

KSS Psych 12 AP Chapter 15 Personality Vocab

1. _____ is an individual's characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting. (595)
2. _____ is the Freudian technique in which the person is encouraged to say whatever comes to mind as a means of exploring the unconscious. (p. 597)
3. In Freud's theory, _____ refers to the treatment of psychological disorders by seeking to expose and interpret the tensions within a patient's unconscious, using methods such as free association. (p. 597)
4. In Freud's theory, the _____ is the repository of mostly unacceptable thoughts, wishes, feelings, and memories. According to contemporary psychologists, it is a level of information processing of which we are unaware. (p. 597)
5. In Freud's theory, the _____ is the unconscious system of personality, consisting of basic sexual and aggressive drives, that supplies psychic energy to personality. (p. 598)
6. In psychoanalytic theory, _____ is the conscious division of personality that attempts to mediate between the demands of the id, the superego, and reality. (p. 598)
7. In Freud's theory, the _____ is the division of personality that contains the conscience and develops by incorporating the perceived moral standards of society. (p. 598)
8. Freud's _____ are developmental periods children pass through during which the id's pleasure-seeking energies are focused on different erogenous zones. (p. 598)
9. According to Freud, boys in the phallic stage develop a collection of feelings, known as the _____, that center on sexual attraction to the mother and resentment of the father. Some psychologists believe girls have a parallel Electra complex. (p. 599)
10. In Freud's theory, _____ is the process by which the child's superego develops and incorporates the parents' values. Freud saw identification as crucial, not only to resolution of the Oedipus complex, but also to the development of gender identity. (p. 599)
11. In Freud's theory, _____ occurs when development becomes arrested, due to unresolved conflicts, in an immature psychosexual stage. (p. 599)
12. In Freud's theory, _____ are the ego's methods of unconsciously protecting itself against anxiety by distorting reality. (p. 600)

13. The basis of all defense mechanisms, _____ is the unconscious exclusion of anxiety-arousing thoughts, feelings, and memories from the conscious mind. Repression is an example of motivated forgetting: One "forgets" what one really does not wish to remember. (p. 600)
14. _____ is the defense mechanism in which a person faced with anxiety reverts to a less mature pattern of behavior. (p. 600)
15. _____ is the defense mechanism in which the ego converts unacceptable impulses into their opposites. (p. 600)
16. In psychoanalytic theory, _____ is the unconscious attribution of one's own unacceptable feelings, attitudes, or desires to others. (p. 600)
Memory aid: To project is to thrust outward. Projection is an example of thrusting one's own feelings outward to another person.
17. _____ is the defense mechanism in which one devises self-justifying but incorrect reasons for one's behavior. (p. 600)
18. _____ is the defense mechanism in which a sexual or aggressive impulse is shifted to a more acceptable object other than the one that originally aroused the impulse. (p. 600)
19. The _____ is Jung's concept of an inherited unconscious shared by all people and deriving from our species' history. (p. 601)
20. _____, such as the TAT and Rorschach, present ambiguous stimuli onto which people supposedly project their own inner feelings. (p. 602)
21. _____ (_____) is a projective test that consists of ambiguous pictures about which people are asked to make up stories. (p.602)
22. The _____, the most widely used projective test, consists of 10 inkblots that people are asked to interpret. (p. 602)
23. According to _____, our deeply rooted fear of death causes us to act in ways that enhance our self-esteem and to adhere more strongly to worldviews that provide answers to questions about the meaning of life. (p.606)
24. In Maslow's theory, _____ describes the process of fulfilling one's potential and becoming spontaneous, loving, creative, and self accepting. Self-actualization is at the very top of Maslow's need hierarchy and therefore becomes active only after the more basic physical and psychological needs have been met. (p. 609)
25. _____ is, according to Rogers, an attitude of total acceptance and one of the three conditions essential to a "growth promoting" climate. (p. 610)

26. _____ refers to one's personal awareness of "who I am." In the humanistic perspective, the self-concept is a central feature of personality; life happiness is significantly affected by whether the self-concept is positive or negative. (p. 610)
27. _____ are people's characteristic patterns of behavior. (p. 613)
28. _____, associated with the trait perspective, are questionnaires used to assess personality traits. (p. 615)
29. Consisting of 10 clinical scales, the _____ (_____) is the most widely used personality inventory. (p. 616)
30. An _____ is one developed by testing many items to see which best distinguish between groups of interest. (p. 617)
31. According to the _____, behavior is the result of interactions between people and their social context. (p. 623)
32. According to the social-cognitive perspective, personality is shaped through _____, or the interaction between personality and environmental factors. (p. 623)
33. _____ refers to a person's sense of controlling the environment. (p. 625)
34. _____ is the perception that one's fate is determined by forces not under personal control. (p. 625)
35. _____ is the perception that, to a great extent, one controls one's own destiny. (p. 625)
36. _____ is the passive resignation and perceived lack of control that a person or animal develops from repeated exposure to inescapable aversive events. (p. 625)
37. Focusing on positive emotions, character virtues such as creativity and compassion, and healthy families and neighborhoods, _____ is the scientific study of optimal human functioning. (p. 628)
38. The _____ is the tendency of people to overestimate the extent to which other people are noticing and evaluating them. (p. 632)
39. _____ refers to an individual's sense of self-worth. (p. 632)
40. The _____ is the tendency to perceive oneself favorably. (p. 634)