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## Chapter 1

2. A person's personality is an interactive and structured collection of traits that they obtain that influence their thoughts, intentions, attitudes, and behaviors in various contexts. It includes a person's particular genetic background and educational background. Understanding human personality better enables us to comprehend the self and others and the diversity of human interaction. Understanding other people's behavior helps us feel more in charge of our lives and makes the outside world more understandable and less dangerous. An individual would describe personality as qualities or characteristics of an individual's character. This creates limitations because personality does not only involve someone's traits or abilities; this term is treated as just one thing. For example, it gets treated as a "consolation prize" (Ryckman, 4). In two crucial ways, personality defined in terms of social and physical beauty is flawed. Initially, it restricts the variety of actions taken into account when determining whether someone is good-looking; in other words, only those tendencies that sensory perceptions choose when assessing whether someone is good-looking are taken into account when deciding whether someone is attractive. Furthermore, it makes the unsupported assertion that some people, who undoubtedly have different learning pasts and distinctive behavioral and emotional traits with biological roots, lack character. Also, personality can be viewed as a multifaceted psychological concept: genetic and educational level affect their reactions to certain places and conditions.

7. A case study is a method that entails a close examination of a single individual to comprehend their particular attitudes and actions. Since data needs the methodical differentiation strategy implicit in experimental research, applying it to people, in general, is frequently undesirable. "Such studies are frequently used in clinical and medical settings to provide descriptions and explanations of a person's actions and experiences, as well as a prescription for the treatment of the individual's problems" (Ryckman, 12). Unexpected discoveries may inspire the creation of new research questions, testable hypotheses, and more practical theories. Some strengths of case studies are that they are in-depth unit studies. Case studies are very detailed and extensive investigations and explorations of a study. The results will be comprehensive and have a complete analysis. Another strength is that case studies can lead to future research or studies. New factors can cause the researcher to discover new possibilities or a variety of inquiries. This strength may result in new, more reasonable, and testable hypotheses or studies. A case study is always completed. However, case studies had their limitations and weaknesses. Case studies can take time. The procedure can be time-consuming. The system for gathering data can be very trying and drawn out. Another drawback is that case studies can not be repeated. They must be extrapolated to a variety of populations. Another limitation is that the researcher can be biased, affecting the investigated data. Case studies lead to a need for more control. "This lack of control is a major weakness because it makes causal inferences impossible" (Ryckman, 12).

5. A Christian approaches personality theory differently than a non-Christian because of their beliefs. Religion can have a set of morals or rules that an individual must follow to have a happy life. It changes people's thinking, view of society, and personality. It also encourages habits—for instance, the locus of control. A Christian is taught to have self-control. There are commandments that an individual can and can not do. One of the commandments that a Christian should follow is not to steal. The thief does not know that stealing is wrong and that authority is watching over them. However, a believer believes that stealing is sinning and knows they can never get away with anything. Sinning is wrong in the Christian world; that can lead to repentance, but to someone that does not know or believe, they ignore it or seem that everything is back to normal. As Christians, their life and personality need to be shown to God. For instance, a believer will pray to be a better person and be Christ-like. Christ-like is a word that a person uses to express the desire of their character to be more like Christ. Another example is that believers believe their principles are doing what is right and just, like reading the Bible, praying, and spreading the word of God. However, a non-believer may believe that doing only good deeds is part of their moral principles or the only way to go to heaven. For Christians, the Bible shows them how their character, attitude, and personality should be built, but a non-believer has other ethics they follow to build themselves up.