

Unit Twelve

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 Carl Jung:

C				J	T	R			T	I		E			
E	A	D	T	T	I	S	U		U	T		T	A		
C	R	E	A	S	R	V	E	C	A	S	V	E	R	S	B
L	Y	N	E	U	U	N	T	O	P	O	W	E	O	S	I

	W			E	O		R			O	O									
N	G	H		M	H	E	E			T	E	D		A		W		T		
H	T	S	E	T	L	T	A	L		P	A	Y	S	O	N	P	I	I	T	I
I	E	M	S	O	S	V	S	S	S	B	E	R	L	Y	O	A	L	Y	H	Y
T	H	E	R	E	R	R	T	O	T	H	L	E	G	O	P	D	L	T	H	T

And if this is lacking, no teacher can supply it or take its place"

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?

Unit Twelve

Theories of Personality

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ABRAHAM MASLOW

ALBERT BANDURA

ALFRED ADLER

ARCHETYPE

B. F. SKINNER

BEHAVIORAL APPROACH

CARL JUNG

CARL ROGERS

COLLECTIVE UNCONSCIOUS

CONDITIONS OF WORTH

DEFENSE MECHANISMS

DENIAL

DISPLACEMENT

EGO

EXTROVERT

FIVE-FACTOR MODEL (BIG FIVE)

FULLY FUNCTIONING

GORDON ALLPORT

HABIT

HANS EYSENCK

HUMANISTIC APPROACH

HUMANISTIC APPROACH

ID

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

INTROVERT

JOHN B. WATSON

MMPI

OBJECTIVE TEST

PERSONAL CONSTRUCT THEORY

PERSONALITY

POTENTIALITIES

PROJECTION

PROJECTIVE TESTS

RATIONALIZATION

REACTION

REACTION FORMATION

REGRESSION

REPRESSION

RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST

SIGMUND FREUD

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

SOURCE TRAIT

SUBLIMATION

SUPER EGO

SURFACE TRAIT

TAT

THANATOS

THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST (TAT)

TRAIT

UNCONDITIONAL POSITIVE REGARD

Unit Twelve
Theories of Personality

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Across

2. The defense mechanism by which people channel their socially unacceptable impulses into more acceptable activities is called _____.
4. The id demands _____ gratification.
6. The belief that humans are separated from lower animals because they recognize their desire to achieve self-actualization was held by _____.
8. The _____ is the unconscious psychic energy that strives to satisfy basic sexual and aggressive drives.
11. Jung's concept of a shared, inherited body of memory that all humans have is called the _____ unconscious.
13. A defense mechanism in which the individual refuses to admit that a problem exists refers to _____.
15. The _____ is the personality component that is conscious and controls behavior.
16. Alfred Adler proposed the idea of the inferiority _____.
18. Gordon _____ says traits can be inherited and they are fixed in the nervous system.
19. A _____ is a person who is more interested in their thoughts and feelings rather than anybody else's.
20. Psychology distortions used to remain psychologically stable or in balance are called _____ mechanisms.
21. The aspects of personality that are considered to be reasonably consistent are called _____.
24. The pattern of feelings, motives, and behavior that set people apart from one another is _____.
25. A defense mechanism by which an individual retreats to an earlier stage of development when faced with anxiety is _____.
27. The defense mechanism by which an individual finds justifications is called _____.
29. The defense mechanism that removes anxiety arousing thoughts, feelings, and memories from one's consciousness is called _____.
32. The ego tries to balance the other _____ structures.
33. Kelly's _____ construct theory involves the anticipation about events that an individual has.
35. Alfred _____ believed people are driven to overcome inferiority.
36. At one time, Jung and Freud were very close _____.
38. Albert Bandura said that through _____ learning, a person develops their personality.
39. For Behaviorists, personality comes from _____.

Down

1. According to the _____ approach people are free to make conscious choices and are responsible for their choices.
3. A _____ trait is a characteristic and observable way of behaving.
5. A _____ person is more active and self expressive, and to gain energy from interaction with others.
7. An original model from which later forms develop is _____.
9. The defense mechanism that shifts negative impulses toward a more acceptable object or person is _____.
10. The concepts of the collective unconscious and the sense of self were developed by _____ Jung.
12. Hans _____ proposed two personality dimensions.
14. Maslow said that as a person become self actualized, they reach their full set of _____.
17. A _____ trait is an underlying trait from which surface traits are derived.
22. Who advanced the ideas of operant conditioning?
23. The defense mechanism by which the ego unconsciously switches unacceptable impulses into their opposites is called _____ formation.
24. The defense mechanism by which people attribute their own unacceptable impulses to others is _____.
26. To Rogers, when a person receives _____ positive regard, they become a whole self or person.
28. To a humanists, when a person places _____ of worth on another, neither reaches their full potential.
30. Carl _____ was an advocate of the humanistic approach.
31. The _____ is the part of personality that represents the individual's internalized ideals and provides standards for judgment.
34. John B. _____ is known as the father of Behaviorism.
37. When the person and the self are one, the individual is _____ functioning.