

**CHAPTER 11**  
**Personality**  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Define personality. (p. 401)
2. Describe the assumptions of Freud's psychodynamic approach to personality. (p. 402)
3. Define and describe the nature of the id, ego, and superego. Define the pleasure principle and reality principle. (pp. 402-403)
4. Define defense mechanism. Name and give examples of specific defense mechanisms. (p. 403)
5. Name and describe the psychosexual stages in Freud's theory of personality development. Compare and contrast the Oedipus and Electra complexes. (pp. 404-405)
6. Discuss some of the variations on Freud's personality theory, including the approaches of Jung and Horney. (p. 405)
7. Discuss the emphasis on object relations in contemporary psychodynamic theories of personality development. (pp. 405-406)
8. Describe the applications and criticisms of Freud's psychodynamic theory. (p. 406)
9. Describe the three basic assumptions of the trait approach to personality. (p. 407)
10. Describe Allport's trait theory, giving examples of central and secondary traits. Define and describe the components of the big-five or five-factor model of personality. (p. 408)
11. Describe Eysenck's biological trait theory of personality, and discuss the research challenging that theory. (pp. 410-411)
12. Discuss the debate over the role of heredity in personality development. Explain how twin and adoption studies are used to evaluate the degree to which personality is inherited. (pp. 411-413)
13. Describe the problems and weaknesses associated with the trait approach to personality. (p. 413)
14. Describe the basic assumptions of the social-cognitive approach to personality. (p. 413)
15. Describe Rotter's expectancy theory. Discuss Bandura's concepts of reciprocal determinism and perceived self-efficacy. Describe Mischel's cognitive/affective theory. (p. 414)
16. Describe the applications and criticisms of the social-cognitive approach to personality. (pp. 414-416)
17. Describe the humanistic approach to personality. (p. 416)
18. Describe Rogers's self theory. Define actualizing tendency, self-concept, and conditions of worth. Describe Maslow's humanistic psychology. Compare and contrast deficiency orientation and growth orientation. (p. 416)
19. Describe the applications and criticisms of the humanistic approach. (p. 418)
20. Describe cultural differences in the concept of self. Explain how these differences influence personality development. (pp. 419-420)
21. Discuss the longitudinal studies of personality, including the conclusions that can be drawn about the continuity of personality over the lifespan. (pp. 421-422)
22. Describe the four general methods of personality assessment. Compare and contrast objective and projective tests. Describe the following personality tests: NEO-PI-R, MMPI, TAT, and Rorschach Inkblot Test. (pp. 423-425)
23. Describe some of the applications of personality tests. (pp. 426-427)