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# AMRM

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*Board Licensure Examination Reviewer  
for  
Psychometrician*

**QUESTION & ANSWER**

**THEORY OF PERSONALITY**



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## Theory of Personality Question and answer

determinism proposes that all behavior is caused by preceding factors. Environmental determinism suggests that children with violent parents will eventually turn into violent parents when they grow up because this is the parenting style they have observed and imitated. From a biological perspective, we inherit specific genes, which renders out particular aspects of ourselves to be predictable.

- a. Pessimism vs. optimism
- b. Determinism vs. free choice
- c. Causality vs. teleology
- d. Conscious

Correct answer: b. determinism vs. free choice

Imagine a glass of water filled up until the middle. Would you say that is half-empty or half-full? Those who claim it is half-empty are people who think of things that may go wrong, responds better to negative feedback, and tends to generate negative thoughts.

- a. Pessimism vs. optimism
- b. Determinism vs. free choice
- c. Causality vs. teleology
- d. Conscious

Correct answer: a. pessimism vs. optimism

Consider this question. Is your concept of love affected by your previous experience or is it moved by your expectations in the future? Causality holds that behavior is a result of past experiences, while teleology is an explanation of behavior regarding future goals.

- a. Pessimism vs. optimism
- b. Determinism vs. free choice
- c. Causality vs. teleology
- d. Conscious vs unconscious

Correct answer: c. causality vs. teleology

are you constantly attentive of what and why you are doing things that same way? Or do you act without awareness at all? Do people who constantly say foul words aware that it is part of their daily conversations?

- a. Pessimism vs. optimism
- b. Determinism vs. free choice
- c. Causality vs. teleology
- d. Conscious vs unconscious

Correct answer: d. conscious vs. unconscious

people's unconscious mind are largely responsible for important differences in their behavior styles.

- a. Humanistic/phenomenological approach
- b. Psychodynamic approach
- c. Trait theory/genetic approach
- d. Behavioral/social cognitive approach

Correct answer: b. Psychodynamic approach

identify personal responsibility and feelings or self-acceptance. It emphasizes man's basic goodness, freedom to make choices & potential for personal growth & self-fulfillment.

- a. Humanistic/phenomenological approach
- b. Psychodynamic approach
- c. Trait theory/genetic approach
- d. Behavioral/social cognitive approach

Correct answer: a. Humanistic/phenomenological approach

traits are relatively stable, consistent and enduring tendencies to behave in particular way. It also points to inherited predisposition and physiological processes to explain individual differences in personality. This perspective believes that humans are born of everything already in place, this idea of biological determinism that an individual's personality is completely determined by biological factors.

- a. Humanistic/phenomenological approach
- b. Psychodynamic approach
- c. Trait theory/genetic approach
- d. Behavioral/social cognitive approach

Correct answer: c. Trait theory/genetic approach

consistent behavior patterns as result of conditioning and expectation differences in the way people process information to explain differences in behavior.

- a. Humanistic/phenomenological approach
- b. Psychodynamic approach
- c. Trait theory/genetic approach
- d. Behavioral/social cognitive approach

Correct answer: d. Behavioral/social cognitive approach

are more concerned about belonging to a larger group and see themselves as interdependent

- a. Collectivist cultures
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Constructs
- d. Individualistic culture

Correct answer: a. Collectivist cultures

are set of ideas, terminologies, and propositions made from the theory.

- a. Collectivist cultures
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Constructs
- d. Individualistic culture

Correct answer: c. constructs

is an educated guess proposing an explanation for a phenomenon.

- a. Collectivist cultures
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Constructs
- d. Individualistic culture

Correct answer: b. hypothesis

places great emphasis individual needs and accomplishments.

- a. Collectivist cultures
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Constructs
- d. Individualistic culture

Correct answer: d. individualistic culture

love of oneself

- a. Love
- b. Narcissism
- c. Sadism
- d. Masochism

Correct answer: b. narcissism  
accompanied by narcissistic tendencies, people love someone who serves as their ideal model of what they would like to be.

- a. Love

- b. Narcissism
- c. Sadism
- d. Masochism

Correct answer: a. love

experience sexual pleasure from suffering pain and humiliation inflicted by themselves or by others.

- a. Love
- b. Narcissism
- c. Sadism
- d. Masochism

Correct answer: d. masochism

Freud proposed that people have an unconscious wish to die. This destructive drive (Thanatos) aims to return the organism to an inorganic state. One component of this instinct is the aggressive drive compelling us to destroy, conquer, and kill. Similar to the sexual drive, aggression can take different forms. Teasing, sarcasm, humiliation, and enjoyment of other's pain are samples of aggression.

- a. Love
- b. Narcissism
- c. Death instincts
- d. Masochism

Correct answer: c. death instincts

it forces threatening feeling into the unconscious

- a. Reaction formation
- b. Denial
- c. Regression
- d. Repression

Correct answer: d. Repression

denying the existence of an external threat or traumatic event

- a. Reaction formation
- b. Denial
- c. Regression
- d. Repression

Correct answer: b. Denial

expressing an id impulse that is the opposite of the one that the person truly feels.

- a. Reaction formation
- b. Denial
- c. Regression
- d. Repression

Correct answer: a. Reaction formation

retreating to an earlier, less frustrating period of life and displaying the childish and dependent behaviors characteristic of that more secure time

- a. Reaction formation
- b. Denial
- c. Regression
- d. Repression

Correct answer: c. Regression

reinterpreting behavior to make it more acceptable and less threatening

- a. Rationalization
- b. Sublimation
- c. Displacement
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. Rationalization

involves shifting id impulses from the threatening or unavailable objects to substitute objects that is available

- a. Rationalization
- b. Sublimation
- c. Displacement
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. displacement

involves altering or displacing id impulses by diverting instinctual energy into socially acceptable behaviors

- a. Rationalization
- b. Sublimation
- c. Displacement
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. sublimation

seen on the first 18 months with the mouth, lips, and tongue as the erogenous zone (source of pleasure). Fixation in this stage occurs when the baby experiences traumatic

weaning or feeding problems. One is said to have oral personality when they become dependent on other people. This is also indicative of those who smoke or drink excessively, and constantly put their hands in their mouth.

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Oral stage
- C. Anal stage
- D. Latency stage

Correct answer: b. oral stage

starts at 18 months and its erogenous zone is the anal region. This is the time most children are toilet trained. The behavior of defecating is pleasurable to time and when parents accepted the behavior and responded positively, the child is likely to grow into generous and considerate adult. But if the child is scolded for defecating the child may adopt anal character, which is indicative of keeping objects and arranging them in a neat manner. one is said to have an anal personality when they are orderly, stubborn or stingy.

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Oral stage
- C. Anal stage
- D. Latency stage

Correct answer: c. anal stage

between 3 to 6 years old and its erogenous zone is the genital are. During this stage, masturbation becomes universal but parents generally suppress this activity. And at the end of phallic period, children have repressed their conscious desire to masturbate. Freud believed that is also during this stage that boys identifies with his father and want to his father. It is also at this point that he develops desire to have his mother, thus sees his father as a rival for the mother's love. This rivalry toward the father and incestuous feelings towards the mother is known as the Oedipus complex. The boy also develops fear that once he father knew about this desire; his penis will be cut off. This fear of losing the penis is called castration anxiety. Freud termed female Oedipus complex as the desire of girls for sexual intercourse with the father and feelings of hostility towards the mother.

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Oral stage
- C. Anal stage
- D. Latency stage

Correct answer: a. phallic stage

Freud believed that from 6 years old until puberty sexual desires are decreased or dormant because parents have attempted to punish or discourage sexual activity in children. Boys and girls seem fairly uninterested with each other during this stage.

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Oral stage
- C. Anal stage
- D. Latency stage

Correct answer: d. latency stage

puberty signals re-awakening or sexual aim. Freud explained everyone who reaches physical maturity attains this.

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Oral stage
- C. Genital stage
- D. Latency stage

Correct answer: c. genital stage

the "royal road to the unconscious" dreams reveal the dreamer's unconscious thought and motivations. And to understand the dream, one must determine the dreamer's associations to very details of the dream. Freud considered dream as a representation of the things we desire and by dreaming about it, our wishes are fulfilled.

- a. Projective tests
- b. Freudian slips
- c. Free association
- d. Dreams

Correct answer: d. dreams

test takers are presented with ambiguous stimuli and they are asked to respond by telling a story, drawing a picture, completing a sentence, or identifying objects. The responses are projections of materials in the perceiver's unconscious mind.

- a. Projective tests
- b. Freudian slips
- c. Free association
- d. Dreams

Correct answer: a. projective tests

it allows client to give expression to whatever enters his mind or awareness. Clients will say whatever they want to say, ideas, and thoughts that flow into awareness.

- a. Projective tests
- b. Freudian slips
- c. Free association
- d. Dreams

Correct answer: c. free association

the momentary slipping out of unconscious associations.

- a. Projective tests
- b. Freudian slips
- c. Free association
- d. Dreams

Correct answer: b. Freudian slips

considered as the "pipeline to the unconscious". The ego was put in a suspended state of deep hypnotic trance, which allows the hypnotist to bypass the ego and go directly to the unconscious material.

- a. Symbolic behavior
- b. Hypnosis
- c. Accidents
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. hypnosis

Freud believed that most accidents are in fact intentional actions that stems from unconscious desires.

- a. Symbolic behavior
- b. Hypnosis
- c. Accidents
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. accidents

interpreting daily behaviors as symbolic representations of our unconscious desires.

- a. Symbolic behavior
- b. Hypnosis
- c. Accidents
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. symbolic behavior

a feeling of fear and dread without an obvious cause.

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Defense mechanism

D. Anxiety

Correct answer: d. anxiety

strategies this ego uses to defend itself against the anxiety provoked by conflicts or everyday life.

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Defense mechanism
- D. Anxiety

Correct answer: c. defense mechanism

the rational aspect of the personality responsible for directing and controlling the instinct.

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Defense mechanism
- D. Anxiety

Correct answer: b. ego

the aspect of personality allied with instincts; it operates according to the pleasure principle.

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Defense mechanism
- D. Anxiety

Correct answer: a. id

mental representations of internal stimuli that drives a person to take certain actions.

- a. Oedipus complex
- b. Libido
- c. Instincts
- d. Resistance

Correct answer: c. instincts

a form of psychic energy manifested by the life instincts that drives person toward pleasurable behaviors and thoughts.

- a. Oedipus complex
- b. Libido
- c. Instincts

- d. Resistance

Correct answer: b. libido

the unconscious desire of a boy for his mother that is accompanied by a desire to replace or destroy his father.

- a. Oedipus complex
- b. Libido
- c. Instincts
- d. Resistance

Correct answer: a. Oedipus complex

a blockage or refusal to disclose painful memories

- a. Oedipus complex
- b. Libido
- c. Instincts
- d. Resistance

Correct answer: d. resistance

is the defective parts organic of the body. If shape a person's personality through his efforts to compensate this defect or weakness. A sickly child might focus on this weakness and work to develop an athletic ability. A man with no hands might compensate this weakness by painting using his feet. Spoiling or pampering a child.

- A. Neglected
- B. Spoiling
- C. Organic inferiority
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: c. organic inferiority

or pampering develops in children the idea that they are the most important person in situation. At home they are the center of attention; but once they enter school, they get shocked to realize that the focus is no longer on them. Spoiled children are impatient with others. Never learned to wait for what they want, and has not learned to overcome difficulties or adjust to other's needs inferiority complex develops when they are confronted with obstacles to gratification.

- A. Neglected
- B. Spoiling
- C. Organic inferiority
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: b. spoiling

unwanted and rejected children develops inferiority complex because of the lack of love and security from their parents. Thus, these children develop feelings of worthlessness, anger and view other with distrust.

- A. Neglected
- B. Spoiling
- C. Organic inferiority
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: a. neglected

protect weak but artificially inflated sense of self-worth and deceive people into believing that they are more superior than they really are (Adler, 1956) typically expressed in "yes, but" or "if only" format. They would first state what they claim they would like to do (something that may sound good to others) then they follow with an excuse. For example, "yes, I would like to travel, but my children takes too much of my time".

- a. Depreciation
- b. Accusation
- c. Aggression
- d. Excuses

Correct answer: d. excuses

people use aggression to safeguard their superiority complex to protect their fragile self-esteem.

- a. Depreciation
- b. Accusation
- c. Aggression
- d. Excuses

Correct answer: c. aggression

tendency to undervalue other people's achievements and to overvalue one's own. This is evident in aggressive behaviors like criticism and gossiping. The intension is to belittle one person so that the other will be placed in a favorable light.

- a. Depreciation
- b. Accusation
- c. Aggression
- d. Excuses

Correct answer: a. depreciation

tendency to blame other for one's failures and to seek revenge.

- a. Depreciation
- b. Accusation
- c. Aggression
- d. Excuses

Correct answer: b. accusation

marked by self-torture and guilt. People devalue themselves in order to inflict suffering on others while protecting their own magnified feeling of self-esteem.

- a. Depreciation
- b. Self-accusation
- c. Aggression
- d. Excuses

Correct answer: b. self-accusation

safeguarding through distance. Some people escape life's problems by setting up a distance between themselves and those problems (Feist, 2008). Withdrawal has four modes; moving backward standing still hesitating, and constructing obstacles. Moving backward is psychologically reverting to a more secure period of life. Standing still simply means not moving in any direction. By doing nothing, people protect themselves against failure. Hesitating involves wasting time. This includes procrastinations, behaving in an obsessive orderly manner, destroying work already begun, and leaving work unfinished. The least severe of withdrawal safeguarding tendencies is constructing obstacles. By overcoming obstacles, they themselves built, they protect their self-esteem and their prestige.

- A. Social interest
- B. Withdrawal
- C. Striving for superiority
- D. Factionalism

Correct answer : b. withdrawal

is defined as an attitude of relatedness with humanity in general as well as empathy for each member of the human community. It manifests itself as cooperation with others for social advancement rather than for personal gain (Adler, 1964). Inferiority of individuals requires them to join others to form a society. It has always been necessary for people to cooperate to express their social interest and to contribute to society in achieving their personal and communal goals. Rooted from the mother-baby relationship the mother must teach the child cooperation, companionship and courage. Only if the child feels this kinship with others that they act with courage as they attempt to cope with life's demands. Individuals who look upon others with suspicion and hostility will approach life with the same attitude. This lack of social interest may result to criminal behaviors.

- A. Social interest
- B. Withdrawal
- C. Striving for superiority
- D. Factionalism

Correct answer :a. social interest

is the fundamental fact of life (Adler, 1930) superiority is the ultimate goal toward which we strive. Striving for superiority is not an attempt to be better than anyone else, nor is it an arrogant or domineering tendency of an inflated opinion of our abilities and accomplishments. Adler equates striving for superiority to a drive for perfection. Adler suggest that we strive for superiority in an effort to perfect ourselves to make ourselves complete or whole

- A. Social interest
- B. Withdrawal
- C. Striving for superiority
- D. Factionalism

Correct answer: c. striving for superiority

parents are usually happy with the birth of the first child and they allot considerable time and attention to the new baby. They have their parent's undivided attention resulting to a happy and secure child. However, once the second child is born the parent's attention is divided which causes the first born to compensate throughout his life by working to get the attention back.

- A. Second-born child/middle child
- B. First-born child
- C. Youngest child
- D. Only child

Correct answer: b. first-born child

they have never experienced dethronement like the first-born and once the third child comes in the family, second-born does not suffer this dethronement. Child rearing attitudes and practices are not the same at this point, parents are less concerned and anxious about their child rearing skills, and they take on a more relaxed approach. The second child often have the first-born's sample of behavior and may view this as a model, threat or source of competition middle born may grow to be rebellious competitive, and consistent in attempting to become the best because of their middle status, they ae often the most flexible and diplomatic among siblings.

- A. Second-born child/middle child
- B. First-born child
- C. Youngest child

D. Only child

Correct answer: a. second-born child/middle child

they are driven to surpass older siblings, tends to be high achievers in whatever tasks they undertake as adults. However, if the youngest are excessively pampered, they may become helpless and dependent to other people. This is because they are used to being cared for and sees no desire to strive.

- A. Second-born child/middle child
- B. First-born child
- C. Youngest child
- D. Only child

Correct answer: c. youngest child

since they never lose the position of primacy, they remain the focus and center of attention. Only child often matures early and shows adults behaviors and attitudes. They may struggle initially one they are integrated in life outside of their home, where they are not the center of attention. They may need to learn to share and compete

- A. Second-born child/middle child
- B. First-born child
- C. Youngest child
- D. Only child

Correct answer: d. only child

the motivation to overcome inferiority, to strive for higher levels or development.

- a. Inferiority complex
- b. Compensation
- c. Fictional finalism
- d. Social interest

Correct answer: b. compensation

the idea that there is an imagined or potential goal that guides our behavior

- a. Inferiority complex
- b. Compensation
- c. Fictional finalism
- d. Social interest

Correct answer: c. fictional finalism

condition that develops when a person is unable to compensate for normal inferiority feelings.

- a. Inferiority complex
- b. Compensation
- c. Fictional finalism
- d. Social interest

Correct answer: a. inferiority complex

our innate potential to cooperate with other people to achieve personal and societal goals.

- a. Inferiority complex
- b. Compensation
- c. Fictional finalism
- d. Social interest

Correct answer: d. social interest

unique pattern of personal behaviors and characteristics which each of us strives for perfection.

- a. Inferiority complex
- b. Style of life
- c. Superiority complex
- d. Social interest

Correct answer: b. style of life

condition that develops when a person overcompensates for normal inferiority feelings.

- a. Inferiority complex
- b. Style of life
- c. Superiority complex
- d. Social interest

Correct answer: c. superiority complex

Jung believes that life consists of opposites. Night and day, light and darkness, happiness and misery, creation and decay, love and hate. The psychic energy: every wish or feeling has its opposite. This opposite of the conflict between polarities- is the primary motivator of behavior and generator of energy indeed, the sharper the conflict between polarities, the greater the energy produced. In fact, it is a very basic point: in order to have a concept of good. You must have a concept of bad, just like you can't have up without down or black without white.

- a. Equivalence principle

- b. Opposition principle
- c. Entropy principle
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. opposition principle

Energy expended in bringing about some condition is not lost but rather is shifted to another part of the personality. Thus, if the psychic value in a particular area weakens or disappears, that energy is transferred elsewhere in the psyche. For example, if we lose interest in a person, a hobby, or a field of study, the psychic energy formerly devoted to that area is shifted to a new one. The psychic energy used for conscious activities while we are awake is moved to dreams when we are asleep.

- a. Equivalence principle
- b. Opposition principle
- c. Entropy principle
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. equivalence principle

The equalization of energy differences. For example, if hot water and cold water are placed in direct contact, heat will flow until they are in equilibrium at the same temperature. In effect, an exchange of energy occurs, resulting in a kind of homeostatic balance between the objects.

- a. Equivalence principle
- b. Opposition principle
- c. Entropy principle
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. entropy principle

is the **ego**, the part of the psyche concerned with perceiving, thinking, feeling, and remembering, he describes it as a relatively weak entity often at the mercy of powerful forces shuffling between the demands of reality and unconscious.

- A. Collective unconscious
- B. Personal unconscious
- C. Consciousness
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: c. consciousness

begins to form at birth, and contains material that is no longer (or is not yet) at the level of awareness. Some memories are simply forgotten because they are no longer important, many of which can easily be recalled to consciousness (such as the contents of last night's dinner).

- A. Collective unconscious

- B. Personal unconscious
- C. Consciousness
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: b. personal unconscious

This heritage is passed to each new generation. The ancient experiences contained in the collective unconscious are manifested by recurring themes or patterns Jung called **archetypes** (Jung, 1947). There are many such images of universal experiences as many as there are common human experiences.

- A. Collective unconscious
- B. Personal unconscious
- C. Consciousness
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: a. collective unconscious

is the turning inward of psychic energy with an orientation toward the subjective. Introverts are tuned in to their inner world with all its biases, fantasies, dreams, and individualized perceptions.

- a. Extraversion
- b. Introversion
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. introversion

is the attitude distinguished by the turning outward of psychic energy so that a person is oriented toward the objective and away from the subjective. Extraverts are more influenced by their surrounding than by their inner world. They tend to focus on the objective attitude while suppressing the subjective.

- a. Extraversion
- b. Introversion
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. extraversion

lives strictly in accordance with society's rules. These people tend to suppress feelings and emotions, to be objective in all aspects of life, and to be dogmatic in thoughts and opinions. They tend to be rigid and cold. They tend to make good scientists because their focus is on learning about the external world and using logical rules to describe and understand it

- a. extraverted sensing (ES)
- b. extraverted feeling (EF)

- c. extraverted thinking (ET)
- d. extraverted intuiting (EI)

Correct answer: c. extraverted thinking (ET)

tends to repress the thinking mode and to be highly emotional. These people conform to the traditional values and moral codes they have been taught. They are unusually sensitive to the opinions and expectations of others. They are emotionally responsive and make friends easily, and they tend to be sociable

- a. extraverted sensing (ES)
- b. extraverted feeling (EF)
- c. extraverted thinking (ET)
- d. extraverted intuiting (EI)

Correct answer: b. extraverted feeling (EF)

focuses on pleasure and happiness and on seeking new experiences. These people are strongly oriented toward the real world and are adaptable to different kinds of people and changing situations. They tend to be outgoing, with a high capacity for enjoying life

- a. extraverted sensing (ES)
- b. extraverted feeling (EF)
- c. extraverted thinking (ET)
- d. extraverted intuiting (EI)

Correct answer: a. extraverted sensing (ES)

find success in business and politics because of keen ability to exploit opportunities. These people are attracted by new ideas and tend to be creative. They are able to inspire others to accomplish and achieve. They also tend to be changeable, moving from one idea or venture to another, and to make decisions based more on hunches than on reflection. Their decisions, however, are likely to be correct

- a. extraverted sensing (ES)
- b. extraverted feeling (EF)
- c. extraverted thinking (ET)
- d. extraverted intuiting (EI)

Correct answer: d. extraverted intuiting (EI)

type does not get along well with others and has difficulty communicating ideas. These people focus on thought rather than on feeling and have poor practical judgment. Intensely concerned with privacy they prefer to deal with abstractions and theories, and they focus on understanding themselves rather than other people. Others see them as stubborn, aloof, arrogant and inconsiderate

- a. introverted thinking (IT)
- b. introverted feeling (IF)

- c. introverted sensing (IS)
- d. introverted intuiting (II)

Correct answer: a. introverted thinking (IT)

type represses rational thought. These people. Are capable of deep emotion but avoid any outward expression of it. They seem mysterious and inaccessible and tend to be quiet, modest, and childish. They have little consideration for there's feelings and thoughts and appear withdrawn cold and self-assured

- a. introverted thinking (IT)
- b. introverted feeling (IF)
- c. introverted sensing (IS)
- d. introverted intuiting (II)

Correct answer: b. introverted feeling (IF)

appears passive, calm and detached from the everyday world. These people look on most human activities with benevolence and amusement. They are aesthetically sensitive, expressing themselves in art or music, and tend to repress their intuition

- a. introverted thinking (IT)
- b. introverted feeling (IF)
- c. introverted sensing (IS)
- d. introverted intuiting (II)

Correct answer: c. introverted sensing (IS)

focuses so intently on intuition that they have little contact with reality. These people are visionaries and daydreamers-aloof, unconcerned with practical matters, and poorly understood by others. Considered odd and eccentric, they have difficulty coping with everyday life and planning for the future

- a. introverted thinking (IT)
- b. introverted feeling (IF)
- c. introverted sensing (IS)
- d. introverted intuiting (II)

Correct answer: d. introverted intuiting (II)

the subject responds to a stimulus word with whatever word comes immediately to mind Jung used the technique with a list of 100 words he believed were capable of eliciting emotions. Jung measured the time it took for a patient to respond to each word. He also measured physiological reactions to determined the emotional effects of the stimulus words.

- a. Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI)

- b. Word association test
- c. Dream analysis
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. word association test

dreams express a person's fears, mirror actual situations in the dreamer's life anticipate the future (as by providing a warning of impending trouble), propose solutions to the dreamer's problems, or even result from telepathy. Jung believed he could discover recurring themes, issues, and problems that persisted in the patient's unconscious.

- a. Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI)
- b. Word association test
- c. Dream analysis
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. dream analysis

assessment tool about Jung's personality theory. It was developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and Isabel Briggs Myers in 1920s. it measures the differences among people by categorizing them according to their psychological types.

- a. Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI)
- b. Word association test
- c. Dream analysis
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI)

feminine aspects of the male psyche;

- a. Collective unconscious
- b. Archetypes
- c. Animus archetype
- d. Anima archetype

Correct answer: d. anima archetype

masculine aspects of the female psyche.

- a. Collective unconscious
- b. Archetypes
- c. Animus archetype
- d. Anima archetype

Correct answer: c. animus archetype

images of universal experiences contained in the collective unconscious.

- a. Collective unconscious
- b. Archetypes
- c. Animus archetype
- d. Anima archetype

Correct answer: b. archetypes

the deepest level of the psyche containing the accumulation of inherited experiences of human and pre-human species.

- a. Collective unconscious
- b. Archetypes
- c. Animus archetype
- d. Anima archetype

Correct answer a. collective unconscious

the continuing redistribution of energy within a personality; if the energy expended on certain conditions or activities weakens or disappears, that energy is transferred elsewhere in the personality.

- a. Entropy principle
- b. Equivalence principle
- c. Persona archetype
- d. Personal unconscious

Correct answer: b. equivalence principle

a tendency toward balance or equilibrium within the personality; the ideal is an equal distribution of psychic energy over all structures of the personality.

- a. Entropy principle
- b. Equivalence principle
- c. Persona archetype
- d. Personal unconscious

Correct answer: a. entropy principle

the public face or role a person present to others.

- a. Entropy principle
- b. Equivalence principle
- c. Persona archetype
- d. Personal unconscious

Correct answer: c. persona archetype

the reservoir of material that was once conscious but has been forgotten or suppressed.

- a. Entropy principle
- b. Equivalence principle
- c. Persona archetype
- d. Personal unconscious

Correct answer: d. personal unconscious

eight personality types based on interactions of the attitudes (introversion and extraversion) and the functions (thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting).

- a. Shadow archetype
- b. Psychological types
- c. Self-archetype
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. psychological types

to Jung, the archetype that represent the unity, integration, and harmony of the total personality.

- a. Shadow archetype
- b. Psychological types
- c. Self-archetype
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. self-archetype

the dark side of the personality; the archetype that contains primitive animal instincts.

- a. Shadow archetype
- b. Psychological types
- c. Self-archetype
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. shadow archetype

This includes trying to do whatever the other person wants, bribing others, or threatening others into giving the desired affection.

- a. Being submissive
- b. Securing affection and love
- c. Attaining power
- d. Withdrawing

Correct answer: b. securing affection and love

They repress their personal desires and could not defend against abuse fearing that such defensiveness will anger the abuser.

- a. Being submissive
- b. Securing affection and love
- c. Attaining power
- d. Withdrawing

Correct answer: a. being submissive

a person can compensate for helplessness and attain security through success or superiority. These people seem to believe that no one will harm them if they have power.

- a. Being submissive
- b. Securing affection and love
- c. Attaining power
- d. Withdrawing

Correct answer: c. attaining power

The process includes blunting or minimizing their emotional needs. By rejecting these needs, the withdrawn person protects themselves from getting hurt by others people.

- a. Being submissive
- b. Securing affection and love
- c. Attaining power
- d. Withdrawing

Correct answer: d. withdrawing

for neurotics to gain affection and approval, they attempt to please others. They try to live up to other people's expectations; they tend to dread self-assertion, and often quite uncomfortable with the hostility of others and hostile feelings within themselves.

- a. Power
- b. Narrow limits to life
- c. Power partner
- d. Affection and approval

Correct answer: d. affection and approval

since neurotic's lack self-confidence. They try to attach themselves to a powerful partner. It includes a overvaluation of love and dreading to be alone or deserted. Horney's own life story reveals a strong need of relating to a great man, and she had a series of such relationships during her adult life.

- a. Power
- b. Narrow limits to life
- c. Power partner
- d. Affection and approval

Correct answer: c. power partner

neurotics frequently strive to remain modest, to take second place, and to be content with very little. They reduce their abilities and fear making demands on others.

- a. Power
- b. Narrow limits to life
- c. Power partner
- d. Affection and approval

Correct answer: b. narrow limits to life

two of the greatest neurotic needs are power and affection. The need for power is often combined with the needs for prestige and possession. It also manifests itself as the need controlling others and avoiding feelings of weakness or stupidity.

- a. Power
- b. Narrow limits to life
- c. Power partner
- d. Affection and approval

Correct answer: a. power

some people combat basic anxiety by trying to be first, to be important, or to attract attention to themselves.

- a. Self-sufficiency and independence
- b. Prestige
- c. Admiration
- d. Ambition and personal achievement

Correct answer: b. prestige

neurotics have a need to be admired for what they are rather than for what they possess. Their magnified self-esteem must be continually fed by the approval and appreciation of others.

- a. Self-sufficiency and independence
- b. Prestige
- c. Admiration
- d. Ambition and personal achievement

Correct answer: c. admiration

neurotics often have a strong drive to be the best – the best lover, best employee, best in everything they do. To confirm their superiority, they must defeat other people.

- a. Self-sufficiency and independence
- b. Prestige
- c. Admiration
- d. Ambition and personal achievement

Correct answer: d. ambition and personal achievement

many neurotics prove that they can get along without others they have this strong need to move away from people. An example of this is playboy who cannot be tied down by any woman.

- a. Self-sufficiency and independence
- b. Prestige
- c. Admiration
- d. Ambition and personal achievement

Correct answer: a. self-sufficiency and independence

by striving persistently for perfection. Neurotics receive "proof" of their self-esteem and personal superiority. They dread making mistakes and having personal flaws, and they desperately attempt to hide their weakness from others.

- a. Self-sufficiency and independence
- b. Perfection
- c. Admiration
- d. Ambition and personal achievement

Correct answer: b. perfection

people try to lower anxiety and increase safety by being cared for and protected the neurotic acts as though others "must love me protect me, forgive me, not desert me because I am so weak and helpless.

- a. Movement against other people (the aggressive personality)
- b. Movement toward other people (the compliant personality)
- c. Movement away from other people (the detached personality)
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. Movement toward other people (the compliant personality)

the neurotic who moves against people regards life as jungle where only the fittest survive, and tries to reduce anxiety and gain safety through mastery and dominating.

- a. Movement against other people (the aggressive personality)
- b. Movement toward other people (the compliant personality)
- c. Movement away from other people (the detached personality)
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. movement against other people (the aggressive personality)

the neurotic who moves away from people tries to lower anxiety and gain safety by avoiding contact with others.

- a. Movement against other people (the aggressive personality)
- b. Movement toward other people (the compliant personality)
- c. Movement away from other people (the detached personality)
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. Movement away from other people (the detached personality)

Exemplified by the tyranny of should. These people continue to push themselves toward-perfection because they believe they should be perfect

- a. Relentless demand on the self
- b. Self-contempt
- c. Merciless self-accusation
- d. Self-frustration

Correct answer: a. relentless demand on the self

Constantly berating themselves; from obviously grandiose expressions, such as taking responsibility for natural disasters, to scrupulously questioning the virtue of their own motivations.

- a. Relentless demand on the self
- b. Self-contempt
- c. Merciless self-accusation
- d. Self-frustration

Correct answer: c. merciless self-accusation

which might be expressed as belittling, disparaging, doubting, discrediting and ridiculing oneself. Self-contempt prevents people from striving for improvement or achievement.

- a. Relentless demand on the self
- b. Self-contempt
- c. Merciless self-accusation
- d. Self-frustration

Correct answer: b. self-contempt

Neurotics are frequently shackled by taboos against enjoyment. "I don't deserve a new car." "I must not wear nice clothes because many people around the world are in rags" "I must not strive for better job because I'm not good enough for it."

- a. Relentless demand on the self
- b. Self-contempt
- c. Merciless self-accusation
- d. Self-frustration

Correct answer: d. self-frustration

People's main intention is to inflict harm or suffering on themselves.

- a. Relentless demand on the self
- b. Self-contempt
- c. Self-torment or self-torture
- d. Self-destructive actions and impulses

Correct answer: c. self-torment or self-torture

It may be physical or psychological, conscious or unconscious, carried out in action or enacted only in the imagination, acute or chronic.

- a. Relentless demand on the self
- b. Self-contempt
- c. Self-torment or self-torture
- d. Self-destructive actions and impulses

Correct answer: d. self-destructive actions and impulses

higher-level need for security and freedom from fear.

- a. Neurotic trends
- b. Neurotic needs
- c. Safety need
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: c. safety need

a pervasive feeling of loneliness and helplessness; the foundation of neurosis

- a. Neurotic trends
- b. Neurotic needs
- c. Safety need
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: d. basic anxiety

ten irrational defenses against anxiety that become a permanent part of personality and that affect behavior.

- a. Neurotic trends
- b. Neurotic needs
- c. Safety need
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: b. neurotic needs

three categories of behaviors and attitudes toward oneself and others that express a person's needs Horney's revision of the concept of neurotic needs.

- a. Neurotic trends
- b. Neurotic needs
- c. Safety need
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: a. neurotic trends

behaviors and attitudes associated with the neurotic trend of moving toward people, such as a need for affection and approval.

Aggressive personality - behaviors and attitudes associated with the neurotic trend of moving against people, such as a domineering and controlling manner.

- a. Detached personality
- b. Compliant personality
- c. Externalization
- d. Idealized self-image

Correct answer: b. compliant personality

behaviors and attitudes associated with the neurotic trend of moving away from people, such as an intense need for privacy.

- a. Detached personality
- b. Compliant personality
- c. Externalization
- d. Idealized self-image

Correct answer: a. detached personality

a way to defend against the conflict caused by the discrepancy between an idealized and a real self-image by projecting the conflict onto the outside world.

- a. Detached personality
- b. Compliant personality
- c. Externalization
- d. Idealized self-image

Correct answer: c. externalization

for normal people the self-image is an idealized picture of oneself built on a flexible, realistic assessment of one's abilities. For neurotics, the self-image is based on an inflexible, unrealistic self-appraisal.

- a. Detached personality
- b. Compliant personality
- c. Externalization
- d. Idealized self-image

Correct answer: d. idealized self-image

an attempt to realize an unattainable idealized self-image by denying the true self and behaving in terms of what we think we should be doing

- a. Tyranny of the should
- b. Compliant personality
- c. Externalization
- d. Idealized self-image

Correct answer: a. tyranny of the should

drive for union with another person. There are three ways person may relate to the world.

- a. Sense of identity
- b. Transcendence
- c. Rootedness
- d. Relatedness

Correct answer: d. relatedness

the urge to rise above a passive and accidental existence and into "the realm of purposefulness and freedom".

- a. Sense of identity
- b. Transcendence
- c. Rootedness
- d. Relatedness

Correct answer: b. transcendence

the need to establish roots and be at home again productively, this allows us to grow outside the safety of our mother and establish ties with the outside world. With the nonproductive strategy we become fixated and afraid to move past the security of our mother or a mother substitute.

- a. Sense of identity
- b. Transcendence
- c. Rootedness
- d. Relatedness

Correct answer: c. Rootedness

the capacity to be - aware of ourselves as a separate person. This sense or identity is expressed either nonproductively (such as conformity to a group) or productively (establishing individuality).

- a. Sense of identity
- b. Transcendence
- c. Rootedness
- d. Relatedness

Correct answer: a. sense of identity

the road map or consistent philosophy we use to find our way in this world. Expression of this in a nonproductive way is through striving for irrational goals, while productive expression is through moving towards rational goals.

- a. Sense of identity
- b. Transcendence
- c. Frame of orientation
- d. Relatedness

Correct answer: c. frame of orientation

"tendency to give up the independence of one's own individual self and to fuse one's self with somebody or something"

- a. Conformity
- b. Destructiveness

- c. Authoritarianism
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. Authoritarianism

an escape mechanism intended at doing away with other people or things.

- a. Conformity
- b. Destructiveness
- c. Authoritarianism
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. destructiveness

believes that the sources of all good lies outside themselves and the only way they can relate to the world is to receive things, including love, knowledge, and material objects. The negative qualities of receptive people include passivity, submissiveness, and lack of self-confidence. Their positive traits are loyalty, acceptance and trust

- a. Hoarding characters
- b. Receptive orientation
- c. Marketing orientation
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. receptive orientation

try to save what they have already obtained. Including their opinions, feelings and material possessions. They keep money, feeling and thoughts to themselves. Negative traits of the hoarding personality include rigidity, sterility, obstinacy, compulsivity, and lack of creativity; positive characteristics are orderliness, cleanliness and punctuality.

- a. Hoarding characters
- b. Receptive orientation
- c. Marketing orientation
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. hoarding characters

see themselves as commodities and value themselves against the criterion of their ability to sell themselves. They must make others believe that they are skillful and salable, negative traits and marketing characters are aimless, opportunistic, inconsistent, and wasteful. Some of their positive qualities includes changeability, open-mindedness, adaptability, and generosity.

- a. Hoarding characters
- b. Receptive orientation
- c. Marketing orientation
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. marketing orientation

is sense of being alone in the world.

- a. Transcendence
- b. Frame of orientation
- c. Rootedness
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: d. basic anxiety

is a consistent way of looking at the world.

- a. Transcendence
- b. Frame of orientation
- c. Rootedness
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: b. frame of orientation

is the need for a consistent structure in people's lives

- a. Transcendence
- b. Frame of orientation
- c. Rootedness
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: c. rootedness

is the need for people to rise above their passive existence and create or destroy life.

- a. Transcendence
- b. Frame of orientation
- c. Rootedness
- d. Basic anxiety

Correct answer: a. transcendence

is both the most prepotent and most basic needs as it includes food, water, oxygen, and warmth.

- a. Safety needs
- b. Love and belongingness needs
- c. Physiological needs
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. physiological needs

Once people have satisfied their physiological needs, they now become motivated by safety needs.

- a. Safety needs
- b. Love and belongingness needs
- c. Physiological needs
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. safety needs

when people can satisfy their physiological and safety needs most of the time, they become motivated by love and belongingness needs.

- a. Safety needs
- b. Love and belongingness needs
- c. Physiological needs
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. love and belongingness needs

perception of recognition and prestige through the eyes of others.

- a. Reputation
- b. Self-esteem
- c. Aesthetic needs
- d. Cognitive needs

Correct answer: a. reputation

the reflection of a person's desire for strength mastery, competence, confidence, independence, and freedom.

- a. Reputation
- b. Self-esteem
- c. Aesthetic needs
- d. Cognitive needs

Correct answer: b. self-esteem

this need is not universal. Some people appear to be motivated by the need for beauty and aesthetically pleasing experiences. They prefer beauty to ugliness, and may become both physically and spiritually sick when forced to live in a disorderly environment

- a. Cognitive needs
- b. Aesthetic needs
- c. Neurotic needs
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. aesthetic needs

this is the desire to know, understand, to be curious, and to solve mysteries. Healthy people desire to know more and find how things work for the satisfaction of knowing. People who are not satisfied with their cognitive needs, being lied to, or denied information; can become pathological making them skeptic, cynic and disillusioned.

- a. Cognitive needs
- b. Aesthetic needs
- c. Neurotic needs
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. cognitive needs

these are nonproductive needs that perpetuate an unhealthy style of life. It serves as compensation for the unsatisfied basic needs.

- a. Cognitive needs
- b. Aesthetic needs
- c. Neurotic needs
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. neurotic needs

able to detect truth in all facets of life. They are able to perceive the world clearly, they way it truly is.

- a. Problem-centering
- b. Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness
- c. Acceptance of self, other and nature
- d. More efficient perception of reality

Correct answer: d. More efficient perception of reality

able to accept themselves the way they are, accept other with no compulsion to change them, and accepts nature as it is.

- a. Problem-centering
- b. Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness
- c. Acceptance of self, other and nature
- d. More efficient perception of reality

Correct answer: c. acceptance of self, other and nature

able to express joy, anger awe, elation, sorrow, and other deeply felt emotions.

- a. Problem-centering
- b. Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness

- c. Acceptance of self, other and nature
- d. More efficient perception of reality

Correct answer: b. Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness

interested in problems outside of themselves, allowing them to develop mission in life and purpose for living.

- a. Problem-centering
- b. Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness
- c. Acceptance of self, other and nature
- d. More efficient perception of reality

Correct answer: a. problem-centering

they are able to find joy in solitude and privacy allowing them to be alone without being lonely.

- a. Need for privacy
- b. Autonomy
- c. Peak experience
- d. Continued freshness of appreciation

Correct answer: a. need for privacy

they have the confidence of independence that are not affected by criticism and unmoved by flattery.

- a. Need for privacy
- b. Autonomy
- c. Peak experience
- d. Continued freshness of appreciation

Correct answer: b. autonomy

have the capacity to appreciate everything and see their blessing with renewed vision.

- a. Need for privacy
- b. Autonomy
- c. Peak experience
- d. Continued freshness of appreciation

Correct answer: d. Continued freshness of appreciation

experiences that were mystical in nature and experience a feeling of transcendence.

- a. Need for privacy
- b. Autonomy
- c. Peak experience

- d. Continued freshness of appreciation

Correct answer: c. peak experience

having a deep and profound feelings for individuals, and preferring a mutual relationship.

- a. Profound interpersonal relations
- b. Democratic character structure
- c. Discrimination between means and ends
- d. Philosophical sense of humor

Correct answer: a. Profound interpersonal relations

having a desire to learn from anyone and being considerate to them regardless of race, class, age and gender.

- a. Profound interpersonal relations
- b. Democratic character structure
- c. Discrimination between means and ends
- d. Philosophical sense of humor

Correct answer: b. Democratic character structure

have a clear sense of what is right and wrong and often enjoys doing things for its own sake.

- a. Profound interpersonal relations
- b. Democratic character structure
- c. Discrimination between means and ends
- d. Philosophical sense of humor

Correct answer: c. Discrimination between means and ends

able to amuse, inform, and provoke a smile without putting down other people.

- a. Profound interpersonal relations
- b. Democratic character structure
- c. Discrimination between means and ends
- d. Philosophical sense of humor

Correct answer: d. Philosophical sense of humor

being creative not just in arts but in their own way.

- a. Profound interpersonal relations
- b. Democratic character structure

- c. Creativeness
- d. Resistance to enculturation

Correct answer: c. creativeness

follows their own standards of conduct.

- a. Profound interpersonal relations
- b. Democratic character structure
- c. Creativeness
- d. Resistance to enculturation

Correct answer: d. resistance of enculturation

innate needs to know and to understand.

- a. Jonah complex
- b. Cognitive needs
- c. Hierarchy of needs
- d. Metamotivation

Correct answer: b. cognitive needs

an arrangement of innate needs, from strongest to weakest, that activates and directs behavior.

- a. Jonah complex
- b. Cognitive needs
- c. Hierarchy of needs
- d. Metamotivation

Correct answer: c. hierarchy of needs

the fear that maximizing our potential will lead to situation with which we will be unable to cope.

- a. Jonah complex
- b. Cognitive needs
- c. Hierarchy of needs
- d. Metamotivation

Correct answer: a. Jonah complex

the motivation of self-actualizers, which involves maximizing personal potential rather than striving for a particular goal object.

- a. Jonah complex

- b. Cognitive needs
- c. Hierarchy of needs
- d. Metamotivation

Correct answer: d. Metamotivation

the fullest development of the self.

- a. Jonah complex
- b. Cognitive needs
- c. Hierarchy of needs
- d. Self-actualization

Correct answer: d. self-actualization

the tendency for all organism to evolve from simpler to more complex forms.

- a. Actualizing tendency
- b. Formative tendency
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. formative tendency

tendency for all organism to move toward completion or fulfillment of potentials

- a. Actualizing tendency
- b. Formative tendency
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. actualizing tendency

misinterpreting an experience to fit it into some aspect of our self-concept.

- a. Distortion
- b. Denial
- c. The person is aware of all experience
- d. The person live fully richly in every moment

Correct answer: a. Distortion

refusing to perceive an experience in awareness.

- a. Distortion
- b. Denial
- c. The person is aware of all experience
- d. The person live fully richly in every moment

Correct answer: b. denial

open to both positive and negative feelings.

- a. Distortion
- b. Denial
- c. The person is aware of all experience
- d. The person live fully richly in every moment

Correct answer: c. The person is aware of all experience

freshness of appreciation for all experiences

- a. Distortion
- b. Denial
- c. The person is aware of all experience
- d. The person live fully richly in every moment

Correct answer: d. The person live fully richly in every moment

approval love, or acceptance granted only when a person expresses desirable behaviors and attitudes.

- a. Positive regard
- b. Person
- c. Conditions of worth
- d. Conditional positive regard

Correct answer: d. conditional positive regard

to rogers, a belief that we are worthy of approval only when we express desirable behaviors and attitudes and refrain from expressing those that bring disapproval from others; similar to the Freudian superego

- a. Positive regard
- b. Person
- c. Conditions of worth
- d. Conditional positive regard

Correct answer: c. Conditions of worth

centered therapy roger's approach to therapy in which the client (not the "patient") is assumed to be responsible for changing this or her personality.

- a. Positive regard
- b. Person
- c. Conditions of worth
- d. Conditional positive regard

Correct answer: b. person

acceptance, love and approval from others.

- a. Positive regard
- b. Person
- c. Conditions of worth
- d. Conditional positive regard

Correct answer: a. positive regard

the condition under which we grant ourselves acceptance and approval.

- A. Positive self-regard
- B. Unconditional positive regard
- C. Conditional of worth
- D. Conditional positive regard

Correct answer: a. positive self-regard

approval granted regardless of a person's behavior. In Rogers's person-centered therapy, the therapist offers the client unconditional positive regard.

- A. Positive self-regard
- B. Unconditional positive regard
- C. Conditional of worth
- D. Conditional positive regard

Correct answer: b. unconditional positive regard

guilt that matches mitwelt. This is people's tendency to see others through our own eyes. It prevents us from truly seeing their needs and true identity.

- a. Denial of our own potentialities
- b. Inability to accurately perceive the world of others
- c. Separation guilt
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. Inability to accurately perceive the world of others

guilt that matches to umwelt. It can arise from one's lack awareness of being-in-the-world. Due to advances in technology, people become removed from nature and moves close to technology such as use of vehicles for transportation. Communicating through

mobile devices, and consume food in restaurants. These activities separate us from nature

- a. Denial of our own potentialities
- b. Inability to accurately perceive the world of others
- c. Separation guilt
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. separation guilt

this guilt is grounded on Eigenwelt is similar to Maslow's Jonah complex wherein we fear doing one's best these negating our fulfillment of our potentials.

- a. Denial of our own potentialities
- b. Inability to accurately perceive the world of others
- c. Separation guilt
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. Denial of our own potentialities

an active process of recognizing a person as a human being and to identify with the person's pain, joy, guilt, or pity. It is the source of love and will.

- a. Will
- b. Love
- c. Care
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. care

delight in the presence of the other person and affirming of their value and development as much as one's own

- a. Will
- b. Love
- c. Care
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. love

the capacity to organize one's self so that movement in a certain direction or toward a certain goal may take place

- a. Will
- b. Love
- c. Care
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. will

"the power of procreation, the drive which perpetuates the race, the source at once of the human being's most intense pleasure and his [or her] most pervasive anxiety" (May, 1969). It is a physiological need that seeks gratification through the release of tension.

- a. Philia
- b. Agape
- c. Eros
- d. Sex

Correct answer: d. sex

the psychological desire that seeks procreation through an enduring union with loved one. It is making love, the wish to establish lasting union. It is built on care and tenderness with the longing for both partners to experience delight, passion, and deepened experience.

- a. Philia
- b. Agape
- c. Eros
- d. Sex

Correct answer: c. eros

the intimate nonsexual friendship between two people, it cannot be rushed as it takes time to grow, develop and sink its roots. May believed that philia makes Eros possible because the gradual, and relaxed development of true friendship is a prerequisite for everlasting love of two people.

- a. Philia
- b. Agape
- c. Eros
- d. Sex

Correct answer: a. philia

"esteem for the other, the concern for the other's welfare beyond any gain that one can get out of it; disinterested love, typically, the love of god for man" (May, 1969). It is altruistic love, the kind of spiritual love that is undeserved and unconditional.

- a. Philia
- b. Agape
- c. Eros
- d. Sex

Correct answer: b. agape

the freedom of action and doing. It is the freedom to act on the choices made.

- a. Essential freedom
- b. Existential freedom
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. existential freedom

the freedom of being or facing their destiny.

- a. Essential freedom
- b. Existential freedom
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. essential freedom

they seek to identify and participate in events outside of themselves.

- a. Emotional security or self-acceptance
- b. Warm relating of self to others
- c. Extension of the sense of self
- d. Realistic perception of their environment

Correct answer: c. extension of the sense of self

they have the capacity to love others. They treat other people with respect, realize that others also have needs, desires, and hopes.

- a. Emotional security or self-acceptance
- b. Warm relating of self to others
- c. Extension of the sense of self
- d. Realistic perception of their environment

Correct answer: b. Warm relating of self to others

people have emotional poise wherein they are not exaggeratedly upset when things don't go as planned. They recognized the frustrations and inconveniences are part of life.

- a. Emotional security or self-acceptance
- b. Warm relating of self to others
- c. Extension of the sense of self
- d. Realistic perception of their environment

Correct answer: a. Emotional security or self-acceptance

they are problem oriented and are in touch with the world.

- a. Emotional security or self-acceptance
- b. Warm relating of self to others
- c. Extension of the sense of self
- d. Realistic perception of their environment

Correct answer: d. Realistic perception of their environment

they know themselves and has no desire to attribute their own mistakes and weaknesses to others they know that there are absurdities and illogicalities in life and they don't have any need to pretend.

- a. Unifying philosophy of life
- b. Warm relating of self to others
- c. Extension of the sense of self
- d. Insight and humor

Correct answer: d. Insight and humor

they have a clear purpose in life. They have a well-developed conscience and strong desire to serve others.

- a. Unifying philosophy of life
- b. Warm relating of self to others
- c. Extension of the sense of self
- d. Insight and humor

Correct answer: a. Unifying philosophy of life

these are general characteristics held in common people. It provides the means by which people within a given culture can be compared to one another. Common traits are shared by several people

- a. Common traits
- b. Personal dispositions
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. common traits

a generalized neuropsychic structure, (peculiar to the individual), with the capacity to render many stimuli functionally equivalent, and to initiate and guide consistent (equivalent) forms of adaptive and stylistic behavior" (Allport, 1961). Personal dispositions are individualized.

- a. Common traits
- b. Personal dispositions

- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. personal dispositions

is some stimulus that causes a sensory response, such as being seen, heard, or smelled, but does not produce the reflex being tested.

- a. Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
- b. Unconditioned response (UCR)
- c. Neutral stimulus
- d. Conditioned stimulus (CS)

Correct answer: c. Neutral stimulus

is an event that consistently, automatically elicits an unconditioned response. Ex. Food

- a. Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
- b. Unconditioned response (UCR)
- c. Neutral stimulus
- d. Conditioned stimulus (CS)

Correct answer: a. Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)

is an action that the unconditioned stimulus automatically elicits. Ex. Salivation.

- a. Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
- b. Unconditioned response (UCR)
- c. Neutral stimulus
- d. Conditioned stimulus (CS)

Correct answer: a. Unconditioned response (UCR)

is formerly neutral stimulus that has acquired the ability to elicit a response that was previously elicited by the unconditioned stimulus

- a. Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
- b. Unconditioned response (UCR)
- c. Neutral stimulus
- d. Conditioned stimulus (CS)

Correct answer: d. Conditioned stimulus (CS)

whatever response the conditioned stimulus begins to elicit as a result of the conditioning procedure.

- a. Conditioned response (CR)
- b. Unconditioned response (UCR)
- c. Neutral stimulus

d. Conditioned stimulus (CS)

Correct answer: a. Conditioned response (CR)

means that a neural bond or association between the neutral stimulus (bell) and unconditioned stimulus (food). Because of the association of the NS and the CS, the sound of the bell substitutes for the food

- a. Cognitive perspective
- b. Stimulus substitution
- c. Contiguity theory
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. Stimulus substitution

says that classical conditioning occurs because two stimuli (NS and UCS) are paired close together in time (are contiguous). As result of this contiguous pairing, the NS becomes the CS, which elicits CR

- a. Cognitive perspective
- b. Stimulus substitution
- c. Contiguity theory
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. Contiguity theory

say that an organism learns a predictable relationship between two stimuli such that the occurrence of one stimulus (NS) predicts the occurrence of another (UCS). In other words, classical conditioning occurs because the organism learns what to expect

- a. Cognitive perspective
- b. Stimulus substitution
- c. Contiguity theory
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. Cognitive perspective

is the tendency for a stimulus the is similar to the original conditioned stimulus to elicit a response that is similar to the conditioned response.

- a. Generalization
- b. Discrimination
- c. Extinction
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. generalization

occurs during classical conditioning when an organism learns to make a particular response to some stimuli but not to others.

- a. Generalization
- b. Discrimination
- c. Extinction
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. discrimination

refers to procedure in which a conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without the unconditioned stimulus and, as result, the conditioned stimulus tends to no longer elicit the conditioned response.

- a. Generalization
- b. Discrimination
- c. Extinction
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: d. extinction

the organism is reinforced intermittently according to the number of responses it makes. Ration refers to the ratio of responses to reinforcers. With a fixed-ratio schedule, the organism is reinforced after every response.

- a. Variable-ratio schedule,
- b. Fixed-ratio schedule
- c. Fixed-interval schedule
- d. Variable-interval schedule

Correct answer: b. Fixed-ratio schedule

it is reinforced after the nth response on the average.

- a. Variable-ratio schedule,
- b. Fixed-ratio schedule
- c. Fixed-interval schedule
- d. Variable-interval schedule

Correct answer: a. Variable-ratio schedule,

the organism is reinforced for the first response following a designated period of time.

- a. Variable-ratio schedule,
- b. Fixed-ratio schedule
- c. Fixed-interval schedule
- d. Variable-interval schedule

Correct answer: c. Fixed-interval schedule

is one in which the organism is reinforced after the lapse or random or varied periods of time.

- a. Variable-ratio schedule,
- b. Fixed-ratio schedule
- c. Fixed-interval schedule
- d. Variable-interval schedule

Correct answer: d. Variable-interval schedule

individual act to form social groups because such behavior tends to be reinforcing, groups, in turn, exercise control over their members by formulating written or un-written laws, rules, and customs that have physical existence beyond the lives of individuals. The laws of a nation, the rules of an organization, and the customs of a culture transcend any one individual means of counter control and serve as powerful controlling variable in the lives of individual members.

- A. Self-control
- B. Social control
- C. Counteracting strategies
- D. Inappropriate behavior

Correct answer: b. social control

skinner would say that just as people can alter the variables in another Person's environment, so they can manipulate the variables within their own environment and thus exercise some measure of self-control. The contingencies of self-control. However, do not reside within the individual and cannot be freely chosen. When people control their own behavior, they do so by manipulating the same variables that they would use in controlling someone else's behavior, and ultimately these variables lie outside themselves.

- A. Self-control
- B. Social control
- C. Counteracting strategies
- D. Inappropriate behavior

Correct answer: a. Self-control

when social control is excessive, people can use three basic strategies for counter-acting if - they can escape, revolt, or use passive resistance (skinner, 1953). With the defensive strategy of escape, people withdraw from the controlling agent either physically or psychologically.

- A. Self-control
- B. Social control
- C. Counteracting strategies

D. Inappropriate behavior

Correct answer: c. Counteracting strategies

follow from self-defeating techniques of counteracting social control or from unsuccessful attempts at self-control especially when either of these failures is accompanied by strong emotion.

- A. Self-control
- B. Social control
- C. Counteracting strategies
- D. Inappropriate behavior

Correct answer: d. Inappropriate behavior

are people's expectations based from similar past experiences wherein a given behavior will be reinforced. It includes people's needs, that is, behaviors that allows them to move toward a goal.

- a. Needs
- b. *Recognition-Status*
- c. Generalized Expectancies
- d. *Dominance*

Correct answer: c. Generalized Expectancies

is any behavior or set of behaviors that people see as moving them in the direction of a goal.

- a. Needs
- b. *Recognition-Status*
- c. Generalized Expectancies
- d. *Dominance*

Correct answer: a. needs

The need to be recognized by others and to achieve status in their eyes is a powerful need for most people. Recognition-status includes the need to excel in those things that a person regards as important.

- a. Needs
- b. *Recognition-Status*
- c. Generalized Expectancies
- d. *Dominance*

Correct answer: b. *Recognition-Status*

The need to control the behavior of others is called dominance. This need includes any set of behaviors directed at gaining power over the lives of friends, family, colleagues, superiors, and subordinates.

- a. Needs
- b. *Recognition-Status*
- c. Generalized Expectancies
- d. *Dominance*

Correct answer: d. *Dominance*

is the need to be free of the domination of others. It includes those behaviors aimed at gaining the freedom to make decisions, to rely on oneself, and to attain goals without the help of others.

- a. *Independence*
- b. *Love and Affection*
- c. *Protection-Dependency*
- d. *Physical Comfort*

Correct answer: a. *Independence*

category includes the needs to be cared for by others, to be protected from frustration and harm, and to satisfy the other need categories. A specific example of protection-dependency is asking your spouse to stay home from work and take care of you when you are ill.

- a. *Independence*
- b. *Love and Affection*
- c. *Protection-Dependency*
- d. *Physical Comfort*

Correct answer: c. *Protection-Dependency*

Most people have strong needs for love and affection: that is, needs for acceptance by others that go beyond recognition and status to include some indications that other people have warm, positive feelings for them.

- a. *Independence*
- b. *Love and Affection*
- c. *Protection-Dependency*

d. *Physical Comfort*

Correct answer: b. *Love and Affection*

Physical comfort is perhaps the most basic need because other needs are learned in relation to it.

- a. *Independence*
- b. *Love and Affection*
- c. *Protection-Dependency*
- d. *Physical Comfort*

Correct answer: *Physical Comfort*

refers to the possible occurrence of a set of functionally related behaviors directed toward satisfying the same or similar goals.

- a. Need Potential (NP)
- b. Freedom of Movement
- c. Need Value
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. Need Potential (NP)

Behavior is partly determined by our expectancies; that is, our best guess that a particular reinforcement will follow a specific response. Freedom of movement (FM) is similar to expectancy. It is one's overall expectation of being reinforced for performing those behaviors that are directed toward satisfying some general need.

- a. Need Potential (NP)
- b. Freedom of Movement
- c. Need Value
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. Freedom of Movement

A person's need value (NV) is the degree to which a person prefers one set of reinforcements to another.

- a. Need Potential (NP)
- b. Freedom of Movement
- c. Need Value
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. need value

it is a pattern of relatively permanent traits and unique characteristics that give both consistency and individuality to person's behavior

- a.) philosophy
- b.) speculation
- c.) personality
- d.) theory

Correct answer: c. personality

a set of related assumptions that allows scientists to use logical deductive reasoning to formulate testable hypotheses.

- a.) philosophy
- b.) speculation
- c.) personality
- d.) theory

correct answer: d. theory

this approach gives emphasis to childhood experiences and unconsciousness.

- a.) behavioral
- b.) psychodynamic
- c.) humanistic
- d.) trait

correct answer: b. psychodynamic

this approach gives emphasis to freedom and responsibility.

- a.) behavioral
- b.) psychodynamic
- c.) humanistic
- d.) trait

correct answer: c. humanistic

which of the following does not belong to the group?

- a.) sigmund freud
- b.) alfred adler
- c.) carl jung
- d.) abraham maslow

correct answer: d. Abraham maslow

which of the following does not belong to the group?

- a.) raymond cattell
- b.) hand eysenk
- c.) ivan pavlov
- d.) henry murray

correct answer: c. ivan pavlov

according to freud, personality consist of the following. Point the exception.

- a.) das es
- b.) das ich
- c.) das uber-ich
- d.) das et

correct answer: d. das et

it is the moral arm of the pesonality.

- a.) das es
- b.) das ich
- c.) das uber-ich

d.) das et

correct answer: c. das uber-ich

it is only concerned with satisfying personal desires, regardless of physical or social limitations that might prevent us from getting whatever we want.

a.) das es

b.) das ich

c.) das uber-ich

d.) das et

correct answer: a. das es

the primary job of this province is to mediate or balance the demands of the id and other outer forces of reality.

a.) das es

b.) das ich

c.) das uber-ich

d.) das et

correct answer: b. das ich

the following are the fixations of oral stage. Which is not?

a.) excessive drinking

b.) too much talking

c.) stinginess

d.) over-eating

correct answer: c. stinginess

the following are the tenets of individual psychology. Point the exception.

a.) the one dynamic force behind people's behavior is the striving for success only.

- b.) people's subjective perceptions shape their behavior and personality.
- c.) personality is unified and self-consistent.
- d.) the value of all human activity must be seen from the viewpoint of social interest

correct answer: a. the one dynamic force behind people's behavior is the striving for success only.

people often use a physical disorder to express style of life, a condition adler called\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) social interest
- b.) organ dialect
- c.) fictionalism
- d.) physical inferiorities

correct answer: b. organ dialect

style of life is molded by people's\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) fictionalism
- b.) striving for superiority
- c.) striving for success
- d.) creative power

correct answer: d. creative power

as an archetype, the self is symbolized by a person's ideas of perfection, completion, and wholeness, but its ultimate symbols is the\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) anima
- b.) animus
- c.) mandala
- d.) hero

correct answer: c. mandala

it represents jung's most controversial and his most distinctive concept.

- a.) personal unconscious
- b.) collective unconscious
- c.) self-realization
- d.) progression and regression

correct answer: b. collective unconscious

at this stage children gain greater freedom in exploring their environment and often attempt tasks that parents do not approve.

- a.) autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- b.) initiative vs. guilt
- c.) industry vs. inferiority
- d.) intimacy vs isolation

correct answer: b. initiative vs. guilt

this period reflects the determination of children to master what they are doing so that they develop a successful sense of modesty.

- a.) autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- b.) initiative vs. guilt
- c.) industry vs. inferiority
- d.) intimacy vs isolation

correct answer: c. industry vs. inferiority

if the children repress basic hostility, they will develop feelings of insecurity and a pervasive sense of apprehension called\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) basic rage
- b.) basic anxiety
- c.) basic anger

d.) neurotic trends

correct answer: b. basic anxiety

it is a comprehensive drive toward actualizing the ideal self.

a.) idealized self-image

b.) neurotic search for glory

c.) neurotic claims

d.) neurotic pride

correct answer: b. neurotic search for glory

it is the enduring or lasting patterns of behavior and thought across time and situation.

a.) personality

b.) trait

c.) characteristics

d.) personality trait

correct answer: a. personality

it is a set of related assumptions that allows scientists to use logical deductive reasoning to formulate testable hypotheses.

a.) philosophy

b.) speculation

c.) theory

d.) hypothesis

correct answer: c. theory

the empirical study of scientific thought and behavior (including theory construction) of the scientist.

a.) hypothesis

b.) psychology of science

c.) assumptions

d.) scientific study in psychology

correct answer: b. psychology of science

choose which concept of humanity is related to this question. Are we motivated simply to maintain equilibrium or does the urge to grow and develop shape our behavior?

a.) determinism vs. free choice

b.) conscious vs unconscious determinants of behavior

c.) causality vs teleology

d.) pessimism vs. optimism

correct answer: b. conscious vs unconscious determinants of behavior

which does not belong to the group?

a.) gordon allport

b.) hans eysenck

c.) raymond cattell

d.) george Kelly

correct answer: d. george Kelly

which does not belong to the group?

a.) psychoanalysis

b.) five factor trait theory

c.) analytical psychology

d.) psychoanalytic social theory

correct answer: b. five factor trait theory

this theorist emphasizes on the uniqueness of the individual.

a.) sigmund freud

b.) george kelly

- c.) harry stack sullivan
- d.) gordon allport

correct answer: d. gordon allport

this theorist described that traits are on a continuum and everybody has some degree of every trait.

- a.) raymond cattell
- b.) gordon allport
- c.) hans eysenck
- d.) henry murray

correct answer: a. raymond cattell

a stage of psychosexual development where attention turns to process of elimination.

- a.) oral stage
- b.) anal stage
- c.) phallic stage
- d.) genital stage

correct answer: b. anal stage

one of sullivan's most interesting observations was that people often create imaginary traits that they project onto others.

- a.) me personifications
- b.) malevolence
- c.) eidetic personifications
- d.) self-system

Correct answer: c. eidetic personifications

this is a technique used by freud in uncovering unconscious material to consciousness by saying whatever comes to mind.

- a.) hypnotism

- b.) catharsis
- c.) free association
- d.) word association

Correct answer: c. free association

a person who does not know his true identity because he acts like a different person every time he is placed in a different situation is in a conflict because of his\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) sexual identity
- b.) persona
- c.) anima
- d.) animus

Correct answer: b. persona

in contrast to freud, melanie klein's object relations theory focused on the:

- a.) first 3 to 5 years of life
- b.) first 4 to 6 months after birth
- c.) first trimester of pregnancy
- d.) first 2 to 3 years of life

correct answer: b. first 4 to 6 months after birth

kelly said that people evaluate events by formulating and testing appropriate hypothesis. In this manner, we can say that the person also acts as a\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) philosopher
- b.) scientist
- c.) teacher
- d.) theorist

correct answer: scientist

may has a similar concept with jung in terms of archetypal patterns in human experiences which he called:

- a.) wishes
- b.) dreams
- c.) daimonic
- d.) myths

correct answer: d. myths

who is considered the father of sikolohiyang pilipino?

- a.) alfredo lagmay
- b.) zeus salazar
- c.) rogelia pe-pua
- d.) virgilio Enriquez

correct answer : virgilio Enriquez

which of the following is a confrontative surface value?

- a.) bahala na
- b.) hiya
- c.) utang-na-loob
- d.) pakikisama

correct answer: a. bahala na

which is an accommodate surface value?

- a.) pakikibaka
- b.) pakikiisa
- c.) pakikisama
- d.) hiya

correct answer: d. hiya

the core concept in sikolohiyang pilipino that would explain filipino interpersonal behavior which is roughly translated as 'that person with whom I share all things'.

- a.) kapatid
- b.) kapamilya
- c.) kasamahan
- d.) kapwa

correct answer: d. kapwa

the first practicing psychologist and psychotherapist was/were \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) dr. virgilio enriquez
- b.) fr. jaime bulatao
- c.) the babaylan/katalonan
- d.) the ancient faith healers

correct answer: c. the babaylan/katalonan

the id serves the \_\_\_\_\_ principle

- a.) pleasure
- b.) reality
- c.) moralistic
- d.) idealistic

correct answer: a. pleasure

the twin cornerstones of psychoanalytic motivation are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) sex and security
- b.) safety and security
- c.) hunger and sex
- d.) sex and aggression

correct answer : d. sex and aggression

the word personality comes from "persona," which originally meant

- a.) theatrical mask

- b.) soul
- c.) the animal side of human nature
- d.) that which one truly is

correct answer: a. theatrical mask

a pattern of relatively permanent traits and unique characteristics that give both consistency and individuality to human behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a.) personality
- b.) a general trait
- c.) a specific trait
- d.) a genetic predisposition

correct answer: a. personality

a useful theory should

- a.) serve as a guide to action
- b.) organize observations
- c.) generate research
- d.) all of the above

correct answer: d. all of the above

In this method, the researcher employs "groping," or a mixture of feelings as well as circumstances, to justify his intrusion into the life of his/her participants.

- a.) pakikiramdam
- b.) panunuluyan
- c.) pakapa-kapa
- d.) pagdadalaw-dalaw

correct answer: c. pakapa-kapa

It is loosely translated as "shame" by most Western psychologists, it is actually "sense of propriety."

- a.) Pakikisama
- b.) utang na loob
- c.) hiya / amor-propio

correct answer: c. hiya / amor-propio

It means "togetherness"; it is the core construct of Filipino psychology.

- a.) Pagkatao
- b.) kapwa
- c.) persona
- d.) kasama

correct answer: b. kapwa

It means concurrent clashes with which the ability of the Filipino to undertake revolutions and uprising against a common enemy.

- a.) bahala na
- b.) lakas ng loob
- c.) pakikibaka
- d.) bayanihan

correct answer: c. pakikibaka

It is associated with "self-esteem," a special defense mechanism against severe interpersonal unpleasantness which is sensitivity to personal affront.

- a.) euphemism
- b.) utang na loob
- c.) hiya / amor-propio
- d.) go-between

correct answer: c. hiya / amor-propio

Which principle is the ego-based?

- a.) Realistic Principle

- b.) Moralistic Principle
- c.) Idealistic Principle
- d.) Pleasure Principle

correct answer: a. Realistic Principle

Instinct, as a form of tension reduction, has a few roles. Which role substitutes objects for one another?

- a.) Regressive
- b.) Conservative
- c.) Repetition Compulsion
- d.) Displaceable

correct answer: d. Displaceable

The following are different types of anxieties felt by the ego EXCEPT,

- a.) Reality Anxiety
- b.) Neurotic Anxiety
- c.) Oedipal Anxiety
- d.) Moral Anxiety

correct answer: c. Oedipal Anxiety

Defense mechanisms may take the form of three different reactions. Which of these reactions require a person to partially give in to the frustration barriers but not entirely giving up his intention or goal?

- a.) Withdrawal
- b.) Aggressive
- c.) Compensate
- d.) Compromise

correct answer: d. Compromise

Which psychosexual stage is the focal point for the healthy development of sexual interest?

- a.) Oral Stage
- b.) Anal Stage
- c.) Phallic Stage
- d.) Genital Stage

correct answer: d. genital stage

Knowing who the patient is via an intensive interrogatory from the past to present, and the future of the patient.

- a.) Reconnaissance
- b.) Detailed Inquiry
- c.) Formal Inception
- d.) Termination

Correct answer: a. Reconnaissance

In his concept of humanity, Erich Fromm emphasized,

- a.) Neuroses
- b.) Differences between humans and other animals
- c.) Similarities between women and men
- d.) The human need to achieve self-actualization

correct answer: b. Differences between humans and other animals

This refers to Fromm's notion that humans have acquired the ability to reason yet lack strong animal instincts.

- a.) Human Dilemma
- b.) Human existential needs
- c.) Relatedness
- d.) Social Character

Correct answer: a. Human Dilemma

A close personal relationship with another person who is more or less of equal status.

- a.) Selective Inattention
- b.) Dynamism
- c.) Intimacy
- d.) Lust

correct answer: c. intimacy

Bowlby's theory assumes that:

- a.) Psychologically healthy infants have emotionally detached mothers.
- b.) Infants who are loved too much by their mother will have difficulty forming adult relationships.
- c.) The mother-child bonding becomes a model for the child's future friendships.
- d.) A forlorn child becomes rebel in the adult life.

Correct answer: c. The mother-child bonding becomes a model for the child's future friendships.

This technique is use by freud in uncovered the unconscious material to consciousness by saying what it comes to mind.

- a.) word association
- b.) free association
- c.) catharsis
- d.) hypnotism

correct answer: b. free association

which theories is likely to disagree with idea the childhood experience shaped behavior.

- a.) skinner
- b.) cattell

- c.) jung
- d.) adler

correct answer: b. cattell

karen believes that women are made for men however she only gets attracted to other women in the past she has been warned by her strict catholic parents that such an attraction is deplorable the evil thus she find it hard to express her sexuality because of feelings of guilt as a follower of freud perspective karen experiencing\_\_\_\_\_.

- a.) realistic anxiety
- b.) neurotic anxiety
- c.) moral anxiety
- d.) normal anxiety

correct answer: c. moral anxiety

freud jung adler horn and other psychodynamic theorists all believe that.

- a.) childhood experiences influences adult personality.
- b.) sexual and unconscious motives drive human behavior
- c.) all human behavior is repetitive to the point that it is rewarded and becomes extinct once reward stops
- d.) most human behavior is largely conscious, and thus unconscious drives have no bearing

correct answer: a. childhood experiences influences adult personality.

in this stage of the psychosexual development people sexual energy are directed are towards others instead of towards themselves.

- a.) anal stage
- b.) phallic Stage
- c.) latency stage
- d.) genital Stage

correct answer: d. genital stage

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