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Personality of Psychology

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1. The scientific theory provides organizing principles and construct objectivity by framing observations and experiments together that have been tested repetitively, validated and supported with the guidelines of the scientific method. Using the approved protocols of observation, measurement, and evaluation of results. Inductive reasoning originates from a specific premise and forms a general conclusion, while deductive reasoning is based primarily on creating a general premise to form a specific conclusion. The main difference between inductive and deductive reasoning is that inductive reasoning aims at developing a theory, while deductive reasoning aims at testing an existing theory. The main difference between a hypothesis and a proposition is that a Hypothesis must be testable and measurable. Whereas a proposition is a declarative sentence that is either true or false (but never both).

2. Personality is referred to as the "enduring characteristics and behavior that comprise a person's unique adjustment to life, including major traits, interests, drives, values, self-concept, abilities, and emotional patterns". Freudian theory suggests that adult personality is made up of three aspects: (1) the id, the ego, and the super ego. The id, is functioning on the pleasure principle usually within the unconscious. Next we have the ego, which is operating on the reality principle within the conscious realm. Lastly is the superego, it's functioning is based on the morality principle at all levels incorporating the values often shared by society. However, correlations do not equal causation, meaning specific traits cannot precisely calculate behavior because they are not derivative of the caused the behavior. Personalities are characterized in terms of traits, which are listed as but not limited to friendliness, honesty, helpfulness, introversion, carefulness and more. Personality's traits are not fixed, but can change over time. Personality can't be properly assessed with short measures, nor are personality traits compensatory with one another.

3. The difference is important to distinguish, a priori are chosen before the data are collected, as per post hoc comparisons, they are tested after the researcher had collected the data. So, for example for priori, "Every mother has had a child" is a priori statement, this shows simple logical reasoning and isn't a statement of fact about a specific case that the speaker would need to have knew about from experience. Post hoc states that the first event necessarily caused the second when one event happens after another. An example to counter the priori would be a black cat crossed my path, and I afterwards got into an accident, the causation of the accident therein lies with the black cat.