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| Term | Definition | Real World Example |
| 1. Personality
 |  |  |
| 1. Free association
 |  |  |
| 1. Psychoanalysis
 |  |  |
| 1. Unconscious
 |  |  |
| 1. Id
 |  |  |
| 1. Ego
 |  |  |
| 1. Superego
 |  |  |
| 1. Psychosexual stages
 |  |  |
| 1. Oedipus complex
 |  |  |
| 1. Identification
 |  |  |
| 1. Fixation
 |  |  |
| 1. Defense mechanisms
 |  |  |
| 1. Repression
 |  |  |
| 1. Psychodynamic theories
 |  |  |
| 1. Collective unconscious
 |  |  |
| 1. Projective test
 |  |  |
| 1. Thematic Apperception Test
 |  |  |
| 1. Rorschach inkblot test
 |  |  |
| 1. False consensus effect
 |  |  |
| 1. Terror-management theory
 |  |  |
| 1. Humanistic theories
 |  |  |
| 1. Self-actualization
 |  |  |
| 1. Unconditional positive regard
 |  |  |
| 1. Self-concept
 |  |  |
| 1. Trait
 |  |  |
| 1. Personality inventory
 |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
 |  |  |
| 1. Empirically derived test
 |  |  |
| 1. Behavioral approach
 |  |  |
| 1. Reciprocal determinism
 |  |  |
| 1. Positive psychology
 |  |  |
| 1. Self
 |  |  |
| 1. Spotlight effect
 |  |  |
| 1. Self-esteem
 |  |  |
| 1. Self-efficacy
 |  |  |
| 1. Self-serving bias
 |  |  |
| 1. Narcissism
 |  |  |
| 1. Individualism
 |  |  |
| 1. Collectivism
 |  |  |

**Significant Psychologists (do all 10 emphasizing their contribution to PERSONALITY theory):**

Sigmund Freud

Alfred Adler

Karen Horney

Carl Jung

Abraham Maslow

Carl Rogers

Robert McCrae

Paul Costa

Albert Bandura

Martin Seligman