

## EXAM 3 – STUDY GUIDE

The exam will be 50 multiple-choice questions. Most of the questions will be based on material covered in lecture. It is also important that you read the chapters in the textbook – there will be question that will come directly from the textbook (material not covered in lecture). If want you to be able to understand and apply the material ... not just spit back the facts.

### Chapter 13- Personality Development

1. What is Personality?
2. Is there one agreed upon theory of personality development? Why or why not?
3. How would a Behaviorist, Humanist, cognitive psychologist or bio-psychologist explain personality development?
4. What is the psychodynamic approach to personality development?
  - a. Who is most associated with this theory?
  - b. What other psychologist's developed theories based on this perspective?
  - c. What is the unconscious?
  - d. When does the personality become formed according to this theory?
  - e. What are the three levels of the mind?
  - f. What are the ID, Ego and Superego?
  - g. What are the Psychosexual Stages of Development?
    - i. Identify each stage and focus for conflict
    - ii. What are some adult personality characteristics for unresolved stages? (fixations)
  - h. What are defense mechanisms?
    - i. Identify and explain the defense mechanisms discussed in lecture
    - ii. Be able to apply each defense mechanism to situational examples
- i. What are some criticisms of Freud's theory? What are some benefits?
5. What theories of personality development did Carl Jung put forth? (analytical psychology)
  - a. What are archetypes?
6. What theories did Alfred Adler have about personality development? (individual psychology)

### Chapter 6- Sensation and Perception

1. What is sensation?
2. How do we receive sensory information?
3. What is perception? How is this different from sensation?
4. What is Psychophysics?
  - a. What are the two types of thresholds studied?
  - b. Explain the difference between each
5. What is the signal detection theory? Provide an example of this theory.
6. What is visual constancy?
  - a. Discuss and explain shape and size constancy
  - b. What are the three variables necessary to recognize size constancy?
7. What is Gestalt Psychology?
  - a. What are illusions?
  - b. What are figure and ground relationships?
  - c. What is similarity?
  - d. What are reversible images?

