

Unit 13: Theories of Personality

Directions: As an introduction to the unit, this is a quote to give you the chance to think about the concepts we are about to discuss. Determine which letter from the choices above is the correct one and fits into the spaces below. When you are finished fill in the quote below.

A quote from F. Scott Fitzgerald:

P	E	O	S	F	N			G	E	S	I			F					
B	E	S	K	O	U	A	S	I	R	I	T	U	R	O	A			U	C
C	R	R	S	E	N	L	L	E	T	Y	E	S	S	E	S	N	S	U	N

 .

The intellect is always fooled by the heart.

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE SELF

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What did the Ancient Greeks find at the oracle at Delphi?
2. What did William James propose in 1890?
3. What were the three aspects of the self that James proposed?
4. What do each mean?
5. What is individuation?
6. What did Freud think of the idea of self?
7. What is the ID?
8. What is the Super Ego?
9. What is the Ego?
10. What did Carl Rogers think of the conscious self?
11. What has Roger's movement been called?
12. What is potentiality?
13. What is the person self striving for according to the humanists?
14. What is the self concept?
15. What is a schema?
16. What are some of the more common schemas?
17. What is the theory of self efficacy?
18. Who came up with the idea of self efficacy?
19. Why do people with higher self efficacy set higher goals for themselves?
20. What is status?
21. What is strategic self presentation?
22. What is behavioral confirmation?
23. What is the difference between an introvert and an extrovert?
24. What does culture have to do with self?
25. What is mutual confirmation?

Theories of Personality
The Basic Overview of What Makes Us Who We Are

What have been the major events and issues of the search for human personality?

You should be able to list the major events in the basic history of Personality Assessment.

Essential Details

The Greeks and Romans saw the human as a thing that could be rationally studied and debated using logic.

Western, Middle Eastern and Chinese Astrology said that humans were influenced by the stars and planets.

Other pseudosciences like numerology, phrenology, and physiognomy attempted to explain human behavior.

In the 1880's, Sir Francis Galton saw personality as inherited. He used the scientific method.

In 1937, Gordon Allport wrote a now famous definition of human personality based on trait.

The Psychodynamic theorists like Freud and Jung empowered a new generation of personality theorists.

In 1921 Hermann Rorschach developed the famous projective test known as the Ink Blot Test.

The Big Five traits are neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness.

You should be able to explain the ways that personality is assessed by psychologists today.

Essential Details

Psychologists use interviews in an attempt to discover underlying personality traits.

Psychologists use naturalistic and lab observations to discover underlying traits.

Psychologists use objective tests, both normed and criterion, to discover underlying traits.

Psychologists use projective tests like the TAT to discover underlying traits.

Although perhaps overused, clinical tests like the MMPI are used to discover personality traits.

Popularized tests like the Myers Briggs and hundred of others have evolved from the work of Carl Jung.

Issues like validity, reliability, social expectation and the Barnum Effect are still debated.

Still, although issues of bias exist, personality testing is a multi-million dollar industry.

You should be able to explain the past and current psychological theories of personality.

Essential Details

L.L. Thurston presented that Big Five "Trait" Theory (OCEAN) to the APA in 1933.

The psychodynamic theory suggests that unresolved inner conflict influence human personality.

Neo-Freudians like Anna Freud, Karen Honey, and Carl Jung interpreted Freud's original theories.

The humanists like Carl Rogers believed that personality was a symptom of self esteem and concept.

Abraham Maslow suggested that holistic human personality could be attained... as a need.

Albert Bandura demonstrated that aggression in the personality could be influenced by observation.

In 1954, Julian Rotter, a cognitivist, presented the concept of the Locus of Control.

Even today, there are still biological predisposition models that suggest that personality is innate.

Personality theory is one of the most applied theories in the world of psychology.

Unit 13: Theories of Personality

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Theories of Personality

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

Who was Abraham Maslow and what is his significance?

Who is Albert Bandura and what is his significance to personality theory?

Whos was Alfred Adler and waht was his significance?

Who was Anna Freud?

What is the behavioral personality theory?

What is a cardinal trait?

Who was Carl Jung and what was his significance?

Who was Carl Rogers and what was his significance?

What are entral traits?

What is character as it relates to personality theory?

What is the collective unconscious?

What are conditions of worth?

What is the conscience?

What are cues?

What is denial?

What is direct observation as it relates to personality?

What is displacement?

What are drives?

What is the ego?

What is the ego ideal?

What is the electra conflict?

What is eros?

What is an extrovert?

What is the five-factor model or the big five?

What is significnacnce of free choice?

What is a fully functioning person?

Who was Gordon Allport and what was his significance?

What is a habit?

What is the halo effect?

What is human nature?

What is the concept of humanism?

What is the id?

What is an imitation?

What are individual traits?

What is intellectualization?

What is an introvert?

Who is Jullian Rotter and what is her significance?

Who was Karen Horney and what is her significance?

What is libido?

What is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2)?

What is an objective test?

What is the oedipus conflict?

What is a good definition for personality?

What is personality theory?

What is a personality trait?

What is a personality type?

What is the pleasure principle?

What is positive self-regard?

What is projection?

What are projective tests?

What is the psyche?

What is psychoanalytic theory?

What is rationalization?

What is reaction formation?

What is the reality principle?

What is regression?

What is reliability?

What is repression?

What is the Rorschach Inkblot Test?

What are secondary traits?

What is self-actualization?

What is self-efficacy?

What is sensation seeking?

What is shyness?

Who was Sigmund Freud and what is his significance?

What are situational determinants?

What is social learning theory?

What is subjective experience?

What is sublimation?

What is the superego?

What are surface traits?

What is thanatos?

What is the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)?

What is a trait profile?

What are traits as they relate to personality theory?

What is unconditional positive regard?

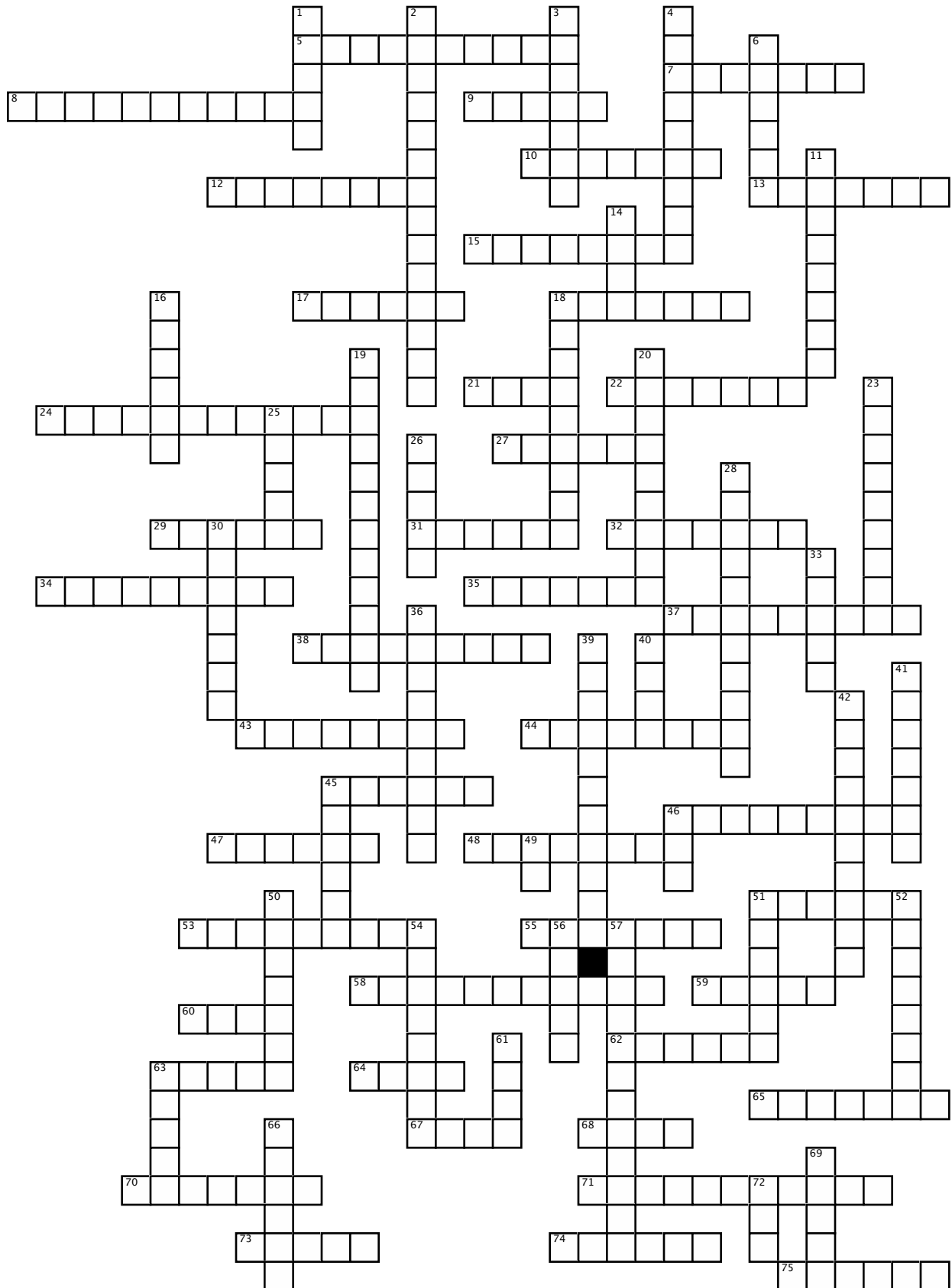
What is the personal unconscious?

What is an unstructured interview?

What is validity?

What is the significance of wish fulfillment?

Unit Review Number 13
Theories of Personality



Across

5. Subjective _____ is reality as it is perceived and interpreted, not as it exists objectively; personal, private, non-objective experience.
7. Freud believed that many people "_____" or hide painful memories deep into their unconscious mind.
8. Wish _____ is the Freudian belief that the content of many dreams reflects unfulfilled desires that cannot be consciously expressed.
9. Shyness is the tendency to _____ others, plus uneasiness and strain when socializing.
10. The _____ principle is the principle by which the ego functions, involving delaying action (or pleasure) until it is appropriate.
12. The _____ is the internalization of parental values and societal standards.
13. Sensation _____ is a personality characteristic of persons who prefer high levels of stimulation.
15. Psychoanalytic theory is also called the _____ theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious forces and internal conflicts in its explanations of behavior.
17. Surface _____ are the visible or observable traits of one's personality.
18. The _____ Conflict is the Freudian concept referring to a boy's sexual attraction to his mother and feelings of rivalry with his father.
21. A personality _____ is a style of personality defined by a group of related traits.
22. Positive self-regard is thinking of _____ as a good, lovable, worthwhile person.
24. The Thematic _____ Test (TAT) is a projective test consisting of 20 different scenes and life situations about which respondents make up stories.
27. Julian _____ is an American psychologist who is known for developing influential theories, including social learning theory and locus of control.
29. Personality _____ are relatively permanent and enduring qualities of behavior that a person displays in most situations.
31. Personality is defined as an individual's _____ and relatively unchanging psychological characteristics and behavior patterns.
32. Intellectualization is a _____ mechanism where reasoning is used to block confrontation with an unconscious conflict and its associated emotional stress.
34. An unstructured _____ is one in which conversation is informal and topics are taken up freely as they arise.
35. Projective tests are psychological tests making use of ambiguous or unstructured stimuli. Subjects are presumed to _____ their own thoughts and impulses onto these stimuli.

Down

1. Thanatos is the _____ instinct postulated by Freud.
2. Sublimation is the _____ of unwanted impulses into something less harmful. This can simply be a distracting release or may be a constructive and valuable piece of work.
3. Self-efficacy is the belief in your capacity to produce a _____ result.
4. Reaction _____ is a defensive process (defense mechanism) in which anxiety-producing or unacceptable emotions and impulses are mastered by exaggeration (hypertrophy) of the directly opposing tendency.
6. Secondary _____ are personality traits that are inconsistent or relatively superficial.
11. Social _____ theory is an approach that combines learning principles with cognitive processes (perception, thinking, anticipation), plus the effects of observational learning, to explain behavior.
14. The psyche is the _____, mental life, and personality as a whole.
16. Unconditional positive _____ is the unshakable love and approval given without qualification.
18. An _____ test is a test that gives the same score when different people correct it.
19. Rationalization is the process of _____ a logical justification for a decision that was originally arrived at through a different mental process.
20. An _____ is a person whose attention is focused inward; a shy, reserved, self-centered person.
23. Self-actualization is the ongoing process of fully developing one's personal _____.
25. A _____ profile is a graphic representation of the ratings obtained by an individual (or sometimes a group) on each of several personality traits.
26. Sigmund _____ is one of the most famous of all the psychological theorists and is the founder of psychoanalysis.
28. A fully _____ person is what Carl Rogers's called persons living in harmony with their deepest feelings, impulses, and intuitions.
30. Validity is the _____ of a test to measure what it purports to measure.
33. Regression involves taking the position of a _____ in some problematic situation, rather than acting in a more adult way.
36. Karen Horney's theories questioned some traditional Freudian views, particularly his theory of _____, as well as the instinct orientation of psychoanalysis and its genetic psychology.
39. Direct _____ is any observation of a person's behavior in a natural or prearranged situation undertaken to form an impression of his or her personality.

Across

37. The pleasure _____ is the idea that the id operates, consisting of a desire for immediate satisfaction of wishes, desires, or needs.
38. The _____ Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) is the latest version of one of the best-known and most widely used objective personality questionnaires.
43. In _____ theory, libido is the force, primarily pleasure-oriented, that energizes the subparts of personality.
44. The electra conflict is the _____ concept referring to a girl's sexual attraction to her father and resultant feelings of rivalry with her mother.
45. Individual _____ are personality traits that comprise a person's unique individual qualities.
46. An _____ is a person whose attention is directed outward; a bold, sociable, outgoing person.
47. Projection is the unconscious act of _____ of a person's own attributes, thoughts, and emotions, which are then ascribed to the outside world, such as to the weather, the government, a tool, or to other people.
48. Displacement is the _____ of actions from a desired target to a substitute target when there is some reason why the first target is not permitted or not available.
51. Character _____ are personal characteristics that have been judged or evaluated; a person's desirable or undesirable qualities.
53. In Freudian theory, the ego is the executive part of personality that directs rational, _____ behavior.
55. Albert _____ is a social learning theorist who designed the famous Bobo Doll Experiment.
58. Behavioral _____ theory is the model of personality that emphasizes observable behavior, stimuli and responses, and the impact of learning.
59. A _____ is the psychological expression of a motive; for example, hunger, thirst, or a drive for success.
60. The _____ effect is the tendency of an interviewer to extend a favorable or unfavorable impression to unrelated aspects of an individual's personality.
62. Carl _____ is one of the founders of the human potential movement and the humanistic school of thought in psychology.
63. A _____ is a deeply ingrained, learned pattern of behavior.
64. Carl _____ was perhaps Freud's closest student, at least until he developed the idea of the collective unconscious.
65. The Rorschach _____ Test is a projective test comprised of ten standardized inkblots that are described by the person taking the test.
67. Eros is Freud's name for the " _____ instincts" postulated by his theory.

Down

40. The unconscious is the region of the _____ that is beyond awareness, especially impulses and desires not directly known to a person.
41. Reliability is the _____ of a test to yield the same score, or nearly the same score, each time it is given to the same person.
42. Denial is the act of _____ oneself from an unpleasant reality by refusing to perceive it or believe it.
45. Human nature is the group of _____, qualities, potentials, and behavior patterns most characteristic of the human species.
46. In Freudian theory, the _____ ideal is the part of the superego representing ideal behavior; a source of pride when its standards are met.
49. The _____ is the most primitive part of personality, which remains unconscious, supplies energy to other parts of the psyche, and demands immediate gratification.
50. Gordon _____ was one of the first psychologists to focus on the study of the personality, and is often referred to as one of the founding figures of personality psychology.
51. Central _____ are the core traits that characterize an individual personality.
52. In the Freudian sense, the conscience is the part of the _____ that causes guilt when its standards are not met.
54. A _____ trait is a personality trait so basic or powerful that all or most of a person's activities spring from existence of the trait.
56. Although one of the first to break away from traditional Freudian theory, Alfred _____ was among the co-founders of the psychoanalytic movement as a core member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society.
57. Situational _____ are external conditions that strongly influence behavior.
61. The five-factor model (The Big _____) is a model proposing that the five most universal dimensions of personality are extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience.
63. Humanism is an approach to psychology that focuses on _____ experience, problems, potentials, and ideals.
66. Personality _____ is the interrelated system of concepts and principles used to understand and explain personality.
69. Conditions of _____ are internal standards used to judge the value of one's thoughts, actions, feelings, or experiences.
72. A _____ is any external stimuli or sign that guides responses, especially those that signal the likely presence or absence of reinforcement.

Across

68. A famous psychologist in her own right, _____ Freud was Sigmund Freud's daughter.

70. Imitation is an attempt to match one's own behavior to _____ person's behavior.

71. The collective _____, sometimes misstated as collective subconscious, is for Jung, a part of the unconscious mind, expressed in humanity and all life forms with nervous systems.

73. A personality _____ is a behavioral characteristic displayed in most situations.

74. Abraham _____ was one of the early founders of humanistic psychology.

75. Free _____ is the ability to freely make choices that are not controlled by genetics, learning, or unconscious forces.