# THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

## FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

## DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING

## ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/2019 – SEMSETER II

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

**PLU3302 – PERSONALITY & INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES – LEVEL 3**

**CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST I - NBT - I**

**DURATION: ONE HOUR**

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DATE: 27th July 2019 TIME: 9.00 A.M – 10.00 A.M

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**REGISTRATION NO: .....**

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of **11 pages** with **two sections**

  **Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions (40 Marks)**

  **Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions (60 Marks)**
- Write your **Registration Number** in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the answer sheet provided by placing a cross (X) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- Answer **ALL** questions.
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write answers within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized material, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination.

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**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS)**

1.1 The word 'personality' derives from the Latin *persona*, meaning
- a privacy
- b person
- c mask
- d attitude

1.2 Personality psychology is a scientific study that
- a focuses on individual differences.
- b focuses on the whole person.
- c focuses on dispositional inference.
- d focuses on specific mechanisms of the mind.

1.3 Personality traits are defined as:
- a physical characteristics that distinguish us from other people.
- b relatively enduring characteristics that influence individuals' behavior across many situations.
- c unconscious tendencies to act in different ways according to the situation.
- d permanent personality tendencies that determine our behavior in any situation.

1.4 Which of the following is not a defence mechanism?
- a projection
- b regression
- c ingratiation
- d sublimation

1.5 Which of the following would NOT be useful to study about behavioural geneticist?
- a Family studies
- b Case studies
- c Adoption studies
- d Twins studies

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1.6 From the Big Five Personality Dimensions, behaviours such as speaking fluently, displaying ambition, and exhibiting a high degree of intelligence is related to

a Agreeableness

b Openness

c Conscientiousness

d Neuroticism

1.7 Which of the following would probably be considered as a personality characteristic?

a Anxiety

b Mathematical aptitude

c Voting conservative

d Friendliness

1.8 Which of the following statements best defines 'temperament'?

a Personality characteristics are heavily socialized.

b Personality characteristics are related to emotional instability.

c Personality characteristics are innate and biologically based.

d Personality characteristics are related to anger.

1.9 William Sheldon suggested that body build was associated with personality traits. Which one of the following best describes a person who is sensitive and intellectual?

a Neurotic

b Endomorph

c Mesomorph

d Ectomorph

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1.10 Shyama is friendly, and she is always willing to help others and compassionate. We would expect Shyama to score high on:

a extraversion.

b agreeableness.

c neuroticism.

d openness to experience.

1.11 Personality is researched through three factors: extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism. This personality trait model is called:

a Eysenck's Trait Model

b Smith Model

c Cattell's sixteen factor Model

d Big five

1.12 According to Freud, the 'id' is related to the _____ principle as the 'ego' is related to the _____ principle.

a aggressive, sexual

b sexual, aggressive

c pleasure, reality

d reality, pleasure

1.13 Rohan is self-disciplined, focuses on achievement and keen to do his duty. He would be expected to score high on:

a neuroticism.

b agreeableness.

c extraversion.

d conscientiousness.

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1.14 According to Maslow, which of the following characteristics describes a person who is self-actualized?

a Creativity

b Confidence

c Spontaneity

d All the above

1.15 The influence of parents on personality of their children is:

a non-existent

b weakest in early childhood

c strongest in early childhood

d consistent across the lifespan

1.16 According to the Hans Eysenk (1916-1997) Theory of Personality Traits, personality is subdivided into four hierarchical levels. Which one of the following traits describes lack of empathy and aggressive behaviour?

a Neurosis

b Psychosis

c Introversion

d Extraversion

1.17 Feminist psychology grew out of the influence of the women's movement of the late 1960's. Which of the following explain by feminist psychologists?

a Self-actualization

b Big five traits

c Womb envy

d Psychogenic needs

1.18 Which one of the following has been recognized as a feminist psychologist?

a Raymond Cattel

b Karen Horney

c Henry Murray

d Anna Freud

1.19 The trait approach measures the degree to which a person manifests a characteristic. Which of the following describes emotions and feelings that determine how people react?

a Temperament traits

b Dynamic traits

c Ability traits

d Surface traits

1.20 According to the Cloninger's Biological Model of Personality, which of the following describes person's self-concept of how he/she fit into humanity or society?

a Persistence

b Self-transcendence

c Self-directedness

d Cooperativeness

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**ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION-1**

| Q. No. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
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**SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (12 QUESTIONS – 60 MARKS)**

**WRITE ANSWERS ONLY WITHIN THE SPACE PROVIDED.**

2.1 Define the term "Personality".

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2.2 "Different approaches attempt to explain various facets of personality" List six approaches.

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2.3 List down the basic methods of conducting research in personality.

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2.4 State the steps in hypothesis testing approach.

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2.5 Briefly describe two main contributing factors to individual differences.

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2.6 What is the difference between normality and abnormality in personality?

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2.7 Briefly explain the characteristics of extraversion and introversion based on the explanation of Carl Jung.

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2.8 According to the Alfred Adler (1870-1937) views of personality, describe the term inferiority – superiority complexes.

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2.9 Describe the levels of Maslow's hierarchy of five needs.

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2.10 Describe the Carl Rogers' explanation of the characteristics of fully-functioning (self-actualizing) person.

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2.11 Explain the concept "reciprocal determinism" introduced by Alfred Bandura.

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2.12 List down the nine temperament dimensions of Thomas and Chess (1977).

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----------END OF QUESTION PAPER----------