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**History of Psychology Answer Sheet – TEST Chapters 12, 13, and 14**

**Name: Diana Navarro**

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

1. Wilhelm Wundt
2. Behaviorism
2. Max Wertheimer
3. Wolfgang Kohler
4. Phi phenomenon
5. Ziegarnik
6. Instantaneous
7. **SHORT ANSWER – not from the word bank**
  7. Perception is a whole, and any attempt to analyze or reduce it to elements will destroy it.
8. **SHORT ANSWER – not from the word bank**
  8. Kohler believed Sultan, the chimpanzee, was capable of learning and problem solving.

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

9. Psychopathology
10. Unconscious
10. Body
11. Mind
11. Psychosexual
12. Superego
13. Id
14. Ego
15. Carl Jung
15. Alfred Adler
16. **SHORT ANSWER – not from word bank**

The case of Anna O. was critical to the development of psychoanalysis because it introduced Freud (yes, I know there are two Number 16s!)

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

16. Anna Freud
17. Self-actualization
18. Alfred Adler
19. Analytical psychology
20. Physiological  
Belonginess
21. Person centered
22. Collective Unconscious

**23. SHORT ANSWER – not from the word bank**

Alfred Adler split from Freud in 1911, rejecting the definition of the Oedipus complex as it did not reflect his own childhood experiences. Adler believed human behavior is determined by largely by social forces, not biological instincts. He proposed the concept of social interest, as defined as an innate potential to cooperate with others to achieve personal and societal goals. Our social interest develops in infancy through learning experiences. In contrast to Freud, Adler minimized the influence of sex in the shaping of one's personality. Adler opposed Freud's discrimination and inferiority towards women, as he believed in equality.

**24. SHORT ANSWER – not from the word bank**

Two personality types identified by Carl Jung are Introversion and Extraversion. Jung believed that the extravert direct libido (life energy) outside the self to external events and people. This type of person is strongly influenced by forces in the environment and is sociable and self-confident in a variety of situations.

In contrast, the libido of the introvert is directed inward. Such a person is contemplative, introspective, and resistant to external influences. The introvert is likely to be less confident than the extravert in dealing with other people and situations.