

Name: _____

Period: _____

AP Psychology – Guided Reading Chapter 13 – Personality

THE PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE

Exploring the Unconscious

1. According to Sigmund Freud, what is:
 - a. Free association –
 - b. Psychoanalysis –
 - c. Unconscious –
2. For Freud the determinist, nothing was _____.
3. Freud believed that personality resulted from the conflict between _____ and _____.
4. Describe the three interacting dynamics as seen by Freud to understand the mind's dynamics:
 - a. id –
 - b. ego –
 - c. superego –
5. What are Freud's psychosexual stages? (know the chart of page 556)
6. What is an Oedipus complex?

7. What is identification?

8. What is fixation?

9. What are defense mechanisms? Describe each.
 - a. repression –

 - b. regression –

 - c. reaction formation –

 - d. projection –

 - e. rationalization –

 - f. displacement –

 - g. denial –

The Neo-Freudians and Psychodynamic Theorists

10. Who are *neo-Freudians*?

11. In what two ways did neo-Freudians veer away from Freud?

a.

b.

12. How did Alfred Adler see childhood? How did Karen Horney see childhood?

13. What did Carl Jung believe about a collective unconscious?

14. Those that follow the *psychodynamic theory* assume:

Assessing Unconscious Processes

15. What is the first requirement for Freudian clinicians using a personality assessment tool?

16. What is a projective test?

17. What is a Thematic Apperception Test?

18. What is the Rorschach inkblot test?

19. What are the views of various clinicians on the value of the Rorschach test?

Evaluating the Psychoanalytic Perspective

20. What are a couple of criticisms of Freud's theories? Why?

21. Describe what is meant that Freud was right about at least one thing.

THE HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVE

22. What do *humanistic psychologists* focus on?

23. Abraham Maslow proposed the hierarchy of needs (Chapter 11). Describe how he developed his ideas.

24. According to Carl Rogers, people nurture their growth by being *genuine*, *accepting*, and *empathic*. Explain what this means.

25. What is unconditional positive regard?

26. What is self-concept?

27. What are 3 criticisms of the humanistic perspective?

THE TRAIT PERSPECTIVE

28. What are traits?

29. Gordon Allport was less concerned with _____ explaining individual traits than with _____ them.

30. What is the *Myers-Briggs Type Indicator*?

Exploring Traits

31. What is *factor analysis*?

32. What is the *Eysenck Personality Questionnaire*?

33. Studies indicate that extraverts seek stimulation because:

Assessing Traits

34. What are personality inventories?
 - a. What is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory?
 - b. Define empirically derived –

The Big Five Factors

35. What are the Big Five personality factors?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
36. How stable are these traits?

Evaluating the Trait Perspective

37. What is the *person-situation controversy*? **Be sure to read through this section and understand the author's discussion. There's room for your own notes.**

THE SOCIAL-COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE

38. What is the social-cognitive perspective?

Reciprocal Influences

39. What is reciprocal determinism?

40. List the three ways that individuals and environment interact.

a.

b.

c.

Personal Control

41. What is personal control?

42. What is the difference between an external locus of control and an internal locus of control?

43. Self-control predicts:

44. In the long run, self control requires:

45. In the sub-section of “benefits of personal control”, what is the verdict of the studies discussed?

46. One measure of how helpless or effective you feel is where you stand on:

47. How can excessive optimism blind us to real risks?

48. What does it mean people often are most over-confident when most incompetent?

49. To predict behavior, social psychologists often observe behavior in:

50. What is a criticism of the social-cognitive perspective?

EXPLORING THE SELF

51. What is the self?

52. What is meant by *possible selves*?

53. What is the spotlight effect?

The Benefits of Self-Esteem

54. What is self-esteem?

55. Is high self-esteem really “the armor that protects kids” from life’s problems? Explain.

56. Experiments do reveal an effect of:

Self-Serving Bias

57. Define self-serving bias –

58. Describe the two main findings on self-serving bias:

a.

b.