, CH=02, Skill=Understanding, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, ISBN=0205997937, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 25
Marissa is given a stack of cards naming various characteristics and asked to sort them into piles on a dimension such as "least characteristic" to "most characteristic" of herself. She is taking a(n)
a) P-sort.
b) Q-sort.
c) projective test.
d) C-sort.
e) MMPI.

ANS: b
UUID_v5=56ef4129-d8dd-54e9-9d3f-f6d58a25db50, UUID_v4=c68acb4a-e43d-4caa-a151-2c6b9978eec0, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, Skill=Application, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 26
The promising technique that can show brain activity by recording the brain's use of radioactive glucose is called
a) electron CAT.
b) EEG.
c) positron emission tomography (PET).
d) C-sort.
e) galvanic skin response.

ANS: c
UUID_v5=d33b3520-6c67-5711-b5b0-ed9a029264a6, UUID_v4=7d351192-beb5-4ba8-9d41-a8346272b485, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality

M/C Question 27
The usefulness of projective measurement techniques derives from
a) their use of a multiple-choice format.
b) the use of an objective scoring system.
c) item response theory.
d) their simple and reliable scoring methods.
e) none of these.

ANS: e
UUID_v5=f94f0935-31ec-5bc0-aa17-4a259af2c2e1, UUID_v4=a8ab21ac-dbc9-4c51-9ad4-a7d2dfac94c2, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Difficulty=Difficult, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?,

M/C Question 28
Which personality perspective is most closely associated with the use of projective testing approaches?
   a) Trait
   b) Interactionist
   c) Biological
   d) Psychoanalytic
   e) Behaviorist
ANS: d

M/C Question 29
An important difference between projective techniques and self-report measures is the much greater reliance of the self-report measures on
   a) the willingness of the examinee to overtly disclose personal information.
   b) a standardized set of testing materials.
   c) the interpretation skills of the examiner.
   d) a trusting relationship between the examiner and the test-taker.
   e) a standard procedure for administering the test.
ANS: a

M/C Question 30
An "acquiescence response set" refers to the tendency of people filling out questionnaires to
   a) agree to fill out questionnaires even when they would prefer not to.
   b) select the answer option that they think makes the best impression.
   c) have a bias toward saying "yes" or "agree" to questions.
   d) have a bias to select the last answer option.
   e) select the answer option that they think the examiner expects.
ANS: c

M/C Question 31
Which of the following approaches to the construction of a self-report test will eliminate or reduce the effect of the social desirability response set?
   a) Including many items that will be reverse coded
   b) Including items that have response options that are equal in social desirability

c) Including items that boost the self-esteem of the examinee
d) Including an assurance that the scores will be kept confidential
e) Including a large number of items

ANS: b

UUID_v5=235cffef-034e-5eac-98ef-fa1d348fd62e, UUID_v4=1654f3bd-390a-492a-bf61-361ab2df4e50, Topic=Bias, M=c02, ISBN=0205997937, Objective=LO 2.2: Analyze the three major sources of bias in personality measurement, module=Bias, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, Skill=Application, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 32

A case study usually entails
a) computer-based responses.
b) one psychologist's research.
c) a brief survey.
d) an in-depth assessment.

ANS: d

UUID_v5=0feb745f-143e-53b2-8b55-08e5e585a8d1, UUID_v4=2843f1f4-554f-4176-9013-3c87174ea567, module=The Design of Research, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying, Difficulty=Easy, M=c05, Topic=The Design of Research

M/C Question 33

The use of multiple methods to assess an individual's personality
a) is considered to be a confound in research.
b) represents a conflict of interest for the researcher.
c) shows that the researcher does not understand good research methodology.
d) generates unusable data.
e) allows the limitations of any single method to be minimized.

ANS: e

UUID_v5=75422e99-1b33-567c-94fb-39bd7e245887, UUID_v4=986ab84a-5a77-41de-8476-37dce3f1b17e, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Difficult, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack

M/C Question 34

If a researcher is interested in determining the degree of association between intelligence and grades in school, then the most appropriate research method to use is
a) a correlational design.
b) an experiment.
c) a case study.
d) a Q-sort.
e) all of the above.

ANS: a

UUID_v5=982186b9-7b3e-5a4f-87f4-f93437c36068, UUID_v4=8194b31d-4a46-49f6-8059-3bf80f22c906, Topic=The Design of Research, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, Difficulty=Moderate, module=The Design of Research, M=c05, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Application, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying personality

M/C Question 35

A correlational design can be useful because it helps to determine

    a) the effect one variable has on another.

    b) the role of one variable in the development of another.

    c) the degree of the relationship between two variables.

    d) causal influences.

ANS: c

UUID_v5=b5bc2438-82c9-5d75-9314-4ee48b707a3d, UUID_v4=67a1d1da-8df5-4cac-b947-3545574f8a6e, module=The Design of Research, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c05, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying personality, Difficulty=Easy, Topic=The Design of Research

M/C Question 36

An experiment is

    a) the most straightforward way to determine causal inferences.

    b) always carried out in a laboratory setting.

    c) never used in "real" psychological research.

    d) commonly used in case-study designs

    e) the same thing as a quasi-experiment.

ANS: a

UUID_v5=3ad55e2d-a1cb-524c-b96a-6a6c8cf929a0, UUID_v4=45f82ad2-713f-48b1-a5bf-c0d7d6596b91, module=The Design of Research, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c05, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying personality, Difficulty=Easy, CH=02, Topic=The Design of Research

M/C Question 37

The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, was developed by

    a) Charles Darwin.

    b) Karen Horney.

    c) Sigmund Freud.

    d) Erik Erikson.

    e) Henry Murray and Christiana Morgan.

ANS: e

UUID_v5=1a0c0690-4484-50b1-a082-52ebf5a91d63, UUID_v4=f8bbbc62-a9db-4d57-a617-8e125d69fe44, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, Skill=Understanding, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Easy, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937

M/C Question 38

In an experiment, a _____ group is a comparison group that does not receive the treatment administered to the _____ group.

    a) manipulated; treatment

    b) control; treatment

    c) placebo; control

    d) treatment; placebo

    e) control; placebo

ANS: b

M/C Question 39
Which of the following could NOT be completed by a participant's mother as an assessment report that is completed by an "other" individual?
    a) A demographic assessment
    b) A questionnaire
    c) A Q-sort
    d) An interview
    e) A projective test
ANS: e

M/C Question 40
Alfred Kinsey's research on human sexual behaviors addressed many private issues with participants through the use of
    a) behavioral observations.
    b) videotaping interactions.
    c) interviews.
    d) Q-sorts.
    e) other-ratings.
ANS: c

M/C Question 41
Why is reliability in measurement instruments important in the study of personality?
    a) Low reliability shows that there is limited precision in a measure.
    b) Without good reliability, it is impossible to achieve validity.
    c) Low reliability would not allow the researcher to draw inferences.
    d) Unreliable measures can give misleading results.
ANS: d

M/C Question 42
Which of the following is a type of reliability that can be measured?

a) Construct reliability
b) Internal consistency reliability
c) Discriminant validity
d) Convergent reliability
e) Criterion-related validation

ANS: b

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M/C Question 43

Which of the following statements best describes the nature of construct validity?
a) The extent to which a test truly measures a theoretical construct
b) The extent to which an assessment is not related to what it should theoretically not be related to
c) The extent to which the assessment is related to what it should theoretically be related to
d) The extent to which the assessment is able to remain reliable over time and across populations
e) The extent to which the test can predict another outcome related to what the test is measuring

ANS: a

UUID_v5=198eafe1-34c7-53a1-b3ed-320ee0801259, UUID_v4=a4167af6-b4fc-4d50-88e1-a5b4fcd66807, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, module=Measuring Personality, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Understanding, Topic=Measuring Personality

M/C Question 44

Which of the following is considered a potential source of bias that could lead to misleading results?
a) Discriminant validation
b) Self report tests
c) Barnum effect
d) High reliability
e) Response sets

ANS: e

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M/C Question 45

A social desirability response set is best described as a bias to pick
a) the response option of "yes" or "agree" or "very true of me."
b) response options that make the respondent appear eccentric or unusual.
c) responses randomly.
d) responses that the respondent believes are expected by society.
e) responses that make the respondent appear high in sexual desire.

ANS: d

UUID_v5=86e14bbf-589c-5c79-a942-9384bd7259d6, UUID_v4=c7b10b7f-fb64-4bbd-a03a-5d399e10199c, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Difficulty=Easy, module=Bias, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c02, Objective=LO 2.2: Analyze the three major sources of bias in personality measurement, Topic=Bias

M/C Question 46

What is one reasonable criticism of projective personality tests?

    a) They are highly subjective and have problems with reliability and validity.
    b) They are highly objective and have problems with reliability and validity.
    c) They are highly subjective but have good reliability and validity.
    d) They are highly objective but have problems with reliability.
    e) They are excessively reliable.

ANS: a

UUID_v5=ef25108e-6944-5dca-bf52-cd5ec7a27ba0, UUID_v4=d154f013-e959-49fc-a411-eea3648d6c64, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Difficult, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack

M/C Question 47

Which of the following is a significant disadvantage of interviews?

    a) They rely on information from the participant's unconscious.
    b) They produce data that is highly projective.
    c) They are subject to bias by the behaviors of the interviewer.
    d) They are generally unstructured and tend to meander.
    e) A tester can test only one participant at a time.

ANS: c

UUID_v5=9456f4de-f046-5dec-8f41-250b3113f822, UUID_v4=8acb10f4-8f33-4a76-b1e3-5e516ed56edd, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Skill=Evaluation, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Difficult, M=c03

M/C Question 48

Which of the following in an example of a questionnaire-type self-report measure?

    a) PET scan
    b) Interviews
    c) Q-sorts
    d) Rorschach measure
    e) MMPI

ANS: e

UUID_v5=4cc99116-d38f-54e0-b3fe-bdac40e7015d, UUID_v4=41b7cce9-ed30-4365-a0d8-d6d084fab511, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy, M=c03, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality

M/C Question 49

Which of the following is NOT a biological measure?

    a) PET
    b) MRI
    c) TAT
    d) EEG
    e) fMRI

ANS: c

M/C Question 50
What is a limitation of the demographic and lifestyle method?
- a) Can tell little about the individual person
- b) Can contain a vast array of information
- c) Can compile a large amount of data
- d) Can be biased
- e) There are no limitations in the demographic and lifestyle methodology.

ANS: a

M/C Question 51
The best definition of a case study is a study in which
- a) there is a clear manipulation of an independent variable.
- b) information is gathered about one individual.
- c) non-human primates are used.
- d) many participants are followed for the majority of their lives.
- e) the dependent variable is measured over a large population.

ANS: b

M/C Question 52
What is a major limitation of correlational studies?
- a) They cannot measure relationships among variables.
- b) They cannot measure the degree to which a relationship exists between variables.
- c) They cannot show the direction of a relationship between variables.
- d) They cannot provide information about causal relationships among variables.

ANS: d

M/C Question 53
The greatest strength of experimental designs—a strength that other research approaches lack—is that they
- a) have the ability to show cause-and-effect relationships.

     b) have the ability to prove effects beyond a doubt.
     c) have the ability to measure multiple variables.
     d) have the ability to show relationships among variables.
     e) allow intensive investigation of one individual person.

ANS: a
UUID_v5=50d46a08-c9f7-5c1f-82b5-1d72e0d8b0e2, UUID_v4=336ffc8f-6b94-4c3b-b943-39f96dd602cd, M=c05, CH=02, Topic=The Design of Research, module=The Design of Research, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying personality, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 54
Which of the following is an example of a projective test?
     a) MMPI
     b) MRI
     c) fMRI
     d) Case studies
     e) TAT

ANS: e
UUID_v5=caecce42-3c07-5b55-b58c-fce4c949066e, UUID_v4=17e79918-0eae-4d45-b88d-2c5521e30545, Objective=add objective, M=c01, CH=02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Topic=add topic, Difficulty=Easy, module=add module, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack

Essay

Essay Question 71
What is the difference between reliability and validity? Describe two ways of assessing reliability. Describe two ways of assessing validity.
UUID_v5=b869e9a2-ce97-5fb3-9013-2ee6820bda10, UUID_v4=e4aaf97d-1df2-4cc8-af5c-8c5dc5c0b6e8, Topic=Measuring Personality, module=Measuring Personality, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, Difficulty=Easy, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c01, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, CH=02

Essay Question 72
Why do we want scale items to correlate with one another? And why should they not be too highly correlated?
UUID_v5=8ec141e2-8edc-5287-9005-0c4545278b11, UUID_v4=2c17be28-346f-4013-a32b-a77379a05e69, CH=02, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c01, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Analysis, module=Measuring Personality, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, Objective=LO 2.1: Report some of the parameters of measuring personality, Topic=Measuring Personality, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 73
Why would you want to word some questions on a test in the direction of the trait you are measuring (positively) and some in the opposite direction (negatively)?
UUID_v5=7768fc4d-ae96-572e-a541-7e5f35dae289, UUID_v4=25e4ef44-6578-4398-a37c-98cfd5e31b96, Topic=Bias, Difficulty=Moderate, module=Bias, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, M=c02, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Application, Objective=LO 2.2: Analyze the three major sources of bias in personality measurement, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, CH=02

Essay Question 74

What's the difference between an interview and a structured interview? What might be the advantages and disadvantages of each?

UUID_v5=117d1cd9-21e8-5690-be10-d2209b98d390, UUID_v4=a9e24205-d325-4005-8ed9-8523564a0bac, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, CH=02, M=c03, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Difficult

Essay Question 75

Briefly, what is the distinction between types and traits?

UUID_v5=6758d3eb-d3b9-5821-8bf2-0e29a5a88a2c, UUID_v4=8fa2d7a9-d0a1-4b6a-9ba2-f30dee0b9f4d, module=Varieties of Personality Measures, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Understanding, Objective=LO 2.3: Express the different types of measures of personality, Topic=Varieties of Personality Measures, Difficulty=Easy, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c03, CH=02

Essay Question 76

What is the difference between a correlational and an experimental design? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each?

UUID_v5=592492a6-7f23-5304-9180-f02c9aabb626, UUID_v4=ea5baa0e-1724-438c-a998-9e04722c63f1, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c05, CH=02, Difficulty=Difficult, module=The Design of Research, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Evaluation, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying personality, Topic=The Design of Research

Essay Question 77

Design a study to assess your roommate's personality. Describe the measures you plan to use and why you have selected these particular measures. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of your study.

UUID_v5=09356448-42ea-5daf-9fa1-47a9bde0531c, UUID_v4=5aad7192-aeae-4a27-8067-4a6576069c93, Objective=LO 2.5: Describe the three basic types of research designs used in studying personality, Topic=The Design of Research, bookAuthor=Howard S. Friedman; Miriam W. Schustack, ISBN=0205997937, Skill=Application, module=The Design of Research, chapterTitle=How Is Personality Studied and Assessed?, M=c05, CH=02, Difficulty=Moderate