

6. The word "theory" is most closely associated with
 - A. philosophy.
 - B. science.
 - C. armchair speculation.
 - D. taxonomy.
7. Theories are built primarily on
 - A. scientific observations.
 - B. philosophical speculation.
 - C. unique definitions of terms.
 - D. sociological models.
8. A set of related assumptions from which, by logical deductive reasoning, testable hypotheses can be drawn is
 - A. a philosophy.
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9. Statements formed in an if-then framework are most likely
 - A. taxonomies.
 - B. philosophies.
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 - D. definitions of personality.
10. What is the proper place of theory within science?
 - A. Theories enable scientists to know how they should live their lives.
 - B. Theories are tools used by scientists to give meaning to observations.
 - C. Theory building is the ultimate aim of science.
 - D. Theories play no role in scientific pursuits.
11. Which statement best characterizes the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?
 - A. A theory is narrower than a hypothesis.
 - B. A theory is directly verifiable, a hypothesis is not.
 - C. A theory is logically deduced from a specific hypothesis.
 - D. A theory may generate one or more hypotheses.
12. An educated guess that can be scientifically tested is a definition of
 - A. theory.
 - B. hypothesis.
 - C. philosophy.
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13. A taxonomy is best defined as
 - A. an educated guess.
 - B. a set of if-then statements.
 - C. the study of the nature of reality.
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14. The basic data of science are
- A. observations.
 - B. facts.
 - C. theories.
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15. What is the relationship between theory and observation?
- A. They are mutually exclusive.
 - B. Several theories make up an observation.
 - C. Several observations make up a theory.
 - D. There is a mutual and dynamic interaction between them.
16. A theory may be set aside when it
- A. generates testable hypotheses.
 - B. explains a set of observations.
 - C. is proven by experimentation.
 - D. loses its usefulness.
17. The ultimate value of any theory depends on its
- A. usefulness.
 - B. truthfulness.
 - C. reliability.
 - D. simplicity.
18. The personalities, cognitive processes, developmental histories, and social experiences of personality theorists help shape their theories. The discipline that deals with these factors is called
- A. personology.
 - B. psychology.
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19. According to the authors of the text, personality theories
- A. are former principles that have been proven true.
 - B. originate from the historical, social, and psychological world of their originators.
 - C. are useful tools of science to the extent that they are value free.
 - D. should not be open to falsification.
20. Descriptive research
- A. is designed to test hypotheses.
 - B. contributes to expanding a theory.
 - C. is that which uses an experimental design.
 - D. is expressed by if-then statements.
21. The two MOST important functions of a theory are its
- A. internal consistency and accuracy.
 - B. logic and its consistency with established theories.
 - C. ability to generate research and organize observations.
 - D. ability to be proven true and to become a doctrine.

22. A useful theory must be falsifiable, which means that
- A. it will eventually be proven false.
 - B. it must be precise enough to suggest research that may either support or fail to support its major tenets.
 - C. it should be flexible enough to encompass opposing data into its framework.
 - D. it must be either true or false.
23. Which of these is NOT a function of a useful theory?
- A. It will generate research.
 - B. It will be consistent with one's philosophy of life.
 - C. It organizes observations.
 - D. It serves as a guide to action.
24. Which statement is most nearly true?
- A. A theory can be a practical guide for a psychotherapist.
 - B. Theory and practice are mutually exclusive.
 - C. Other things being equal, the more complex a theory, the better.
 - D. A good theory gives opposing answers to a single question.
25. Part of the internal consistency of a theory is
- A. a taxonomy.
 - B. a set of operational definitions.
 - C. its agreement with older, more established theories.
 - D. its empirical validity.
26. A researcher uses the number of times a person smiles at others as a measure of friendliness. This an example of
- A. an operational definition.
 - B. hypothesis testing.
 - C. parsimony.
 - D. internal consistency.
27. A useful theory should be parsimonious, meaning that it should be
- A. based on empirical research.
 - B. complex.
 - C. simple.
 - D. verifiable.
28. Which of the following is NOT a dimension used by the authors to assess a theorist's concept of humanity?
- A. determinism versus free choice
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29. The variety of personality theories now is due to
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30. Personality theorists have evolved different systems because
- A. they have different conceptions as to the nature of humanity.
 - B. they have had a variety of childhood and professional experiences.
 - C. they begin with different assumptions concerning personality.
 - D. Any or all the above are correct.
31. Personality theorists who adopt a teleological approach generally believe that people's behavior is a function of
- A. early childhood experiences.
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32. A reliable test
- A. is always valid.
 - B. measures what it purports to measure.
 - C. correlates positively with its validity.
 - D. yields consistent results.
33. If scores on an instrument that measures introversion correlate highly with a number of other measures of introversion—for example, shyness and inhibition—then that instrument is said to have
- A. discriminant validity.
 - B. convergent validity.
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 - D. test-retest reliability.
 - E. concurrent reliability.
34. A test that can accurately divide extraverts from introverts is said to have
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 - B. internal consistency.
 - C. divergent validity.
 - D. convergent validity.
 - E. discriminant validity.
35. Any test that correlates with future behaviors is said to have
- A. test-retest reliability.
 - B. predictive validity.
 - C. divergent validity.
 - D. internal consistency.

ch1 Key

1. What is the relationship between theory and each of the following terms: (a) philosophy, (b) speculation, (c) hypothesis, and (d) taxonomy?
(p. 5-7)

A theory is a set of related assumptions capable of generating hypotheses. As such, it is narrower than a philosophy and more general than a hypothesis. Philosophy deals with what should be, whereas theories are built on scientific evidence. Theory relates to a branch of philosophy called epistemology, or the nature of knowledge, because theory is an essential tool of science, an important means of gaining knowledge. Although theories are built partially on speculation, they do not stem from baseless speculation. Theorists combine scientifically derived data with thoughtful speculation to construct theories that will lead to further scientific experimentation. A useful theory is capable of generating multiple hypotheses, or educated guesses. Scientists can test hypotheses through scientific experimentation, whereas theories are not directly testable. Theories should include a careful taxonomy, or classification system. A taxonomy is merely part of a useful theory. Unlike a theory, a taxonomy is not dynamic; that is, it is not capable of generating hypotheses.

Feist - Chapter 01 #1

2. What is the relationship between theory and observation?
(p. 7-8)

Theories and observations have a mutual and dynamic interaction. A newly born theory is built on tentative observations. Scientists can test hypotheses spawned by that theory, leading to new observations. As more observations become available, the theory can grow to include a greater number of hypotheses, and, in turn, scientists can test these hypotheses and provide additional observations.

Feist - Chapter 01 #2

3. List and briefly discuss six criteria for a useful theory.
(p. 8-11)

A useful theory should generate both descriptive research and hypothesis testing. A theory that fails to spark research falls into disuse and will be discarded by scientists. A theory must be open to falsifiability. It must suggest research that is capable of either supporting or refuting its major tenets. Theories that can explain opposing data are not falsifiable. Theories should organize observations. A theoretical framework allows scientists to make sense of their findings. A theory should guide action. It provides people with a road map for making day-to-day decisions. A useful theory is internally consistent. It has a set of operational definitions that are used consistently and does not offer opposing answers to the same questions. A theory should be as parsimonious as possible. Other things being equal, scientists prefer the simpler of two theories.

Feist - Chapter 01 #3

4. The word personality comes from the Latin word "persona," meaning

(p. 3)

- A. that which one truly is.
- B. the evil side of people.
- C.** theatrical mask.
- D. soul.

Feist - Chapter 01 #4

5. Psychologists generally agree that personality

(p. 3)

- A. refers mostly to surface traits.
- B. is largely inherited.
- C.** can be explained by several different theories.
- D. can best be explained by a single theory.

Feist - Chapter 01 #5

6. The word "theory" is most closely associated with

(p. 4)

- A. philosophy.
- B.** science.
- C. armchair speculation.
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Feist - Chapter 01 #6

7. Theories are built primarily on

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Feist - Chapter 01 #7

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Feist - Chapter 01 #8

9. Statements formed in an if-then framework are most likely

(p. 5-6)

- A. taxonomies.
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Feist - Chapter 01 #9

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(p. 6)

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Feist - Chapter 01 #10

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Feist - Chapter 01 #11

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(p. 6)

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Feist - Chapter 01 #12

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Feist - Chapter 01 #13

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Feist - Chapter 01 #14

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Feist - Chapter 01 #15

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- C. is proven by experimentation.
- D.** loses its usefulness.

Feist - Chapter 01 #16

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(p. 8)

- A.** usefulness.
- B. truthfulness.
- C. reliability.
- D. simplicity.

Feist - Chapter 01 #17

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- C. sociology.
- D.** the psychology of science.
- E. psychobiology.

Feist - Chapter 01 #18

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Feist - Chapter 01 #19

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Feist - Chapter 01 #20

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Feist - Chapter 01 #21

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Feist - Chapter 01 #22

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Feist - Chapter 01 #23

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Feist - Chapter 01 #24

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Feist - Chapter 01 #25

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Feist - Chapter 01 #26

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- A. based on empirical research.
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Feist - Chapter 01 #27

28. Which of the following is NOT a dimension used by the authors to assess a theorist's concept of humanity?

(p. 11-12)

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- B. order versus disorder
- C. pessimism versus optimism
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Feist - Chapter 01 #28

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Feist - Chapter 01 #29

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Feist - Chapter 01 #30

31. Personality theorists who adopt a teleological approach generally believe that people's behavior is a function of
(p. 12)
- A. early childhood experiences.
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Feist - Chapter 01 #31

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Feist - Chapter 01 #32

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Feist - Chapter 01 #33

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 - B. internal consistency.
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 - D. convergent validity.
 - E.** discriminant validity.

Feist - Chapter 01 #34

35. Any test that correlates with future behaviors is said to have
(p. 13-14)
- A. test-retest reliability.
 - B.** predictive validity.
 - C. divergent validity.
 - D. internal consistency.

Feist - Chapter 01 #35

ch1 Summary

<i>Category</i>	<i># of Questions</i>
Feist - Chapter 01	35