
Testi del Syllabus

Resp. Did.	DI BLAS LISA	Matricola: 005840
Docente	DI BLAS LISA, 8 CFU	
Anno offerta:	2016/2017	
Insegnamento:	018PS - PSICOLOGIA DELLA PERSONALITA'	
Corso di studio:	PS01 - SCIENZE E TECNICHE PSICOLOGICHE	
Anno regolamento:	2014	
CFU:	8	
Settore:	M-PSI/01	
Tipo Attività:	B - Caratterizzante	
Anno corso:	3	
Periodo:	Secondo Semestre	
Sede:	TRIESTE	



Testi in italiano

Lingua insegnamento	italiano, con bibliografia in inglese
Testi di riferimento	Bibliografia d'esame A. Caspi, B.W. Roberts (2001). Personality Development Across the Life Course: The Argument for Change and Continuity. <i>Psychological Inquiry</i> , 12, 49-66. D. Cervone (2005) Personality architecture: Within person structure and processes. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 56, 423-452. L. Di Blas (2002). Che cos'è la personalità. Roma:Carocci Editore. M.L. Leary (2007). Motivational and emotional aspects of the self. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 58, 317-344. D. P. McAdams, B.D. Olson (2010). Personality development: Continuity and change over the life course. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 61, 517-542. D.C. Molden, C.S. Dweck (2006). Finding meaning in psychology. A lay theories approach to self-regulation, social perception, and social development. <i>American Psychologist</i> , 61, 192-203. R. Shiner, A. Caspi (2003). Personality differences in childhood and adolescence: Measurement, development, and consequences. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 44, 2-32 W.B. Swann et al. (2007). Do people's self-views matter? Self-concept and self-esteem in everyday life. <i>American Psychologist</i> , 62, 84-94 Tuckett, J.L. (2006). Evaluating models of personality-psychopathology relationship in children and adolescents. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 26, 584-599. Slide del corso
Obiettivi formativi	Il corso si propone di introdurre alle principali prospettive teoriche sulla personalità, presentando i seguenti contenuti: teorie dei tratti e genetica comportamentale, teorie comportamentiste, interazione persona/ambiente, teorie cognitivo-sociali e strutture e processi della personalità, teorie del sé e narrazione di sé, continuità e cambiamento delle differenze individuali e possibili meccanismi di stabilità e cambiamento, anche in direzione disattaddiva.
Metodi didattici	lezioni forntali supportate da slide.

Modalità di verifica dell'apprendimento

esame scritto con domande aperte, a completamento e/o chiuse

**Testi in inglese****Testi di riferimento**

References A. Caspi, B.W. Roberts (2001). Personality Development Across the Life Course: The Argument for Change and Continuity. *Psychological Inquiry*, 12, 49-66. D. Cervone (2005) Personality architecture: Within person structure and processes. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 56, 423-452. L. Di Blas (2002). *Che cos'è la personalità*. Roma:Carocci Editore. M.L. Leary (2007). Motivational and emotional aspects of the self. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 58, 317-344. D. P. McAdams, B.D. Olson (2010). Personality development: Continuity and change over the life course. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 61, 517-542. D.C. Molden, C.S. Dweck (2006). Finding meaning in psychology. A lay theories approach to self-regulation, social perception, and social development. *American Psychologist*, 61, 192-203. R. Shiner, A. Caspi (2003). Personality differences in childhood and adolescence: Measurement, development, and consequences. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 44, 2-32 W.B. Swann et al. (2007). Do people's self-views matter? Self-concept and self-esteem in everyday life. *American Psychologist*, 62, 84-94 Tuckett, J.L. (2006). Evaluating models of personality-psychopathology relationship in children and adolescents. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 26, 584-599. Slides.

Obiettivi formativi

This course presents the main lines of some basic approaches in personality psychology: trait theories, behavioral genetics, behaviorism, person x environment interaction, social-cognitive theories, self-theories, self narratives, continuity and change in personality, intelligence.