Part 1 of 1 -

Question 1 of 25
______ describes personality as “the dynamic organisation within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his/her characteristic behaviour and thought”.

A. Mischel
B. Allport
C. Cattell
D. Meyer

Question 2 of 25
According to the ______ personality theory, human behaviour is characterised by enduring and consistent attributes in their behaviour.

A. trait
B. behaviouristic
C. psychodynamic
D. cognitive

Question 3 of 25
A psychologist analyses someone’s personal history to gain a better understanding of his/her personality. What kind of data is being collected?

A. L-data
B. O-data
C. P-data
D. T-data
Question 4 of 25

Bongi, the bookkeeper of a small enterprise, is often called into meetings to report on the outstanding payments of creditors. Her colleagues experience her as shy and soft-spoken even in the face of conflict from the manager. When considering the aspects in defining personality in all its dimensions, which would you consider as relevant aspects in Bongi’s case?

A. The external visible or observable physical experiences, behaviour and traits.

B. The dynamic nature of behaviour indicating motivation and change.

C. Possible invisible covert or unconscious behaviours

D. The uniqueness of each person

Question 5 of 25

During a conference on racial and cultural conflict resolution a philosopher expresses the idea that peace and acceptance between cultures and race groups in South Africa will only be achieved if people are made aware of the deep-seated non-conscious influences on their behaviour based on their historical pasts, and of possible traumatic experiences which individuals and groups may have experienced. From a psychological perspective you recognise the philosopher’s stance as being from a/an ______ perspective.

A. psychoanalytical

B. behaviourist

C. humanist

D. trait

Question 6 of 25

______, ______ and ______ are three of the criteria that can be used to evaluate the scientific value of personality theory.

A. Comprehensiveness, parsimony, empirical support
B. Uniqueness, integration, complex theory
C. Exclusivity, uniqueness, integration
D. Complex theory, heuristic value, exclusivity

Question 7 of 25
Jung’s concept of the ______ emphasises the role of culturally inherited predispositions and experiences in all people. It is an extension of Freud's ______.

A. collective unconscious; unconscious
B. pre-conscious; ego
C. ego; unconscious
D. personal unconscious; ego

Question 8 of 25
______ anxiety represents conflict between the ego and the superego.

A. Moral
B. Reality
C. Neurotic
D. Surreal

Question 9 of 25
According to Freud, the three levels of awareness in the human mind are represented by the following concepts, processes or structures, namely ______.

A. unconscious, conscious and pre-conscious
B. super-ego, unconscious and conscious

C. archetypes, conscious and persona

D. shadow, ego and unconscious

Consider this scenario and relate it to the relevant structural concepts in psychoanalytic theory:
Tamara's ideas and suggestions are always interrupted and rejected by her boss. Tamara would like to continue until she is heard and her ideas are accepted (______), but she was told as a child not to challenge authority (______) and therefore gives up. She fails to continue addressing the problem in a mature way (______).

A. id; ego; superego

B. ego; id; superego

C. id; superego; ego

D. superego; id; ego

Ashely does not make progress at work, despite the fact that she has adequate skills. In performing simple tasks she acts somewhat immature, and she often acts in a way which gets the attention of her male colleagues towards whom she is very friendly and flirtatious. Ashely probably has a/an ______ fixation.

A. oral

B. latent

C. genital

D. phallic
Question 12 of 25
Siyolo had an unhappy childhood and has a strong need to be in control of his life. This need resulted in a perfectionist orientation, where he tries to control, not only processes and procedures, but also people. Siyolo is probably motivated by the ______ to overcome feelings of inferiority.

A. will to meaning
B. will to power
C. death drive
D. sexual drive

Reset Selection

Question 13 of 25
Behaviourists perceive maladjustment as the result of ______.

A. faulty learning
B. inappropriate reinforcement
C. the negative influence of the environment
D. inadequate role models
E. all of the above

Reset Selection

Question 14 of 25
According to the behaviourist perspective ______.

A. behaviour should be studied objectively
B. behaviour is a factor of the environment
C. personality is not inborn but shaped through rewards and punishment
D. people can shape their own personalities
E. all of the above
Question 15 of 25
Wearing a white lab coats is part of the behavioural profile that can be associated with medical doctors in most movies. Which of the following terms best describes the tendency to associate doctors with white coats?

A. Signature situations
B. Generalised expectancy
C. Reciprocal determinism
D. Psychological situations

Question 16 of 25
________ conditioning occurs when a response is caused by a specific identifiable stimulus. Such responses are mostly ________.

A. Classical; automatic
B. Classical; learned
C. Operant; learned
D. Operant; automatic

Question 17 of 25
People who suffer from post-traumatic stress often get a fright when they hear sounds similar to those in the traumatic situation they were exposed to. This is a case of ________.

A. operant conditioning
B. instrumental conditioning
C. reward learning
D. classical conditioning

Question 18 of 25
Vicarious learning implies ______.

A. a lack of self-control
B. continuous learning
C. learning from observing others
D. forgetting

Question 19 of 25
Cattell believed cognitive or ability traits of mental alertness or intelligence are mostly inherited and he referred to this as ______ general intelligence.

A. learned
B. fluid
C. crystallised
D. modified

Question 20 of 25
If a person scores high on conscientiousness and low on extroversion, high on neuroticism and low on agreeableness, they probably suffer from a/an ______ personality disorder based on the Five Factor Model.

A. narcissistic
B. optimal
C. compulsive
Question 21 of 25
An employee often demonstrates work behaviours characterised by varying degrees of calm and explosive emotional expressions, being angry, anxious and a general lack of self-confidence. According to the FFM on personality these behaviours can arguably best be classified under which one of the following factors?

A. neuroticism vs emotional stability
B. antagonism vs agreeableness
C. relaxed vs tension
D. extroversion vs introversion

Question 22 of 25
In trait theory, ______ occurs in adults when they direct their behaviour towards their life goals and intentions, rather than being motivated by external factors and childhood motives.

A. cognitive dissonance
B. interactionism
C. conscientiousness
D. functional autonomy

Question 23 of 25
Based on a personality description you have recognised one of your friends as being more of an athletic type, as she is always active and busy and exhibits an assertive manner of speech and behaviour. According to ideas on the relationship between physical and behavioural attributes you believe your friend has a/n ______ type personality.

A. A-
Question 24 of 25

______ states that personality, the situation and resultant behaviours contribute collaboratively to personal consistency in behaviour.

A. Trait consistency
B. Individualism
C. Interactionism
D. Situationism

Question 25 of 25

In terms of graduateness, as ______ graduates should be leaders in the production of new knowledge and understanding through inquiry, critique and synthesis. They should be able to apply their knowledge to solve consequential and complex problems, and they should be able to communicate their knowledge confidently and effectively.

A. scholars
B. global citizens
C. lifelong learners
D. employees