

PSYCHOLOGY II PUC

CHAPTER-3

PERSONALITY

Total hours- 14 hours

Total marks- 20-24 marks

Approx no of questions on this chapt. (1 mark-1 or 2, 2 marks- 1 or 2, 5 marks-2, 10 marks-01)

1 mark questions

1. From which Latin word, the term “Personality” derived?

Key: “Persona”.

2. What do you mean by “persona”?

Key: Actors mask.

3. What are personality traits?

Key: Measurable aspect of personality.

4. Mention the two types of interview?

Key: Guided interview and unguided interview or structured and unstructured interview.

5. Write the full form of MMPI?

Key: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality inventory

6. Write the full form of TAT?

Key: Thematic Apperception Test.

7. Mention any two projective tests?

Key: Rorschach ink-blot test and Thematic Apperception Test.

8. What does the term projection mean?

Key: it is compensatory mechanism, in which subject reads one's own thoughts and feeling into others.

9. Who devised the sentence completion test?

Key: Ebbinghaus / Payne and Tandler.

10. Mention the two types of projective tests?

Key: Interpretive and expressive type.

11. Expand M.P.I.

Key : Mysore personality inventory.

2 marks Questions**1. Write Allport's definition of personality?**

Key: "Dynamic organization with in the individual of those psychological systems that determine his (her) unique adjustment to his (her) environment."

2. What are rating scales?

Key: Device for recording the degree of a particular trait of personality present in a given individual.

3. Write the differences between surface traits and source traits?

Key:

Source traits (Primary traits)	Surface traits
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualities found in the organism at the deeper level. 2. they are permanent and consistent, they influence surface traits e.g. feeling of insecurity, friendly, trustful, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The qualities of the individual which can be observed directly. 2. They are not consistent; it is influenced by source traits. e.g. restless, timidness etc

4. Differentiate between guided interview and unguided interview?

Key:

Guided interview	Unguided interview
Pre-determined questions Not supposed to change length and type of questions, the tone, speed order of presentation is pre-determined	Full liberty to ask any questions and any number of questions on the issue.

5. What are projective techniques?

Key: The term projection refers to a compensatory mechanism, in which the Subject reads one's own thoughts and feelings in to others. Generally the Subject reads into others, his hatred, jealousy, suspicion and other undesirable thoughts and ill-feelings.

6. What is interpretive type of projective tests?

Key: the test in which the stimuli are vague in shape, form or content- the stimulus are pictures, inkblots, incomplete sentences, etc- these stimulus are interpreted by the subject- due to vagueness in stimulus each subject interpret it differently based on his mental mechanism.

7. What is expressive type of projective tests?

Key: The tests where the subject is supposed express himself through certain activity such as by drawing test, playing with toys, constructing a story or design etc.

8. What are personality inventories?

Key: It is a standardized set of questions which are prepared on the problem of study. They are used to study some particular traits such as attitudes, introversion, extroversion, neurotism, etc.

9. What is Sentence Completion Test?

Key: The test was originally developed by Ebbinghaus to test the intellectual ability. Later it was developed by Payne and Tendler in 1930. Here the subject is asked to complete the sentence without giving time to think. His unconscious thoughts will affect his response. The completed sentence will provide a hint into his desires, hopes, conflicts, frustrations, fears etc.

10. Who is an introvert?

Key: pays more attention to feelings- wants to be alone – plays indoor games- sits and reads in corner alone- inhibits his thoughts and feelings from others- has fixed ideas-thinks a great deal before doing anything and are very sensitive.

11. Who is an extrovert?

Key: someone who reacts positively to situations and tends to mix with others. Characterized by outwardly, expressive, talkative and active in making social contacts- generous, supportive, frank and courageous, happy –go-lucky.

12. What are the common features of projective tests?

Key: a) They present relatively a non-structured situation, hence the subjects elicit different kinds of reactions which are purely individualistic in nature and not stereotyped and predictable responses.

b) The S reveals himself without his being aware of the fact that he is doing. Instead of telling their views, they project their ideas into the stories or inkblots given to them.

5 marks questions

1. Explain rating scale

Key: Rating scale is a device for recording the extent to which a person is perceived to have a defined attribute. It is a better scale compared to questionnaire. It helps us to know the degree or magnitude of a particular trait of personality in an individual- different types of rating scales- 3-point scale, 5-point scale , 7- point scale,etc.(give an example)

Advantage: personality trait can be measured accurately.

Disadvantage: There is a chance of halo effect- previous experience influencing the present rating.

2. Explain behavior tests (brook tests)

Key: designed to test the group participation in problem solving and to look out for natural leaders- 4 to 7 candidates are taken as brook- provided with materials such as ropes, tins, bamboos, etc- presented with imaginary situation. for e.g. imagine brook is wide, deep- crocodile infested river- raging torrent- fast and deep that nothing would be rested on the bottom- behind enemy is approaching- officer represented dummy is severely hurt- cannot cross the river . you have to cross the river shifting your officer safely to other side of the river bank- you can use the materials given to you – here how the group works, how leader emerges ,group work, co-operation, appreciation, initiative, etc, is observed by the team of psychologist, psychiatrists and a doctor, army officer, etc . This test assesses the part of personality.

3. Explain Bell's adjustment inventory

Key:

- ❖ H.M. Bell's Adjustment inventory consists of 140 questions. Of these 35 questions refer to home adjustment -designated as 'a'.
35 questions refer to health adjustment -designated as 'b'.

Another 35 questions refer to social adjustment -designated as 'c'. Finally, the remaining questions refer to emotional adjustment and -designated as d.

Each question, is followed by two answers and a question mark namely Yes- No- ?. The S has to read each question and indicate one of the three answers by encircling it. When he is sure that he cannot indicate Yes or No answer, he has to encircle the question mark.

There are no right or wrong answers but they should be answered honestly.

The key consists of only maladjustment answers. So the number of answers which agree with the key indicate the extent of maladjustment in a given area.

He has classified the adjustment into five categories, viz-, excellent, good, unsatisfactory and very unsatisfactory. Less is the agreement score greater is the adjustment and vice versa.

4. Explain EPI (The Eysenck's Personality Inventory)

Key: The Eysenck's Personality Inventory. (EPI)- consists of 57 questions. Each question has two alternative answers. S has to read each question and indicate his answer by encircling either of the two answers. There is no right or wrong answer, but he has to answer as quickly as possible without spending much time over any question. No question should be left out unanswered.

-Out of 57 questions 24 questions refer to extroversion-introversion dimension. Another 24 questions refer to neurotic-dimension.

-The remaining 9 questions belong to lie scale

-If the subject obtains 17 and more extrovert answers -an extrovert. If his score are 7 and below -an introvert. If the score is between 17 and 7 he is an ambivert.

-In the same way if the neurotic score is 14 and above- a neurotic. Neurotic score is 4 and below -emotionally well balanced.

-Finally on the lie scale, if the score is 5 and above, his answers are considered to be not reliable hence it is to be rejected.

5. Explain Mysore Personality Inventory?

MPI was constructed by Prof. B.Krishnan of Mysore university- consists of 235 statements divided into 7 areas- 1) F-family, 2) E-Emotionality, 3) S-Sociability, 4) M-Mood, 5) R-reality 6) C-character, 7) L -leadership. Raw scores calculated by using hand scoring keys. Each item answered in the direction of maladjustment ,is given a point and the points are added to indicate the degree of maladjustment. (Scoring and interpretation to be explained).

6. Explain Cyclothyme- Schizothyme questionnaire?

This questionnaire was developed by Prof.B.Krishnan of Mysore University- consists of 80 questions – two alternative answers -yes-no. The S has to indicate the answer of his choice by encircling . All the questions should be answered. The answer key consists of only cyclothymic(extrovert) answers. Schizothymic answers are subtracted from cyclothymic answers. If the score is between 0-25 , the S is ambivert , if the score is between 26-80, S is said to be extrovert , if the score is -4 &below ,then the S is said to be introvert.

7. Explain Rorschach ink-blot test.

Key: This is developed by Hermann Rorschach. This test consists of ten symmetrical ink-blots. Each blot is mounted on a stiff board.

Five blots are made up of varying shades of gray and black [Nos: 1, 4, 5 and 7)

Blot Nos. 2 and 3 have some red patches

Blots 8,9 and 10 are of different colors.

Blot 10 contains some grey patches and color.

The blots are prepared and standardized on certain principles, such as,

(1) the forms must be relatively simple; otherwise calculation of the factors of the experiment becomes too difficult.

(2) The Blots must be suggestive of something.

(3) They must be tried out before they can be used as apparatus (tools) for the rest.

(4) The blots must be symmetrical, with very little difference between the two halves, etc.

Administration:

The blots must be presented in regular serial order.

The room where the test is given must be quiet with proper lighting.

Before the test is given, rapport must be established with the Subject.

The Blots must be presented one by one in the same position and order.

The S can hold the card in any position and at any distance but not beyond arms length.

With these preconditions, the S is to be asked what that could be. Or What do you see? All the responses given by the S must be recorded word by word.

Thus as many responses as possible must be obtained, If the S is not responding he must be encouraged by telling him that ‘most people see many things or you can see more than one thing “. –

Usually there are no time limit .The test measures his intellect, emotionality, feeling and mental disorders.

Advantages: Reveals his personality without his knowledge.

Disadvantage: not so easy to score and interpret the results.

8. Explain TAT in detail

Key: The Thematic Apperception Test is also known as TAT.

-It is a method of revealing emotions, sentiments, complexes and conflicts of a personality to the trained interpreter.

-It exposes the personality that the subject is not willing to admit, or cannot admit because he is not conscious of them.

-The TAT is based upon the simple principle of ones own unconscious while making up a story.

-It is assumed that any person has a tendency to interpret a story with the background of his past experience and present wants which are sometimes conscious or unconscious

-The stories reveal his true personality.

-Murray developed this test of personality in 1938

-This test consists of 30 pictures with a blank white card.

-From these pictures, four tests of 20 pictures each can be made- (1) For boys below 14 years! (2) For girls below 14 years. (3) For women above 14 years. (4) For men above 14 years.

-Most of the pictures have 1 human figure of different ages and sex.

-They also have some situations and family situation.

-Though the figures in the pictures are clear and structured, the vagueness lies in the situation

Administration of TAT

-The S is to be seated in a comfortable chair, preferably with his back to the Experimenter.

-A set of 19 pictures and a blank card must be presented to the S in two sessions, with 10 pictures in a session.

-Form A is suitable for adolescents and for adults of average intelligence.

-In the first session the card is presented one at a time to the Subject.

- The following instruction must be given
- “This is a test of imagination. You have to write a story on each card. Describe what is happening at the moment. What the characters in the picture are feeling, thinking and then write about it. Speak your thoughts as they come to your mind. Do you understand? Since you have 50 minutes for ten pictures you can take about five minutes for each story. See how well you can do.”
- Second session begins with at least one day rest.
- The procedure is the same as the first session, but with an emphasis on complete freedom of imagination.
- In this session Form B containing 10 pictures suited for children, adults of less education and intelligence and for psychotics is used
- Before presenting the pictures instruct the S thus-

“Today I am going to show you some more pictures. They are better and more interesting. Now I want to see whether you can make up a few more stories. Make them more exciting than you did last time.” “Regarding card number 16, which is blank, ‘you have to see what you can see on the blank card. Imagine some picture there and describe it to me in detail.’”

This tests measures family relationships , needs and motives of the person, level of aspiration, his fantasies, Social relationship, The functioning of sex urge, Emotional conflicts and reaction to them, etc

Advantage: ones personality will be clearly revealed through the story .

Disadvantage: a person who is not good at writing stories fail to express his views properly.

9. Explain MMPI.

It consists of 550 statements- three alternative answers -true, false, cannot say- there are no right or wrong answers. The subject has to answer all the questions.

Each question is related to one of the nine clinical areas like- HS (Hypochondriasis), D(depression), HY (hysteria), Pd (psychopathic deviate), MF (masculinity or femininity), Pa (paranoia), Pt (Psychosthenia), Sc (schizophrenia) and Ma (hypo-mania). This classification has been made with reference to the self. For example: (1) It makes me nervous to have to wait. (2) I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. (3) Sexual things disgust me, etc. (Explain with advantages and disadvantages)

10. Explain Kretschmer's classification of personality types?

Key: Ernst Kretschmer- German psychiatrist – compared physique and character- body types associated with particular body types.

A) Short and round – Pyknic body – manic depressive psychoses – have personality traits of extroversion.

Slender and athletic body – schizophrenia – personality traits of introversion.

Athletic type- strong body build- aggressive, strongly determined, balanced – manic depressive psychoses.

Dysplastic type- unproportional body parts- due to hormonal imbalance.

Theory rejected because it was based upon institutionalized psychotic patients- applicability to normal population was questioned.

11. Explain C G Jung's classification of personality?

Key: C G Jung's Classification: The psychiatrist Carl G. Jung classified the individuals into introverts and extroverts, based upon the direction of the libido (general fund of energy).

Introvert- According to him introvert reads negatively into situations, inwardly reflective- does not talk much with others- wants to be alone- inhibits his thoughts from others-pay attention to details–not suggestible - thinks a great deal before doing anything.

Extrovert- someone who reacts positively to situations and tends to mix with others. Characterized by outwardly, expressive, talkative and active in making social contacts- generous, supportive, frank and courageous, happy –go-lucky- does not pay a deal of attention to anything.

Ambiverts – Majority of people fall between introverts and extroverts they are called as Ambiverts that is, they are having the qualities of both introverts and extroverts.

10 Marks Questions

1. Explain Sheldon's classification of personality types?

Key: Sheldon proposed a theory of personality correlating 'temperament and body type'. There are three major bodily types and corresponding temperamental components. The bodily components are endomorphy, mesomorphy and ectomorphy. The corresponding temperamental dimensions are viscerotonia, somatotonia and cerebrotonia.

<u>Bodily Components</u>	<u>Temperament Type</u>
<u>Endomorphy</u> Focus on digestive system- particularly the stomach. Extreme endomorphic-physique-rounded and tending towards fleshiness. Head- large, neck-short, shoulders – high and rounded.	<u>Viscerotonia</u> Love relaxation and comfort- tend to be sociable- “food people and persons”
<u>Mesomorphy</u> Focus on musculature and circulatory system. Bones- large and heavy, muscles- well developed- massive and prominent.	<u>Somatotonia</u> Physical assertiveness- keen on physical activity and competition
<u>Ectomorphy-</u> Focus on nervous system and brain, light boned, poor muscled	<u>Cerebrotonia</u> Need privacy- highly self aware, socially restrained thoughtful and shy