5. V · Personality, clinical and abnormal psychology

Starter Quiz ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Which is NOT one of the Big Five traits?

   ☐ intelligence

   ☐ neuroticism

   ☐ agreeableness

   ☐ conscientiousness

2. Systematic desensitisation belongs to which approach?

   ☐ psychodynamic

   ☐ biomedical

   ☐ humanistic

   ☐ behavioural

3. If clients improve after therapy, the therapy caused the improvement.

   ☐ True ☐ False

4. Rogers emphasised _____ positive regard.

   _____

5. A stable rank order of trait scores proves that every person's score stayed unchanged.

   ☐ True ☐ False

6. A person consciously deciding to postpone a thought is, from that description alone, an example of unconscious repression.

   ☐ True ☐ False

7. Which statement most directly expresses task-specific self-efficacy?

   ☐ All outcomes depend entirely on luck

   ☐ Completing the task will earn a reward

   ☐ My score proves my worth as a person

   ☐ I can complete this planned practice task

8. A self-rating across daily life differs from a colleague's workplace-only rating. What is the best first interpretation?

   ☐ The difference proves permanent personality change

- ☐ Check contexts, instructions, observation opportunities and measurement evidence
- ☐ One source must be lying
- ☐ Only self-report can ever be informative

9. A positive screening score by itself supplies a complete clinical diagnosis and its cause.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. Which situation most directly makes regression to the mean a relevant alternative explanation?

    - ☐ Selection for an extreme baseline score with imperfectly related repeat scores
    - ☐ Two identical observations necessarily proving recovery
    - ☐ Any random allocation, regardless of measurement
    - ☐ An unchanged reference measurement with no selection

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Answers ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

1. **intelligence**

   The Big Five are openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism. They are broad dimensions; intelligence is a different construct.

2. **behavioural**

   Historical systematic desensitisation is a behavioural method pairing graded exposure with relaxation. This is narrower than exposure in general.

3. **False**

   Uncontrolled improvement alone cannot separate treatment from natural change, other care, expectancy, measurement changes or regression under the relevant selection/retest conditions.

4. **unconditional**

   Unconditional positive regard concerns acceptance of the person's worth, without requiring approval of every action.

5. **False**

   People can change in level while retaining the same relative order. Stability depends on what is measured and over what period.

6. **False**

   The description states a deliberate choice. Repression in the psychodynamic account is an unconscious process; do not infer it from any avoidance.

7. **I can complete this planned practice task**

   Self-efficacy concerns perceived capability. The reward claim is an outcome expectation; neither belief is proof of actual skill or consequences.

8. **Check contexts, instructions, observation opportunities and measurement evidence**

   Sources can sample different situations or have different limitations. Disagreement alone does not settle its cause.

9. **False**

   Screening can identify possible concerns, but a fuller relevant assessment is needed. A category does not establish a unique cause.

10. **Selection for an extreme baseline score with imperfectly related repeat scores**

    Extreme-score selection and imperfect repeat relations create the relevant statistical conditions. This is different from genuine natural recovery.