Psychology course work

Psychology



Here Here Here Psychology Work Question Responses The id, ego, and super-ego are three constructs that make up Freud's structural model of the psyche. The id refers to instincts and unconscious impulses, the super-ego refers to learned influences from society including rules and morals, and the ego is the realistic, organized part of the psyche that tries to satisfy the needs of both the ego and super-ego. The parts interact through the moderating role of the ego.

- 2. In Freudian psychology, a defense mechanism is an unconscious strategy that is used to cope with various life events and situations. One example of a defense mechanism is denial, which refers to the refusal to accept something as being real. A second example is somatization, in which negative feelings are expressed as physical discomforts like anxiety and pain. A third example is regression, in which the ego temporarily reverts to an earlier age so that we do not have to deal with something as an adult would.
- 3. Jung viewed the psyche as consisting of the ego (which forms a persona through the use of "masks" along with a personal unconscious consisting of various complexes (patterns) and a collective unconscious (consisting of various archetypes)
- 4. Both the Rorschach test and the Thematic Apperception Test are projective psychological tests, meaning that they allow for subjective responses by the patient. The therapist interprets the results and they may be used to uncover underlying thought disorders (Acklin and Oliveira-Berry 427). The reliability and validity of these tests is suspect due to the lack of standard interpretations and the openness of potential responses.

Work Cited

Acklin, M. W., & J. Oliveira-Berry. "Return to the source: Rorschach's psychodiagnostics." Journal of Personality Assessment 67 (1996): 427-33.

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