

Exam 5 Study Guide

Elementary Psychology 12000-003

Ch. 15: Personality

- Define personality.
- Describe Freud's view of personality structure, and discuss the interactions of the id, ego, and superego. Know his iceberg analogy.
- Identify Freud's psychosexual stages of development, and describe the effects of fixation on behavior.
- Describe the function of defense mechanisms, and identify six of them.
- Know the neo-Freudians and how their theories are different from Freud's original theory.
- Describe two projective tests used to assess personality, and discuss some criticisms of them.
- Summarize Abraham Maslow's concept of self-actualization, and explain how his ideas illustrate the humanistic perspective.
- Discuss Carl Rogers' person-centered perspective, and explain the importance of unconditional positive regard.
- Explain how psychologists use personality inventories to assess traits, and discuss the most widely used personality inventory.
- Identify the Big Five personality factors.
- Discuss the effects of a perception of internal or external control, and describe the concept of learned helplessness.

Ch. 16: Psychological Disorders

- Identify the criteria for judging whether behavior is psychologically disordered.
- Describe the goals and content of the DSM-IV.
- Discuss the potential dangers and benefits of using diagnostic labels.
- Know the symptoms of the various personality disorders (e.g., OCD, PTSD)
- Explain how a phobia differs from the fears we all experience.
- Understand how biology, genetics, and cognition (i.e., thinking) influence the development and persistence of personality disorders.
- Contrast the three clusters of personality disorders.

Ch. 17: Therapy

- Discuss some ways that psychotherapy, biomedical therapy, and an eclectic approach to therapy differ.
- Define and psychoanalysis, and discuss the aims of this form of therapy. Describe the process of psychoanalysis.
- Understand similarities and differences between psychoanalysis, humanistic therapies, and behavior therapy.
- Define counterconditioning, and describe the techniques used in exposure therapies and aversive conditioning.
- Contrast cognitive therapy and cognitive-behavior therapy.
- Describe the three benefits attributed to all psychotherapies.
- Define psychopharmacology, and explain how double-blind studies help researchers evaluate a drug's effectiveness.
- Describe the use and effects of mood-stabilizing medications, antianxiety drugs, antidepressants, electroconvulsive therapy, and lobotomies.

Ch. 18: Social Psychology

- Contrast dispositional and situational attributions, and explain how the fundamental attribution error can affect our analyses of behavior.
- Understand attitudes, foot-in-the-door phenomenon, role-playing, and cognitive dissonance.
- Discuss Asch's experiments on conformity, and distinguish between normative and informational social influence.
- Describe Milgram's experiments on obedience, and outline the conditions in which obedience was highest. How does work like this help us understand our susceptibility to social influence?
- Describe the conditions in which the presence of others is likely to result in social facilitation, social loafing, deindividuation, group think, and group polarization
- Identify the three components of prejudice.
- Contrast overt and subtle forms of prejudice.
- Discuss the social factors and cognitive processes help create and maintain prejudice.
- Know the definition of aggression and past aggression research.
- Describe the influence of proximity, physical attractiveness, and similarity on interpersonal attraction.
- Describe the steps in the decision-making process involved in bystander intervention.