**Personality**

Psychologists seek to understand personality, including why different personalities exist, how they are developed, and if and how they change. Originating from the psychodynamic perspective, the study of personality involves consideration of behavior and mental processes and how they interact to produce an individual’s personality. A full explanation of personality also involves incorporating humanistic and social-cognitive perspectives from earlier units.

Topics

7.5 Introduction to Personality

7.6 Psychanalytic Theories of Personality

7.7 Behaviorism and Social Cognitive Theories of Personality

7.8 Humanistic Theories of Personality

7.9 Trait Theories of Personality

7.10 Measuring Personality

Learning Targets:

* Describe and compare research methods that psychologists use to investigate personality.
* Identify the contributions of major researchers in personality theory
* Compare and contrast the psychoanalytic theories of personality with other theories of personality.
* Compare and contrast the behaviorist and social cognitive theories of personality with other theories of personality
* Compare and contrast humanistic theories of personality with other theories of personality
* Speculate how cultural context can facilitate or constrain personality development, especially as it relates to self-concept.
* Compare and contrast trait theories of personality with other theories of personality
* Identify frequently used assessment strategies, and evaluate relative test quality based on reliability and validity of the instruments.

**Vocabulary for Flashcards**

*Chapter 13, Section 1: Psychoanalytic/ Psychodynamic Theories, pages 422-425, 428-429*

1. Temperament
2. Character
3. Personality
4. Conscious
5. Preconscious
6. Unconscious
7. Id
8. Ego
9. Superego
10. Defense mechanisms
11. Inferiority complex
12. Personal conscious
13. Collective conscious
14. Archetypes
15. Basic anxiety

*Chapter 13, Section 2: Trait Theories, pages 430-435*

1. Five-factor model (FFM)
2. Openness
3. Conscientiousness
4. Extraversion
5. Agreeableness
6. Neuroticism

*Chapter 13, Section 3: Humanistic Theories, pages 435-438*

1. Self-actualization
2. Self-concept
3. Congruence
4. Unconditional positive regard

*Chapter 13, Section 4: Social-Cognitive Theories, pages 438-441*

1. Self-efficacy
2. Reciprocal determinism

*Chapter 13, Section 5: Biological Theories, pages 442-443*

1. Behavioral genetics

*Chapter 13, Section 6, Personality Assessment, pages 444-449*

1. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
2. NEO Personality Inventory- Revised
3. Projective tests
4. Rorschach Inkblot Test
5. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)

*Test Date: January 28th*