

History of Psychology

Answer Sheet – TEST Chapters 12, 13, and 14

Name: Phoebe Kim

The word bank for questions 1-6 directly follows question 8

1. Wilhelm Wundt; Behaviorism
2. Max Wertheimer
3. Wolfgang Kohler
4. Phi phenomenon
5. Zeigarnik
6. Instantaneous
7. The perception of the wholeness of experiences are important to understanding Gestalt because it influences how we focus on a person as a whole entity rather than the parts. This kind approach shows that visually, the brain connects individual elements through association. They do not depend on higher mental processes or past experiences and focuses on a person's present life. By grouping things in a whole and similar fashion, Gestalt psychology showcases that the human brain will attempt to simplify complex designs and that this is more important to our brain than thinking about individualized elements.
8. Sultan, at the time, was considered the most intelligent chimp. When Kohler studied Sultan, he believed that he could solve the experiments that were set up to study intelligence. He believed that problem solving was a matter of restructuring the perceptual field. These experiments grew increasingly difficult. In his experiments, Kohler used an informative approach in sharing his observations.

The word bank for questions 9-15 directly follows (short answer) question 16

9. Psychopathology; Unconscious
10. Body; Mind
11. Psychosexual
12. Superego
13. Id
14. Ego
15. Carl Jung, Alfred Adler
16. Anna O. was a 21-year-old patient of Josef Breuer (1842-1925). Her case was pivotal in the development of psychoanalysis. She suffered from severe hysterical symptoms that included paralysis, memory loss, mental deterioration, nausea, and disturbances of vision and speech. Her symptoms appeared after she was nursing her dying father, who doted on her. While she underwent hypnosis therapy, she recalled specific experiences, especially traumatic ones from her past. By talking through her trauma, she was able to relieve her symptoms and slowly developed a positive transference toward Breuer. Once Breuer stopped seeing Anna, her symptoms came back within hours. This specific case was critical to psychoanalysis because it introduced Freud to the cathartic method of talk therapy.

The word bank for questions 16-22 directly follows question 24

16. Anna Freud (yes, I know there are two Number 16s!)

17. Behaviorist

18. Alfred Adler
19. Analytical psychology
20. Physiological; Self-Actualization
21. Person centered
22. Collective unconscious
23. Those that split from Freud's original theory had objections. Some of those objections had to do with the Oedipus complex, because not everyone followed Freud's childhood, where he believed that there was an unconscious sexual desire for the parent of the opposite sex. Freud had a good relationship with his mother, but other Neo-Freudians did not have the same childhood experience. Another rejection was the minimization of sexual influences shaping a person's personality. Adler believed in social interest that developed in infancy and maintained through learning experiences. While Freud believed in present behavior with past experiences, Adler believed that humans were more affected by future plans. A person can be motivated or influenced by having goals.
24. Two of the personality types identified by Carl Jung are introversion and extraversion. Introversion is contemplative, introspective, and resistant to external influences. In other words, introverts receive stimulation from within. They appear to be think before speaking, favor independence and avoid being the center of attention. Extraversion is the opposite, where people gather energy around others, think out loud, and enjoy being the center of attention.