1. Features of personality that differentiate one person from another usually take the form of _____ in language.
   A. differential pronouns
   B. trait-descriptive adjectives
   C. action-descriptive verbs
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2. If I describe Juan as "possessive" or Anita as "friendly," I am employing the use of
   A. trait-descriptive adjectives.
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   A. More than 500
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   A. psychologists are not smart enough to determine the boundaries of human personality.
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   D. which cues cause behavior in a situation.

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48. A researcher who compares identical twins to fraternal twins probably conducts most of her research
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   B. Biological
   C. Adjustment
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62. Which of the following is NOT a function of a theory?
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63. Which of the following is NOT an example of a theory that provides a guide for researchers?
   A. A Freudian psychoanalyst predicting stinginess from the ideas about development through a particular stage of psychological development.
   B. A biological psychologist predicting a decrease in social behavior when the frontal lobe of the brain is damaged.
   C. A personality psychologist analyzing a large pool of responses to questionnaire items to find the underlying structure of the data.
   D. A cognitive psychologist predicting that how an individual's self evaluation will determine his or her reaction to a specific stimuli.

64. Which of the following is a scientific theory?
   A. astrology
   B. Einstein's ideas on relativity
   C. reincarnation
   D. extra sensory perception

65. _____ are based on systematic observation, whereas _____ are not.
   A. Theories; beliefs
   B. Beliefs; theories
   C. Domains; approaches
   D. Approaches; domains

66. George's theory of personality leads to the discovery of new links between cognition and brain functioning that were previously believed to be impossible. George's theory has
   A. comprehensiveness.
   B. heuristic value.
   C. testability.
   D. parsimony.

67. The most important criterion for generating a testable theory is
   A. the generalizability of its predictions.
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C. Organizes research findings
D. Makes predictions

63. Which of the following is NOT an example of a theory that provides a guide for researchers?
A. A Freudian psychoanalyst predicting stinginess from the ideas about development through a particular stage of psychological development.
B. A biological psychologist predicting a decrease in social behavior when the frontal lobe of the brain is damaged.
C. A personality psychologist analyzing a large pool of responses to questionnaire items to find the underlying structure of the data.
D. A cognitive psychologist predicting that how an individual's self evaluation will determine his or her reaction to a specific stimuli.
64. Which of the following is a scientific theory?
   A. astrology
   B. Einstein's ideas on relativity
   C. reincarnation
   D. extra sensory perception

65. _____ are based on systematic observation, whereas _____ are not.
   A. Theories; beliefs
   B. Beliefs; theories
   C. Domains; approaches
   D. Approaches; domains

66. George's theory of personality leads to the discovery of new links between cognition and brain
functioning that were previously believed to be impossible. George's theory has
   A. comprehensiveness.
   B. heuristic value.
   C. testability.
   D. parsimony.

67. The most important criterion for generating a testable theory is
   A. the generalizability of its predictions.
   B. its compatibility with other theories.
   C. its precision of prediction.
   D. its comprehensiveness.

68. Which trait theory best exemplifies the principle of parsimony? A theory that proposes
   A. two personality dispositions.
   B. three personality dispositions.
   C. five personality dispositions.
   D. 16 personality dispositions.
1 Summary

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