

Psychology

1. Creating false but plausible excuses to justify bad behavior
 2. Developmental periods with a characteristic sexual focus that leave their mark on adult personality
 3. The weakening of a response because it is followed by an unpleasant stimulus
 4. The moral component of personality that incorporates social standards about what is right and wrong
 5. Thoughts, memories, and desires that are well below the surface of conscious awareness
 6. Emotionally charged images and thought forms that have universal meaning
 7. A reversion to immature patterns of behavior
 8. Whatever someone is aware of at a particular point in time
 9. The primitive, instinctive component of personality (pleasure principle)
 10. Largely unconscious reactions that protect a person from painful emotions
 11. Attributing one's own thoughts, motives, and feelings to another person
 12. A failure to move forward from one stage to another as expected
 13. Children manifest desires for other-sex parent and hostility towards same-sex parent
 14. A storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from ancestors
 15. Efforts to overcome real or imagined inferiorities by developing one's abilities
 16. A theoretical orientation that believes scientific psychology should study observable behavior
- A. Archetypes
 - B. Observational learning
 - C. Positive reinforcement
 - D. Negative reinforcement
 - E. Repression
 - F. Fixation
 - G. Projection
 - H. Id
 - I. Reaction formation
 - J. Regression
 - K. Compensation
 - L. Psychosexual stages
 - M. Conscious
 - N. Defense mechanisms
 - O. Identification
 - P. Rationalization

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| 17. A response is strengthened because it is followed by a pleasant stimulus | Q. Collective unconscious |
| 18. A form of learning in which voluntary responses come to be controlled by their consequences | R. Unconscious |
| 19. Keeping distressing thoughts and feelings buried in the unconscious | S. Superego |
| 20. Behaving in a way that is exactly the opposite of one's true feelings | T. Punishment |
| 21. Diverting emotional feelings from their original source to a substitute target | U. Oedipal Complex |
| 22. Bolstering self-esteem by forming an imaginary or real alliance with a person or group | V. Displacement |
| 23. A response is strengthened because it is followed by an unpleasant stimulus | W. Behaviorism |
| 24. An organisms response is influenced by the observation of others, called models | X. Operant conditioning |