

Who was Abraham Maslow?

Abraham Maslow was one of the early founders of humanistic psychology.

Who is Albert Bandura?

Albert Bandura is a social learning theorist who designed the famous Bobo Doll Experiment.

Who was Alfred Adler?

Although one of the first to break away from traditional Freudian theory, Alfred Adler was among the co-founders of the psychoanalytic movement as a core member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society.

Who was Anna Freud?

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

What is behavioral personality theory?

Behavioral personality theory is the model of personality that emphasizes observable behavior, stimuli and responses, and the impact of learning.

What is a cardinal trait?

A cardinal trait is a personality trait so basic or powerful that all or most of a person's activities spring from existence of the trait

Who was Carl Jung?

Carl Jung was perhaps Freud's closest student, at least until he developed the idea of the collective unconscious.

Who was Carl Rogers?

Carl Rogers is one of the founders of the human potential movement and the humanistic school of thought in psychology.

What is a central traits?

Central traits are the core traits that characterize an individual personality.

What is a character trait?

Character trait are personal characteristics that have been judged or evaluated; a person's desirable or undesirable qualities.

What is the collective unconscious?

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

What are conditions of worth?

Conditions of worth are internal standards used to judge the value of one's thoughts, actions, feelings, or experiences.

In the Freudian sense, what is conscience?

In the Freudian sense, the conscience is the part of the superego that causes guilt when its standards are not met.

What is a cue?

A cue is any external stimuli or sign that guides responses, especially those that signal the likely presence or absence of reinforcement.

What is denial?

Denial is the act of protecting oneself from an unpleasant reality by refusing to perceive it or believe it.

What is direct observation?

Direct observation is any observation in a natural or prearranged situation undertaken to form an impression of his or her personality.

What is displacement?

Displacement is the shifting 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.

What is a drive?

A drive is the psychological expression of a motive; for example, hunger, thirst, or a drive for success.

What is the ego?

In Freudian theory, the ego is the executive part of personality that directs rational, realistic behavior.

What is the ego ideal?

In Freudian theory, the ego ideal is the part of the superego representing ideal behavior; a source of pride when its standards are met.

What is the electra conflict?

The electra conflict is the Freudian concept referring to a girl's sexual attraction to her father and resultant feelings of rivalry with her mother.

What is eros?

Eros is Freud's name for the "life instincts" postulated by his theory.

What is an extrovert?

An extrovert is a person whose attention is directed outward; a bold, sociable, outgoing person.

What is the five-factor model (The Big Five)?

The five-factor model says that the five universal dimensions of personality are openness, extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism.

What is free choice?

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

What is a fully functioning person?

A fully functioning person is what Carl Rogers's called persons living in harmony with their deepest feelings, impulses, and intuitions.

Who was Gordon Allport?

Gordon Allport 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.

What is a habit?

A habit is a deeply ingrained, learned pattern of behavior.

What is the halo effect?

The halo effect is the tendency of an interviewer to extend a favorable or unfavorable impression to unrelated aspects of an individual's personality.

What is meant by human nature?

Human nature is the group of traits, qualities, potentials, and behavior patterns most characteristic of the human species.

What is humanism as it relates to personality theory?

Humanism is an approach to psychology that focuses on human experience, problems, potentials, and ideals.

What is the id?

The id is the most primitive part of personality, remains unconscious, supplies energy to the psyche, and demands immediate gratification.

What is imitation?

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

What are individual traits?

Individual traits are personality traits that comprise a person's unique individual qualities.

What is intellectualization?

Intellectualization is a defense mechanism where reasoning is used to block confrontation with an unconscious conflict and its associated emotional stress.

What is an introvert?

An introvert is a person whose attention is focused inward; a shy, reserved, self-centered person.

Who is Jullian Rotter?

Julian Rotter is an American psychologist who is known for developing influential theories, including social learning theory and locus of control.

Who was Karen Horney?

Karen Horney's theories questioned some traditional Freudian views, particularly his theory of sexuality, as well as the instinct orientation of psychoanalysis and its genetic psychology.

What is libido?

In Freudian theory, libido is the force, primarily pleasure-oriented, that energizes the subparts of personality.

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

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) is the latest version of one of the best-known personality questionnaires.

What is an objective test?

An objective test is a test that gives the same score when different people correct it.

What is the Oedipus conflict?

The Oedipus Conflict is the Freudian concept referring to a boy's sexual attraction to his mother and feelings of rivalry with his father.

What is personality?

Personality is defined as an individual's unique and relatively unchanging psychological characteristics and behavior patterns.

What is personality theory?

Personality theory is the interrelated system of concepts and principles used to understand and explain personality.

What is a personality trait?

A personality trait is a behavioral characteristic displayed in most situations.

What is a personality type?

A personality type is a style of personality defined by a group of related traits.

What is the pleasure principle?

The pleasure principle is the idea that the id operates, consisting of a desire for immediate satisfaction of wishes, desires, or needs.

What is positive self-regard?

Positive self-regard is thinking of oneself as a good, lovable, worthwhile person.

What is projection?

Projection is the unconscious act of denial 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.

What are projective tests?

Projective tests are psychological tests making use of ambiguous or unstructured stimuli. Subjects are presumed to project their own thoughts and impulses onto these stimuli.

What is the psyche?

The psyche is the mind, mental life, and personality as a whole.

What is psychoanalytic theory?

Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes unconscious forces and internal conflicts in its explanations of behavior.

What is rationalization?

Rationalization is the process of constructing a logical justification for a decision that was originally arrived at through a different mental process.

What is reaction Formation?

Reaction Formation 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.

What is the reality principle?

The reality principle is the principle by which the ego functions, involving delaying action (or pleasure) until it is appropriate.

What is regression?

Regression involves taking the position of a child in some problematic situation, rather than acting in a more adult way.

What is reliability?

Reliability is the ability of a test to yield the same score, or nearly the same score, each time it is given to the same person.

What is repression?

Freud believed that many people "repress" or hide painful memories deep into their unconscious mind.

What is the Rorschach Inkblot Test?

The Rorschach Inkblot Test is a projective test comprised of ten standardized inkblots that are described by the person taking the test.

What are secondary traits?

Secondary traits are personality traits that are inconsistent or relatively superficial.

What is self-actualization?

Self-actualization is the ongoing process of fully developing one's personal potential.

What is self-efficacy?

Self-efficacy is the belief in your capacity to produce a desired result.

What is sensation seeking?

Sensation seeking is a personality characteristic of persons who prefer high levels of stimulation.

What is shyness?

Shyness is the tendency to avoid others, plus uneasiness and strain when socializing.

Who was Sigmund Freud?

Sigmund Freud is one of the most famous of all the psychological theorists and is the founder of psychoanalysis.

What are situational determinants?

Situational determinants are external conditions that strongly influence behavior.

What is social learning theory?

Social learning theory is an approach that combines learning principles with cognitive processes (perception, thinking, anticipation), plus the effects of observational learning, to explain behavior.

What is subjective experience?

Subjective experience is reality as it is perceived and interpreted, not as it exists objectively; personal, private, non-objective experience.

What is sublimation?

Sublimation is the transformation of unwanted impulses into something less harmful. This can simply be a distracting release or may be a constructive and valuable piece of work.

What is the superego?

The superego is the internalization of parental values and societal standards.

What are surface traits?

Surface traits are the visible or observable traits of one's personality.

What is thanatos?

Thanatos is the death instinct postulated by Freud.

What is the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)?

The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is a projective test consisting of 20 different scenes and life situations about which respondents make up stories.

What is a trait profile?

A trait profile is a graphic representation of the ratings obtained by an individual (or sometimes a group) on each of several personality traits.

What are personality traits?

Personality traits are relatively permanent and enduring qualities of behavior that a person displays in most situations.

What is unconditional positive regard?

Unconditional positive regard is the unshakable love and approval given without qualification.

What is the unconscious?

The unconscious is the region of the mind that is beyond awareness, especially impulses and desires not directly known to a person.

What is an unstructured interview?

An unstructured interview is one in which conversation is informal and topics are taken up freely as they arise.

What is validity?

Validity is the ability of a test to measure what it purports to measure.

What is wish fulfillment?

Wish fulfillment is the Freudian belief that the content of many dreams reflects unfulfilled desires that cannot be consciously expressed.