

Quiz 7 Personality – Who am I

Question 1

John is a successful businessman who has always been driven to achieve. He works long hours and is constantly striving for more success and recognition. One day, John's wife gives birth to their first child, and he suddenly finds himself struggling to balance his work and family responsibilities. John is struggling to find a balance between these conflicting forces within himself, and he is experiencing a great deal of stress and anxiety as a result. He wants to be a good father and husband, but he also wants to maintain his career success and continue achieving more.

According to Freud's psychodynamic theory of personality, which of the following statements is false?

- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ John's superego tells him that being a good father and husband is more important than his career success
- ☐ John's ego tells him to find a balance between achieving success and spending more time with his family
- ☒ John's id tells him to continue work hard to achieve even greater success
- ☐ John experiences a great deal of stress and anxiety because he could not satisfy the demands of his id, ego and superego

In Freud's psychodynamic theory of personality, the id, ego, and superego represent different aspects of the human psyche. Based on this theory:

- The id operates on the pleasure principle, focusing on immediate gratification and primal desires.
- The superego represents the moral standards and ideals, often pushing for perfection and adhering to societal norms.
- The ego mediates between the id and superego, working to find a realistic way to satisfy both.

None of the above

This cannot be evaluated until we assess the truthfulness of the other statements.

John's superego tells him that being a good father and husband is more important than his career success

This aligns with the superego's role, which prioritises moral obligations and values, like family responsibilities.

John's ego tells him to find a balance between achieving success and spending more time with his family

This is consistent with the ego's function of balancing the demands of the id, superego, and reality.

John's id tells him to continue to work hard to achieve even greater success

This statement is false. The id is driven by instinctual desires and immediate gratification, not long-term goals or ambition. The desire for career success is more likely to come from the ego or superego, depending on its motivations.

John experiences a great deal of stress and anxiety because he could not satisfy the demands of his id, ego, and superego

This is accurate, as internal conflict among these components can lead to anxiety, according to Freud.

The id is not responsible for ambition or long-term goals like career success.

Question 2

Melody is very creative and has several artistic interests. Her classmates love having her as a project groupmate because of her commendable work ethics. Melody, however, also tends to feel stressed easily and can be shy around people. Based on this description, which of the following is the most characteristic of Melody's Big Five personality?

- ☐ Low in Openness, Low in Agreeableness, High in Extroversion
- ☐ Low in Conscientiousness, High in Agreeableness, Low in Extroversion
- ☐ High in Conscientiousness, High in Agreeableness, Low in Neuroticism
- ☐ High in Openness, High in Conscientiousness, Low in Agreeableness
- ☒ High in Openness, High in Conscientiousness, High in Neuroticism

Openness: Melody is described as very creative and having several artistic interests, which is characteristic of high openness.

Conscientiousness: Her classmates appreciate her work ethic, indicating that she is likely high in conscientiousness.

Agreeableness: There's no direct information about her agreeableness, but since she works well with her classmates, she may be neutral or slightly agreeable. However, this isn't a key trait highlighted in the options.

Neuroticism: Melody feels stressed easily, which suggests high neuroticism (more prone to stress and anxiety).

Extroversion: Melody is described as shy around people, which indicates low extroversion.

Question 3

Which of the following statements are true?

1. People who score low on conscientiousness are not suited for employment.
2. People who score high on openness prefer to accept commonly accepted ideas.
3. Introversion and extraversion are mutually exclusive.
4. People who are disagreeable have nothing to contribute to a group project.

- ☐ 1 only.
- ☐ 1 and 3 only.
- ☐ 2 and 3 only.
- ☐ All of the statements are true.
- ☒ None of the statements are true.

People who score low on conscientiousness are not suited for employment: This is false. While people who score low on conscientiousness may be less organised or disciplined, it doesn't mean they are entirely unsuited for employment. They might thrive in creative or flexible environments.

People who score high on openness prefer to accept commonly accepted ideas: This is false. People high in openness are typically imaginative, curious, and open to new experiences. They tend to challenge conventional ideas rather than just accepting them.

Introversion and extraversion are mutually exclusive: This is false. Introversion and extraversion exist on a spectrum, meaning people can exhibit traits of both to varying degrees (ambiversion).

People who are disagreeable have nothing to contribute to a group project: This is false. Disagreeable individuals may be less cooperative, but they can still contribute valuable ideas, critical thinking, or independent perspectives.

Question 4

Which of the following is true about how situations affect personality?

- ☐ Bandura believes that the environment determines our behaviour in a one-way manner.
- ☐ John has low self-efficacy. This can be deduced from how he studies hard for his biweekly quizzes and regularly makes notes. He believes that if he studies hard he will get good grades.
- ☒ A person's behaviour can be predicted from the “if–then” relationships between their behaviour and attitudes.
- ☐ Jane likely has an external locus of control as she feels sympathy for her friend who lost thousands in the crypto crash as her friend could not have known that its value would crash.

Bandura believes that the environment determines our behavior in a one-way manner: This is false. Bandura's theory emphasizes reciprocal determinism, where behavior, personal factors, and the environment influence each other bidirectionally, not in a one-way manner.

John has low self-efficacy. This can be deduced from how he studies hard for his biweekly quizzes and regularly makes notes. He believes that if he studies hard he will get good grades: This is false. John's belief that his efforts will lead to good outcomes indicates high self-efficacy, not low. High self-efficacy is characterized by the belief in one's ability to succeed through effort.

A person's behavior can be predicted from the “if–then” relationships between their behavior and attitudes: This is true. The “if–then” pattern, known in psychology as the cognitive-affective personality system (CAPS), suggests that behavior is influenced by stable patterns that depend on particular situations or conditions.

Jane likely has an external locus of control as she feels sympathy for her friend who lost thousands in the crypto crash as her friend could not have known that its value would crash: This is false. Jane's sympathy for her friend doesn't directly suggest that she has an external locus of control. Locus of control refers to how individuals perceive control over their own outcomes, not the empathy they feel for others' circumstances.

Question 5

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which part of the personality operates on the pleasure principle and seeks immediate gratification?

- ☐ Id
- ☐ Ego
- ☐ Superego
- ☐ Self-concept

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id operates on the pleasure principle and seeks immediate gratification of desires and instincts, without considering reality or moral constraints.

Question 6

Which statement regarding reliability of personality tests is true?

- ☐ Reliability is defined as consistent results across multiple participants i.e. most people will share the same results as each other.
- ☐ A reliable test accurately measures what it is designed to measure.
- ☐ None of the statements are true.
- ☐ The Rorschach's test popularity is due to its well-established reliability as a projective test.
- ☐ Even though one's MBTI personality type may experience changes within short periods of time, MBTI is still reliable.

Reliability is defined as consistent results across multiple participants, i.e., most people will share the same results as each other: This is false. Reliability refers to the consistency of test results for the same individual across multiple occasions, not the similarity of results between different participants.

A reliable test accurately measures what it is designed to measure: This is false. Reliability refers to the consistency of a test, while validity refers to how accurately a test measures what it is supposed to measure. These are distinct concepts.

None of the statements are true: This option should only be considered after evaluating all statements.

The Rorschach's test popularity is due to its well-established reliability as a projective test: This is false. The Rorschach test is popular, but its reliability (consistency of results) and validity have been criticised, with some studies showing it lacks strong reliability.

Even though one's MBTI personality type may experience changes within short periods of time, MBTI is still reliable: This is false. A test that provides changing results within short periods is not considered reliable, as reliability implies consistency over time. The MBTI has been criticised for low reliability due to this variability.

Question 7

In which of the following scenarios is the person employing a strategy to protect their self-esteem?

1. Timothy chose to spend the night before his test playing video games until the early morning.
2. Thomas tells people that his fellow soccer teammates that his old knee injury is acting up before their soccer game
3. Taylor quickly buys her university's tennis jerseys after her university's tennis team won the regional championship. She quickly throws it away when the tennis team loses against a weaker opponent than them in an exhibition match.

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 1 & 2
- ☐ 1, 2, 3
- ☐ None of the above

Timothy chose to spend the night before his test playing video games until the early morning: This behavior is likely an example of self-handicapping, where Timothy creates an excuse (lack of preparation) for a potential poor performance. If he does poorly on the test, he can attribute it to staying up late rather than a lack of ability, thus protecting his self-esteem.

Thomas tells people that his old knee injury is acting up before their soccer game: This is another example of self-handicapping. By mentioning his injury, Thomas sets up an excuse in case he underperforms, protecting his self-esteem from being hurt by failure.

Taylor quickly buys her university's tennis jerseys after her university's tennis team won the regional championship, but throws it away when they lose: This is an example of basking in reflected glory (BIRG) when her team wins and cutting off reflected failure (CORF) when they lose. By associating with success and distancing from failure, Taylor protects her self-esteem.

Question 8

Upperstox, a tech company, has decided to use the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) to assess the personalities of their job applicants. As a psychologist invited to provide comments on this decision, which of the following comments would you give:

- ☐ "Despite some controversies, MBTI is still predictive of job fit and job satisfaction."
- ☐ "Many applicants may be classified into different types after five weeks from their initial test."
- ☐ "Industrial-organizational psychologists strongly recommend the use of MBTI in organizational settings."
- ☐ "MBTI is a relatively reliable and useful personality test for filtering out suitable candidates."

"Despite some controversies, MBTI is still predictive of job fit and job satisfaction."

This statement is false. Research suggests that the MBTI is not strongly predictive of job performance, job fit, or job satisfaction. Its type-based approach oversimplifies personality and does not adequately capture complex traits that influence work behaviors.

"Many applicants may be classified into different types after five weeks from their initial test."

This statement is true. The MBTI has been criticized for its low test-retest reliability, meaning that individuals may receive different personality types when retaking the test even after a short period of time, such as five weeks.

"Industrial-organizational psychologists strongly recommend the use of MBTI in organizational settings."

This statement is false. Industrial-organizational psychologists typically do not recommend the MBTI for use in hiring or organizational contexts due to its lack of scientific validity and reliability. More validated tools like the Big Five personality traits are generally preferred.

"MBTI is a relatively reliable and useful personality test for filtering out suitable candidates."

This statement is false. While the MBTI can be an engaging and popular tool for self-reflection, it is not a reliable instrument for screening or filtering job candidates, as it lacks the scientific rigor needed for high-stakes decision-making.