

# Personality

## Introduction



6/11/2007

PSY305 Introduction ppt



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## What We Will Cover in This Section

- Administrative things.
- What is Personality?
- Evaluating personality theories.
- Assessing personality.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Administrative Things

- Contacting me
  - Phone
  - E-mail
  - WEB site
- Attendance
- Grade scale
- Office hours
- Special needs
  - Text



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Course Web Site

- Syllabus.
- Study Guide
- How to contact me.
- PowerPoint slides.
- Interesting sites.
- Pictures of me.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Evaluation, Part 1

- Quiz after each section.
  - Each quiz worth about 15-25 points.
  - Drop lowest quiz in computing grade.
  - Drop the first missed quiz as the lowest quiz.
  - Make up subsequent quizzes with excuse.
  - Lose a point a day for late quizzes.
  - Must make up work the day you return to class.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Evaluation, Part 2

- *My Experiences*
  - See Study Guide
  - Due the date of the quiz.
  - Cannot be late.
- Honesty
- Extra Credit

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Evaluation, Part 3

### • Final Test

- Take home.
- Given the next to last class.
- One mandatory question that all must answer.
- Two additional items you may choose from a list.
- Worth 45-50 points.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## What Quizzes May Look Like



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Sample Multiple Choice Item

1. This course is called
  - A. Elementary physics
  - B. Fun with sushi.
  - C. Personality Psychology.
  - D. Existential phenomenology.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Typical TRUE-FALSE Item

1. **TRUE FALSE** California University of Pennsylvania is located in the state of Pennsylvania.
2. **TRUE FALSE** Your professor is Wally Segap.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Typical GOOD Definition

Define and give an example of the term **CHEATING**.

*CHEATING occurs when a person copies another person's work and turns it in as his/her own. An example would be copying someone's quiz answers or turning in someone else's paper and taking credit for it.*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Typical BAD Definition

CHEATING is like when you cheat and do bad things. Like taking your friend's pencil.

**CHEATING is illegal stuff people do in class and they get caught.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Be Advised!



I get to answer  
all cell phones  
that ring during  
class.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Warning!

- If you **TEXT MESSAGE** during class I will assume that this is more important than what I have to teach.
- I will ask you to carry out this critical activity elsewhere.



---

---

---

---

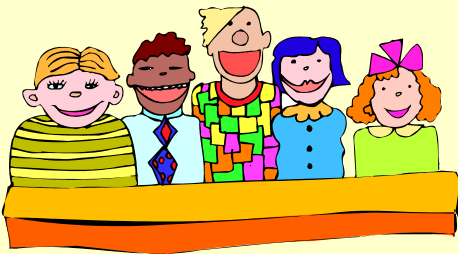
---

---

---

---

## Personality an Introduction



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Personality Defined #1

A dynamic organization of psychophysical systems that create a person's characteristic patterns of **behavior**, **thoughts**, and **feelings**.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Personality Defined #2

The stable set of tendencies and characteristics that determine the similarities and differences in people's **thoughts**, **feelings**, and **actions** and which are not easily understood as being the results of the social and biological pressures of the moment.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Personality Defined #3

Characteristic patterns of **thought**, **emotion**, and **behavior** that define a person's **style** and **influence** interactions with the environment.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Critical Notions

- **Stability over time.**
  - State vs. Trait
- **Organized, not random.**
- **Seen in behavior, thoughts, and emotions.**
- **Resides in the body.**
  - Not entirely biological.
  - Not entirely social.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Major Thread

$$B = f(P :: E)$$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Question

Are your basic your behavioral patterns influenced by internal or external forces?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Basic Paradigms



6/11/2007

PSY 305 Introduction ppt

22

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 1. Psychodynamic

- Personality is based on a set of internal forces that compete and conflict with each other.
- To understand personality you have to understand these forces.
- This is a DETERMINISTIC approach.
- This approach is largely internal.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 2. Sociocultural

- Our personality is influenced by our culture.
- It is influenced by the people with whom we interact and societal norms.
- This approach is largely external.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### 3. Trait Theories

- Behavior can be characterized in a set of simple patterns.
- These patterns may either be learned (food preference) or genetically determined (bonding with a parent).
- People vary in terms of the strength of these traits.
- This approach tends to be descriptive.
- This approach mixes internal and external influences on personality.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 4. Learning Approaches

- **Behavioral patterns are influenced by external events.**
- **These patterns are largely determined by our personal experiences.**
- **Behavior and personality are malleable (acquisition and extinction).**
- **This approach is largely external.**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 5. Sociobiological Approaches

- **Personality is determined by genetic influences.**
- **It is deterministic.**
- **The focus is on hormonal and nervous systems.**
- **This approach is internal.**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 6. Existential-Humanistic Approaches

- Focus on the the present and subjective experience.
- People are naturally inclined to seek self-perfection.
- We have free will and the ability to choose what we will do.
- The focus is on free will.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 7. Cognitive Theories

- Focus on how information in the environment is perceived, analyzed, retained, and acted on.
- Tend to look on the human as an information processing machine.
- The emphasis is on rational information processing.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Influences on Theory Development

- Personal history of the theorist.
- Culture.
- Zeitgeist.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Question

What influences in your background made you what you are today?

- Family
- Culture
- Zeitgeist



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Kool Thoughts

- How are we the same as other people?
- How are we unique?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Confusing Terms

### Nomothetic Theories

Theoretical approaches that attempt to describe what is common across people.

### Idiographic Theories

Theoretical approaches that attempt to describe the behavior of individuals.

---

---

---

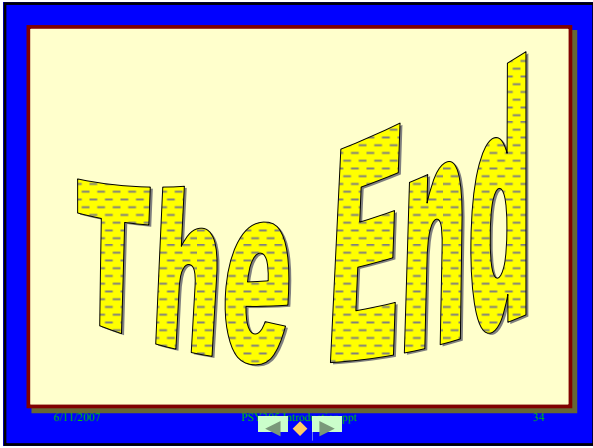
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---