

Тест ::: Напряв ПСИХОЛОГІЯ, ПРАКТИЧНА ПСИХОЛОГІЯ (екз., 4 сем.)

Тема :: Помилка

1. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

IN (1) DIFFERENT (2) SITUATIONS HE OFTEN ACT (3) LIKE (4) VERY DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

2. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

PERSONALITY MAKES (1) US (2) WHICH (3) WE ARE (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

3. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

MANY (1) PSYCHOLOGISTS SAYS (2) THEY LOVE (3) THEIR (4) WORK.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

4. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

YOU ARE A SERIOUS (1) PERSON AND LIKES (2) TO BASE YOUR LIFE ON (3) DEFINITE IDEAS AND VALUES (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

5. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGY IS (1) A GOOD (2) PREPARATION FOR (3) MUCH (4) OTHER PROFESSIONS.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

6. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

YOU ARE (1) VERY PRACTIC (2) AND HAVE (3) SKILLS THAT OTHER (4) PEOPLE ENVY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

7. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

JONATHAN ALWAYS (1) DOES (2) WHAT THE (3) TEACHER ASK (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

8. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

HE INTENDED (1) TO BE (2) THE BOSS AT (3) TWO YEARS (4) TIME.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

9. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

I THINK (1) YOUR NEW GIRLFRIEND (2) IS TOO (3) SELF-CONFIDENCE (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

10. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

HE LIKES (1) TO MAKE (2) MOVIES THAT FOCUS ON (3) FEMALE PERSONALITYS (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

11. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

IN (1) GENERAL, EXTROVERTS ARE (2) TALKATIVE, ADVENTUROUS (3) AND SOCIABLY (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

12. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

PEOPLE ARE INTERESTING (1) TODAY IN JUNG'S (2) THEORIES ON (3) DREAMS (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

13. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

INTROVERTS THINK (1) CAREFUL (2) BEFORE THEY DO (3) THINGS (4).

- 1
- 2

- 3
- 4

14. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

WE NEED TO BE (1) CAUTIOUS IN A SITUATION LIKE (2) THIS AND NOT DO (3) DECISIONS TOO QUICKLY (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

15. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

MEN ARE (1) BEST (2) ORGANIZERS (3) THAN WOMEN (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

16. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

HE ALWAYS (1) LISTENS (2) TO (3) PEOPLE CAREFUL (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

17. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

IT IS (1) VERY IMPORTANT TO DO (2) THE FIRST (3) GOOD (4) IMPRESSION.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

18. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THERE HAVE BEEN (1) MUCH (2) CHANGES (3) IN HER (4) LIFE.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

19. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

TRY TO COPY (1) WHAT THE INTERVIEWER SAY (2) AND ALWAYS AGREE (3) WITH (4) HIM.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

20. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

YOU APPEAR (1) TO BE (2) VERY AMBITIOUS (3) AND SELF-CONFIDENCE (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

21. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

WOMEN ARE (1) BEST (2) AT (3) WORKING (4) IN TEAMS THAN MEN.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

22. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THERE ARE (1) ACTUALLY (2) MUCH (3) TYPES OF (4) SMILES.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

23. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

I OFTEN SOLVE (1) MINE (2) OWN PROBLEMS BY (3) PUNCHING OR HITTING (4) OTHERS.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

24. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

EVEN A FEW (1) SECONDS OF YOUR (2) ATTENTION MAKES (3) ME (4) HAPPY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

25. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THE TEACHER'S (1) WORDS WAS (2) A GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT (3) FOR (4) HIM.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

26. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

NOBODY KNOW (1) EXACTLY (2) WHY WE NEED (3) TO SLEEP (4) .

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

27. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

MOST FRUSTRATIONS (1) ARE (2) BRIEF (3) AND UNSIGNIFICANT (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

28. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

TWELVE YEARS AGO (1), AN AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST DR.DAVID WEEKS GOT (2) INTERESTING (3) IN (4) ECCENTRICS.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

29. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

ANDY WORKED (1) MORE HARDER (2) FOR (3) THE EXAM THAN I DID (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

30. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

IT WAS A BIT INHONEST (1) OF (2) YOU NOT TO TELL (3) HIM THE TRUTH (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

31. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

IT DOESN'T (1) TAKE MUCH (2) TO MAKE (3) HIS (4) ANGRY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

32. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

HE OFTEN (1) LOSE (2) HIS (3) TEMPER (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

33. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THERE ARE (1) MUCH (2) THINGS THAT REALLY (3) ANNOY (4) ME.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

34. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

I AM STILL (1) WAITING TO (2) LIZA TO SAY (3) SORRY FOR (4) MY WORDS.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

35. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

MY PARENTS WERE HAPPILY (1) MARRIED SINCE (2) THREE YEARS BEFORE (3) I WAS (4) BORN.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

36. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

HE IS (1) OFTEN QUITE, CAUTIOUS (2) AND HAVE (3) A GOOD POWER OF CONCENTRATION (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

37. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

I HAVE HAD (1) A BRIEF (2) RELATIONSHIP WITH (3) ONE GIRL A FEW (4) MONTHS AGO.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

38. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

WE HAVE GOT (1) SO MANY (2) IN (3) COMMON (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

39. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

I DID (1) SO (2) MANY (3) NEW FRIENDS AT (4) THE UNIVERSITY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

40. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

TONY IS TOO (1) UNRESPONSIBLE (2), HE IS ALWAYS LOOSING (3) HIS (4) TEMPER.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

41. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THE RESULTS OF THE TESTS ARE (1) RELIABLER (2) THAN (3) THE RESULTS OF (4) INTERVIEWS.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

42. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

AMBITION IS A (1) QUALITY WHO (2) IS NOT EASY (3) TO DESCRIBE (4).

- 1
- 2

- 3
- 4

43. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

IT IS A QUALITY WHO (1) CAN DESTROY (2) OUR PERSONAL LIVES (3) AND THE LIVES OF OTHERS (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

44. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THERE IS (1) NO THEORY THAT (2) COVER (3) ALL ASPECTS (4) OF PERSONALITY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

45. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THE EGO IS (1) A PART OF PERSONALITY THAT (2) DEVELOP (3) THROUGH (4) ONE'S EXPERIENCE WITH REALITY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

46. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

THE PEERS WERE (1) FRIENDLY (2) AND MADE HIS (3) FEEL RELAXED (4) IN THEIR COMPANY.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

47. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

HIS COMING (1) SO (2) LATE WAS (3) VERY INPLEASANT (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

48. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

COLORS HAS (1) A TREMENDOUS (2) INFLUENCE ON (3) HUMAN HEALTH AND PSYCHE (4).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

49. *Оберіть номер, якому відповідає лексична або граматична помилка, в одному з підкреслених фрагментів речення:*

ONE OF THE (1) SIMPLIEST (2) PSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD (3) IS CALLED (4) THE METHOD OF REPRODUCTION.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Тема :: Часова форма

50. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

SHE (TO HAVE) A TERRIBLE MEMORY FOR NAMES.

51. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

THE TEACHER FREQUENTLY (TO SCREAM) AT HER CHILDREN.

52. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

I (TO BE) OFTEN THE CENTER OF ATTENTION.

53. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

DEPRESSION (TO BE) THE MOST WIDESPREAD PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER.

54. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

FAMILY LIFE (TO BE) OUR FIRST SCHOOL FOR EMOTIONAL LEARNING.

55. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

WE (TO HAVE) A REALLY PLEASANT TIME IN BRIGHTON LAST WEEK.

56. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HE ALWAYS (TO DO) WHAT THE TEACHER ASKS.

57. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HE IS VERY PUNCTUAL AND ALWAYS (TO ARRIVE) ON TIME.

58. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

EXTROVERT USUALLY (TO MEAN) A SOCIABLE PERSON.

59. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
HE ALWAYS (TO TRY) TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS.

60. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
SHE USUALLY (TO MAKE) FRIENDS EASILY.

61. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
WHEN I WAS A TEENAGER MY FATHER (TO BE) VERY STRICT.

62. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
HE USUALLY (TO GIVE) THE IMPRESSION OF BEING MELANCHOLY.

63. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
THAT BOOK (TO BECOME) VERY IMPORTANT FOR WOMEN IN THE 1970S.

64. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
SHE (TO START) A MASSIVE PROTEST LAST YEAR.

65. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
NOWADAYS, MANAGERS (TO BE) MORE FRIENDLY.

66. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
OUR TEACHER ALWAYS (TO COME) TO CLASS WELL-PREPARED.

67. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
FREUD (TO EMIGRATE) TO ENGLAND JUST BEFORE WORLD WAR II.

68. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
HE (TO DO) SOME RESEARCH INTO ANCIENT RELIGIONS NEXT MONTH.

69. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
SMILE ALWAYS (TO HELP) YOU TO RELAX.

70. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
SHE OFTEN (TO COMPLAIN) TO BE UNHAPPY IN HER NEW JOB.

71. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
ALFRED BINET (TO DESIGN) THE FIRST USABLE INTELLIGENCE TEST.

72. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
FREUD (TO PROVIDE) ONE OF THE FIRST FULLY DETERMINISTIC MODELS OF PERSONALITY.

73. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
THEY ALWAYS (TO WORK) WITH A LOT OF ATTENTION AND THOUGHT.

74. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
HE (TO BE) THE HEAD OF A SMALL GROUP OF FRIENDS FOR MANY YEARS.

75. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
I OFTEN (TO DO) CALCULATIONS IN MY HEAD.

76. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
THREE DECADES AGO DAVID WECHSLER, A LEADING INTELLIGENCE RESEARCHER, (TO PUT) FORTH THE MOST WIDELY ACCEPTED DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENCE.

77. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
HE (TO GO) TO UNIVERSITY TO STUDY PSYCHOLOGY IN 1892.

78. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*
THIS TEACHER ALWAYS (TO KEEP) GOOD DISCIPLINE IN CLASS.

79. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

EBBINGHAUS (TO BE) A PIONEER IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MEMORY.

80. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

FREUD'S THEORY OF PERSONALITY (TO BE) THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL IN ALL OF SCIENCE.

81. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY (TO DEVELOP) FROM MANY DIVERSE SOURCES.

82. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

THIS PSYCHOLOGIST (TO TREAT) HIS PATIENT WITH THE HELP OF HYPNOSIS AT THE MOMENT.

83. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HOBBS AND LOCKE (TO STRESS) THE ROLE OF EXPERIENCE AS THE SOURCE OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

84. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

CARL JUNG (TO STUDY) MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BASEL FROM 1894 TO 1900, SPECIALIZING IN PSYCHIATRIC MEDICINE.

85. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HE (TO HAVE) A REAL HOLIDAY THREE YEARS AGO.

86. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

MOTHERS ALWAYS (TO LOOK) AFTER THEIR CHILDREN.

87. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

THEY (TO CHOOSE) A MORE SUITABLE TIME TO CARRY OUT THE EXPERIMENT LAST TIME.

88. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HE OFTEN (TO GIVE) RISE TO NEGATIVE EMOTIONS.

89. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

THEY (TO BE) OCCASIONALLY SELF-CENTERED AND INSENSITIVE TOWARDS OTHERS.

90. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

MOST OF THE STUDENTS (TO FEEL) DEPRESSED AFTER THE LAST EXPEDITION.

91. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

PEOPLE OFTEN (TO PERCEIVE) DANGER WHERE THERE IS NONE.

92. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

SHE (TO EXPERIENCE) BETRAYAL RECENTLY.

93. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

SHE NEVER (TO TRUST) PEOPLE.

94. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

NOWADAYS THE GREAT MAJORITY OF INDIVIDUALS (TO SUFFER) FROM SEVERE DEPRESSIONS.

95. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HE (TO CONSULT) THE PSYCHIATRIST EVERY MONTH.

96. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

PEOPLE OFTEN (TO DESCRIBE) THEIR PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PAINS WITH GREAT PRECISION.

97. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

HE (TO MANAGE) TO SHIFT ATTENTION AWAY FROM INTERNAL PROBLEMS LAST TIME.

98. *Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)*

NO NEW RESULTS (TO EMERGE) FROM THEIR LAST PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Тема :: Дефініції

99. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A person's typical way of responding to his or her environment
- Accepted behaviors associated with a particular position within a group
- The branch of psychology which focuses on society and its impact on the individual
- Learning that occurs without apparent reinforcement but is not demonstrated until such time as reinforcement occurs
- The process of examining one's own consciousness

Відповідність: TEMPERAMENT ; SOCIAL ROLES ;

100. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The sudden and often novel realization of the solution to a problem
- The tendency to focus energy inward resulting in decreased social interaction
- The process of examining one's own consciousness
- Power derived through one's position, such as a police officer or elected official
- A belief about the amount of control a person has over situations in their life

Відповідність: INSIGHT ; INTROVERSION ;

101. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The process of receiving, processing, storing, and using information
- One method for collecting research data which involves watching a participant and recording relevant behavior for later analysis
- Extensions of the cell body of a neuron responsible for receiving incoming neurotransmitters
- The treatment approach based on the theory that our cognitions or thoughts control a large part of our behaviors and emotions
- The number of individual scores that can vary without changing the sample mean

Відповідність: OBSERVATION ; COGNITION ;

102. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The use of psychological principles and theories to overcome problems in other areas, such as mental health, business management, education, health, product design, ergonomics, and law
- Routines of behavior that are repeated regularly and tend to occur subconsciously
- A general term for several disorders that cause nervousness, fear, apprehension, and worrying
- The search for knowledge, or as any systematic investigation, with an open mind, to establish novel facts, solve new or existing problems, prove new ideas, or develop new theories, usually using a scientific method
- The cognitive process of paying attention to one aspect of the environment while ignoring others

Відповідність: HABITS ; APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY ;

103. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Natural capacity, power, or ability that you have from birth
- The relationship between the mind and the world with which it interacts
- The consequence of the failure of an organism — human or other animal — to respond adequately to mental, emotional, or physical demands, whether actual or imagined
- The inherent inclination of a living organism toward a particular behavior
- An association between two or more people that may range from fleeting to enduring

Відповідність: CONSCIOUSNESS ; ENDOWMENT ;

104. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A mood or emotional state that is marked by feelings of low self-worth or guilt and a reduced ability to enjoy life
- The part of the personality that develops through one's experience with reality
- A branch of psychology that studies personality and individual differences
- The study of how participation in sport and exercise affect psychological and physical factors

- Knowledge that can be measured by an intelligence or achievement test

Відповідність: THE EGO ; DEPRESSION ;

105. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A psychological or behavioral pattern generally associated with subjective distress or disability that occurs in an individual, and which is not a part of normal development or culture
- The conscious subjective experience of emotion
- A person's need to feel a sense of involvement and belonging within a social group
- Self-assuredness in one's personal judgment, ability, power, etc., sometimes manifested excessively
- The induction of mental states from one mind to another

Відповідність: MENTAL ILLNESS ; FEELING ;

106. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The longest list of items that a person can repeat back in correct order immediately after presentation on 50 % of all trials
- The part of the personality that reflects our internalization of society's rules and operates on the idealistic principle
- Behavior between members of the same species that is intended to cause humiliation, pain, or harm
- The aggregate of features and traits that form the individual nature of some person or thing
- The behavioral process of balancing conflicting needs, or needs against obstacles in the environment

Відповідність: MEMORY SPAN ; THE SUPEREGO ;

107. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The primitive, unconscious part of the personality that operates irrationally and acts on impulse to pursue pleasure
- Memory for how things get done; the way perceptual, cognitive, and motor skills are acquired, retained, and used
- The process of examining one's own consciousness
- A disorder of neural development characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior
- The mental process of knowing, including aspects such as awareness, perception, reasoning

Відповідність: PROCEDURAL MEMORY ; ID ;

108. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A disorder of neural development characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior
- A persistent, abnormal, and irrational fear of a specific thing or situation
- A general process in which persons serve as models for others, exhibiting the behavior to be imitated by the others
- An alleged type of psychological phenomenon which is said to exist in persons, usually men, of short stature and characterized by overly-aggressive or domineering social behavior
- The mental process of knowing, including aspects such as awareness, perception, reasoning

Відповідність: AUTISM ; PHOBIA ;

109. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The ability to produce new ideas
- An integration of science, theory and clinical knowledge for the purpose of understanding, preventing, and relieving psychologically-based distress or dysfunction
- A psychological pattern or anomaly, potentially reflected in behavior
- Conscious experience that is characterized primarily by psychophysiological expressions, biological reactions
- A state of heightened interest or emotion

Відповідність: CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY ; CREATIVITY ;

110. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- An index derived from standardized tests of intelligence; originally obtained by dividing an individual's mental age by chronological age and then multiplying by 100; now directly computed as an IQ test score
- Personality type that finds meaning outside themselves, in the surrounding world
- The unpleasant emotional state consisting of psychological and psychophysiological responses to a real external threat or danger

- Routines of behavior that are repeated regularly and tend to occur subconsciously
- Perception of visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, or gustatory experiences without an external stimulus

Відповідність: INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (IQ) ; EXTROVERT ;

111. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes
- Distinct patterns of personality characteristics used to assign people to categories; qualitative differences, rather than differences in degree, used to discriminate among people
- The study of color as a determinant of human behavior
- The information that an individual draws upon when finding an answer to the question "What am I like?"
- Fear of imperfection

Відповідність: PSYCHOLOGY ; PERSONALITY TYPES ;

112. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Preoccupation with one's own internal world
- Successions of images, ideas, emotions, and sensations that occur involuntarily in the mind during certain stages of sleep
- The manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting
- Partial or total loss of memory
- Improper or wicked or immoral behavior

Відповідність: MISBEHAVIOR ; MEMORY LOSS ;

113. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs and ideologies
- The brain and the spinal cord
- An obsessive desire to set fire to things
- Therapeutic interaction or treatment contracted between a trained professional and a client, patient, family, couple, or group
- Loss of memory occurring most often as a result of damage to the brain from trauma, disease, alcohol and drug toxicity, or infection

Відповідність: PSYCHOTHERAPY ; AMNESIA ;

114. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Those aspects of an individual's personality, such as introversion or extroversion, that are often regarded as innate rather than learned
- A complex psycho-physiological experience of an individual's state of mind as interacting with biochemical (internal) and environmental (external) influences
- Psychoanalytic approaches to therapy and research that take the unconscious into account
- The abilities for abstract thought, understanding, communication, reasoning, learning, planning, emotional intelligence and problem solving
- Any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness

Відповідність: THOUGHT ; INTELLIGENCE ;

115. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The scientific study of systematic psychological changes, emotional changes, and perception changes that occur in human beings over the course of their life span
- Mental processes which include attention, remembering, producing and understanding language, solving problems, and making decisions
- Any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness
- When two or more people have very different characters and are unable to have a good relationship with each other
- The process of attaining awareness or understanding of the environment by organizing and interpreting sensory information

Відповідність: PERSONALITY CLASH ; PERCEPTION ;

116. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The cognitive process by which an individual decide on and commits to a particular course of action
- A state of dissociation in which the individual presents persons to others at different times as two different persons, each with a different name and different personality traits
- An unlearned response elicited by specific stimuli that have biological relevance for an organism

- A state of low mood and aversion to activity that can affect a person's thoughts, behavior, feelings and physical well-being
- The impulse to convert oneself into what one is capable of being

Відповідність: REFLEX ; DOUBLE PERSONALITY ;

117. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A momentary inability to remember a piece of information, such as how to do something, a word, a phone number, or someone's name
- An organized collection of testable ideas used to explain a particular subject-matter
- The study of when, why, how, and where people do or do not buy a product. It attempts to understand the buyer decision making process, both individually and in groups
- An activity of a living being, such as a human, consisting of receiving knowledge of the outside world through the senses, or the recording of data using scientific instruments
- Behavior that does not conform to social norms and values

Відповідність: THEORY ; A MEMORY LAPSE ;

118. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A general idea about the relationship of two or more variables
- Sigmund Freud's terminology of sexual energy or sexual drive
- The stable set of individual characteristics that make us unique
- A measure of central tendency that uses the most frequently occurring score. A distribution with two or more scores that are equal and occur most frequently is called multi-modal
- A brain system that plays a role in emotional expression, particularly in the emotional component of behavior, memory, and motivation

Відповідність: THEORY ; LIBIDO ;

119. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Information brought in through the senses
- The brief storage of information brought in through the senses; typically only lasts up to a few seconds
- A neurotransmitter involved in mood, sleep, appetite, and impulsive and aggressive behavior
- The cognitive structure utilized to make sense of the world
- Distress caused by the absence of an infant's primary caregiver

Відповідність: SENSATION ; SENSORY MEMORY ;

120. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A maladaptive and stable set of individual characteristics that cluster to form a recognized disorder
- An intense fear of a specific object or situation
- The perception of motion based on two or more stationary objects (e.g., the perception of chaser lights brought about by different lights blinking at different times)
- A generic term for the psychological procedures used to measure personality which rely on ambiguous stimuli
- A modern adaptation of psychoanalytic therapy which has made sometimes minor and ometimes major changes to Freud's original theories

Відповідність: PHOBIA ; PERSONALITY DISORDER ;

121. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- An individual's mental or physical ability
- The process that energizes and/or maintains a behavior
- A subsystem within long term memory which consists of skills we acquire through repetition and practice (e.g., dance, playing the piano, driving a car)
- Any statistic that is designed for ordinal or nominal data or data that is not normally distributed
- An expectation based on multiple observations

Відповідність: MOTIVATION ; CAPACITY ;

122. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The philosophical position that says that psychology, to be a science, must focus its attentions on what is observable – the environment and behavior
- The ways in which you as an individual tend to behave
- Absolutely worthless
- Science of stimuli and responses

- Is by saying that it is a way of looking at things

Відповідність: BEHAVIORISM ; PERSONALITY TRAITS ;

123. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The awareness of and ability to manage one's emotions in a healthy and productive manner
- The transformation of information to be stored in memory
- Treatment involving family members which seeks to change the unhealthy familial patterns and interactions
- A statistical technique used to determine the number of components in a set of data. these components are then named according to their characteristics allowing a researcher to break down information into statistical groups
- The reduction and eventual disappearance of a learned or conditioned response after it is no longer paired with the unconditioned stimulus-response chain

Відповідність: ENCODING ; EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EQ) ;

124. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Any type of therapeutic situation between a trained professional and someone seeking help
- Personality type that is introspective, looks into themselves and find meaning in themselves
- The state of being united to a person of the opposite sex as husband or wife in a consensual and contractual relationship recognized by law
- The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a person, or against a group
- The combination of qualities or features that distinguishes one person, group, or thing from another

Відповідність: PSYCHOTHERAPY ; INTROVERT ;

125. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Refreshment of body or mind; recreation
- Sadness or depression of the spirits characteristic of a specific person
- The manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting
- A natural periodic state of rest for the mind and body, in which the eyes usually close and consciousness is completely or partially lost
- A family group consisting of a pair of adults and their children

Відповідність: RELAXATION ; MELANCHOLIC ;

126. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The process of encoding, storing, and retrieving information that is learned
- The arousal of two or more strong motives that cannot be solved together
- A syndrome that is associated with motoric and psychic disturbances
- The cognitive process of revising existing cognitive schemas, perceptions, and understanding so that new information can be incorporated
- A kind of phase-sensitive learning during which an individual learns rapidly

Відповідність: MEMORY ; CONFLICT ;

127. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A behavioral disorder characterized by a callous, vicious, manipulative, and degrading behavior expressed towards other people
- A mental disorder characterized by obsessions-recurrent thoughts, images, or impulses that recur or persist despite efforts to suppress them-and compulsions-repetitive, purposeful acts performed according to certain rules or in a ritualized manner
- An unpleasant feeling associated with unfulfilled wishes
- An irrational and excessive fear of an object or situation
- The things that you enjoy doing or learning about

Відповідність: OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER (OCD) ; SADISM ;

128. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The particular combination of emotional, attitudinal, and behavioral response patterns of an individual
- An autistic person, usually a male, with below average intelligence, yet with an outstanding ability, typically in art, music, memory, or calculating
- An organism's ability to store, retain, and recall information and experiences
- A fair, objective, and permissive attitude toward opinions and practices that differ from one's own

- The abilities for abstract thought, understanding, communication, reasoning, learning, planning, emotional intelligence and problem solving

Відповідність: PERSONALITY ; THE AUTISTIC SAVANT ;

129. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Memory that includes temporal information related to events
- A relatively long lasting emotional state
- The decrease in response to a stimulus due to repetition
- A type of anxiety disorder, usually defined as a persistent fear of an object or situation in which the sufferer commits to great lengths in avoiding, typically disproportional to the actual danger posed, often being recognized as irrational
- The process of attaining awareness or understanding of the environment by organizing and interpreting sensory information

Відповідність: EPISODIC MEMORY ; MOOD ;

130. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A school of psychology that maintains that psychological phenomena can be understood only when viewed as organized structured wholes
- A rule or for acceptable behavior that is understood by people within a population
- The inability of a person to stop thinking about a particular topic or feeling a certain emotion without a high amount of anxiety
- The amount of time for which an individual focuses his attention on a particular thing
- A state or condition in which an individual is unable to remain still or motionless

Відповідність: GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY ; NORM ;

131. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- An individual's ability to adjust to changes and new experiences, and to accept new information
- A state of focused awareness on a subset of the available perceptual information
- Another term used for psychiatrist
- The tendency of the human mind to make use of just one piece of information or trait in order to make decisions
- Simply memory aids

Відповідність: ATTENTION ; ADAPTATION ;

132. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Generalizations about a group of people in which the same characteristics are assigned to all members of a group
- The «bad» type of stress and occurs when we have excessive adaptive demands placed upon us
- A defense mechanism in which a person unconsciously rejects thoughts, feelings, needs, wishes, or external realities
- The condition in which a person is unable to speak fluently
- Memory that is lost within a brief period

Відповідність: DISTRESS ; STEREOTYPES ;

133. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The top level of consciousness
- A mood disturbance such as severe depression or depression alternating with mania
- A perceptual object that may have more than one interpretation
- The genetic structure an organism inherits from its parents
- The level of categorization that can be retrieved from memory most quickly and used most efficiently

Відповідність: MOOD DISORDER ; SELF-AWARENESS ;

134. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The initial memory processes involved in the momentary preservation of fleeting impressions of sensory stimuli
- The focusing on one thing while ignoring other things that may be going on at the same time
- The inability to use language appropriately and may include problems speaking language, hearing language, and reading language
- The feeling or experience that is associated with an emotion
- The activity of balancing the needs that conflict with each other

Відповідність: SENSORY MEMORY ; ATTENTION ;

135. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Sensory memory that allows auditory information to be stored for brief durations
- The retention of encoded material over time
- The processing of thoughts
- The experience about which a person feels sure that it has happened in the past and the circumstances of the two experiences could be different
- Mental representations of kinds or categories of items or ideas

Відповідність: ECHOIC MEMORY ; STORAGE ;

136. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- A type of therapy in which members of a family are treated
- Memory for how things get done; the way perceptual, cognitive, and motor skills are acquired, retained, and used
- A personality trait characterized by the behavior of communicating without being afraid to speak one's mind
- The term used in the study of psychology and philosophy to denote the degree of truth that one holds towards his own spirit, personality, character
- The sudden and often novel realization of the solution to a problem

Відповідність: PROCEDURAL MEMORY ; FAMILY THERAPY ;

137. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Memory processes associated with preservation of recent experiences and with retrieval of information from long-term memory; is of limited capacity and stores information for only a short length of time without rehearsal
- The psychic energy that drives individuals toward sensual pleasures of all types, especially sexual ones
- The systematic destruction of one group of people, often an ethnic or racial group, by another
- A property that is exhibited by a person, belief or action and which indicates the presence of poor learning abilities or low intelligence in that person or entity
- The phase of learning at an early age when a person forms a specific pattern of behavior

Відповідність: SHORT-TERM MEMORY ; LIBIDO ;

138. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- The actions by which an organism adjusts to its environment
- The field of psychology devoted to understanding the ways people stay healthy, the reasons they become ill, and the ways they respond when they become ill
- External influences on behavior
- The capacity to make a full commitment-sexual, emotional, and moral-to another person
- Sense concerned with bodily position and movement of the body parts relative to each other

Відповідність: BEHAVIOR ; HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY ;

139. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Preprogrammed tendencies that are essential to a species's survival
- A system of beliefs and values that ensures that individuals will keep their obligations to others in society
- A psychological phenomenon that refers to learned sex-related behaviors and attitudes of males and females
- The scientific study of the brain and of the links between brain activity and behavior
- Therapy that focuses on ways to unite mind and body to make a person whole

Відповідність: INSTINCTS ; MORALITY ;

140. *Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:*

- Therapy that focuses on ways to unite mind and body to make a person whole
- Type of intelligence defined as the abilities to perceive, appraise, and express emotions accurately and appropriately, to use emotions to facilitate thinking, to understand and analyze emotions, to use emotional knowledge effectively, and to regulate one's emotions to promote both emotional and intellectual growth
- Behavioral guidelines for acting in certain ways in certain situations
- In an experimental setting, a factor that varies in amount and kind
- A person's mental model of his or her abilities and attributes

Відповідність: GESTALT THERAPY ; EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ;

141. Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:

- Memory processes associated with the preservation of information for retrieval at any later time
- Processes of knowing, including attending, remembering, and reasoning; also the content of the processes, such as concepts and memories
- The stage in a classical conditioning experiment during which the conditioned response is first elicited by the conditioned stimulus
- The area of psychological investigation concerned with understanding the nature of individual pathologies of mind, mood, and behavior
- An emotion of personal regret felt by an individual after committing an act that is considered to be hurtful, shameful or violent

Відповідність: COGNITION ; LONG-TERM MEMORY ;

142. Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:

- A set of medical signs and symptoms that are correlated with each other and, often, with a specific disease
- Sensory memory that allows auditory information to be stored for brief durations
- Intensive observation of a particular individual or small group of individuals
- A universal, inherited, primitive, and symbolic representation of a particular experience or object
- Nerve cells in the visual system that combine impulses from many receptors and transmit the results to ganglion cells

Відповідність: ECHOIC MEMORY ; SYNDROME ;

143. Встановіть відповідність між дефініцією та словом:

- Memory processes associated with the preservation of information for retrieval at any later time
- The area of psychological investigation concerned with understanding the nature of individual pathologies of mind, mood, and behavior
- A mental state in which an individual reaches the extreme position of the intensity spectrum of anger
- Judgments about the causes of outcomes
- Prejudice against older people, similar to racism and sexism in its negative stereotypes

Відповідність: ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY ; LONG-TERM MEMORY ;

Тема :: Текст

144. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

PSYCHOLOGY'S INTELLECTUAL PARENTS WERE THE _____ OF PHILOSOPHY AND PHYSIOLOGY. BY THE 1870S A SMALL NUMBER OF _____ IN BOTH FIELDS WERE ACTIVELY EXPLORING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MIND. THE PHILOSOPHERS AND PHYSIOLOGISTS WHO WERE _____ IN THE MIND VIEWED SUCH QUESTIONS AS FASCINATING ISSUES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS. IT WAS GERMAN PROFESSOR, WILHELM WUNDT (1832–1920), WHO EVENTUALLY CHANGED THIS VIEW. WUNDT _____ A CAMPAIGN TO MAKE PSYCHOLOGY AN INDEPENDENT DISCIPLINE RATHER THAN A _____ OF PHILOSOPHY OR PHYSIOLOGY.

1. step-child
2. disciplines
3. interested
4. sends
5. scholars
6. affect
7. mounted

145. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE PHLEGMATIC TEMPERAMENT IS TRADITIONALLY _____ WITH WATER. PEOPLE WITH THIS TEMPERAMENT MAY BE INWARD AND PRIVATE, THOUGHTFUL, REASONABLE, CALM, _____, CARING, AND TOLERANT. THEY _____ TO HAVE A RICH INNER LIFE, SEEK A QUIET, PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE, AND BE CONTENT WITH THEMSELVES. THEY TEND TO BE STEADFAST, CONSISTENT IN THEIR _____, AND THUS STEADY AND FAITHFUL FRIENDS. PEDAGOGICALLY, THEIR INTEREST IS OFTEN AWAKENED BY EXPERIENCING OTHERS' INTEREST IN A SUBJECT. PEOPLE OF THIS _____ MAY APPEAR SOMEWHAT PONDEROUS OR CLUMSY. THEIR SPEECH TENDS TO BE SLOW OR APPEAR HESITANT.

1. tend
2. temperament
3. enormous
4. associated
5. patient
6. flavor
7. habits

146. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

WOULD YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF MORE OF A "DOG PERSON" OR A "CAT PERSON"? ACCORDING TO ONE PERSONALITY STUDY, YOUR ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION MIGHT ACTUALLY _____ IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PERSONALITY. THE _____ DISCOVERED THAT PEOPLE WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS DOG PEOPLE TENDED TO BE MORE EXTROVERTED AND _____ TO PLEASE OTHERS, WHILE THOSE WHO DESCRIBED THEMSELVES AS CAT PEOPLE TENDED TO BE MORE _____ AND CURIOUS. ACCORDING TO RESEARCHER SAM GOSLING, A PSYCHOLOGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-AUSTIN, THE RESULTS MIGHT HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PET THERAPY. BY USING PERSONALITY SCREENINGS, THERAPISTS MIGHT BE _____ TO MATCH PEOPLE IN NEED WITH ANIMALS THAT ARE BEST SUITED TO THEIR PERSONALITY.

1. disorders
2. reveal
3. able
4. eager
5. researches
6. introverted
7. feel

147. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

PSYCHOANALYSIS IS NOT ONLY A SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, BUT ALSO A METHOD OF THERAPY. THE PSYCHOANALYTIC _____ IS ASSOCIATED WITH SIGMUND FREUD AND HIS STUDENTS. FREUD WAS THE FIRST TO PRESENT A UNIFIED _____ OF PERSONALITY. THIS THEORY HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST _____ AND, AT THE SAME TIME, MOST CONTROVERSIAL IN ALL OF SCIENCE. FREUD BELIEVED THAT BY HELPING A PATIENT EXPLORE THE CONTENTS OF THE UNCONSCIOUS MENTAL LEVEL, HE OR SHE COULD OBTAIN A MEASURE OF FREEDOM FROM EMOTIONAL SUFFERING. IT IS _____ TO NOTE THAT OF THE FIVE CLASSICAL _____ OF PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHOANALYSIS IS THE ONLY ONE THAT MADE IT AN AIM TO IMPROVE THE INDIVIDUAL'S MENTAL HEALTH.

1. schools
2. important

3. approach
4. research
5. theory
6. influential
7. memory

148. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

COLORS HAVE A STRONG _____ ON US. THEY CAN _____ OUR MOODS AND PERSONALITIES, THOUGH WE DON'T ALWAYS NOTICE IT. THERE ARE COLORS THAT WE LIKE AND COLORS THAT WE DISLIKE. THERE ARE COLORS THAT MAKE US _____ HAPPY AND COLORS THAT MAKE US FEEL _____. COLORS CAN MAKE A BIG ROOM SMALLER AND MAKE A SMALL ROOM LOOK LARGER. THEY CAN WARM A COOL ROOM OR COOL A HOT, SUNNY ONE. WARM COLORS _____ RED AND YELLOW, AND COOL COLORS CONTAIN BLUE. THE WARM COLORS SEEM TO BRING THINGS CLOSER, AND THE COOL ONES TEND TO MAKE OBJECTS SEEM FARTHER AWAY.

1. contain
2. affect
3. appeal
4. feel
5. influence
6. generate
7. sad

149. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THERE ARE MANY CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY. PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDES BOTH RESEARCH, THROUGH WHICH WE LEARN FUNDAMENTAL THINGS ABOUT HUMAN AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, AND PRACTICE, THROUGH WHICH THAT KNOWLEDGE IS APPLIED IN HELPING PEOPLE TO _____ PROBLEMS. PSYCHOLOGY IS AN EXTREMELY VARIED FIELD. PSYCHOLOGISTS _____ RESEARCH, SERVE AS CONSULTANTS, DIAGNOSE AND _____ PEOPLE, AND TEACH FUTURE PSYCHOLOGISTS AND OTHER TYPES OF STUDENTS. AS SCIENTISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS USE _____ METHODS OF OBSERVATION, EXPERIMENTATION, AND ANALYSIS. BUT PSYCHOLOGISTS ALSO NEED TO BE CREATIVE IN THE WAY THEY APPLY SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS. PSYCHOLOGISTS ARE FREQUENTLY INNOVATORS, INVENTING NEW _____ TO PEOPLE AND SOCIETIES.

1. treat
2. scientific
3. solve
4. approaches
5. pleasure
6. conduct
7. felt

150. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

MUCH OF THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF MEMORY HAS COME FROM STUDYING MEMORY _____, PARTICULARLY AMNESIA. _____ OF MEMORY IS KNOWN AS AMNESIA. AMNESIA CAN RESULT FROM EXTENSIVE _____ TO: (A) THE REGIONS OF THE MEDIAL TEMPORAL LOBE, SUCH AS THE HIPPOCAMPUS, DENTATE GYRUS, SUBICULUM, AMYGDALA, THE PARAHIPPOCAMPAL, ENTORHINAL, AND PERIRHINAL CORTICES OR THE (B) MIDLINE DIENCEPHALIC REGION, SPECIFICALLY THE DORSOMEDIAL NUCLEUS OF THE THALAMUS AND THE MAMMILLARY BODIES OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS. THERE ARE MANY _____ OF AMNESIA, AND BY STUDYING THEIR DIFFERENT FORMS, IT HAS BECOME _____ TO OBSERVE APPARENT DEFECTS IN INDIVIDUAL SUB-SYSTEMS OF THE BRAIN'S MEMORY SYSTEMS, AND THUS HYPOTHEZIZE THEIR FUNCTION IN THE NORMALLY WORKING BRAIN.

1. suffer
2. possible
3. damage
4. sorts
5. faith
6. disorders
7. loss

151. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

NOBODY IS EXCLUSIVELY ONE TEMPERAMENT OR TYPE. EACH OF US IS LIKELY TO HAVE A SINGLE PREFERENCE OR _____ TYPE OR STYLE, WHICH IS AUGMENTED AND SUPPORTED BY A MIXTURE OF THE OTHER TYPES. DIFFERENT PEOPLE POSSESS DIFFERING MIXTURES AND DOMINANCES – SOME PEOPLE ARE STRONGLY ORIENTATED TOWARDS A SINGLE TYPE; OTHER PEOPLE HAVE A MORE EVEN MIXTURE OF TYPES. IT SEEMS TO BE _____ THEORY THAT NO PERSON CAN _____ AN EVENLY BALANCED MIXTURE OF ALL FOUR TYPES. MOST PEOPLE CAN ADAPT THEIR STYLES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SITUATIONS. THE _____ TO ADAPT OR BRING INTO PLAY DIFFERENT PERSONAL STYLES IN RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT SITUATIONS IS ARGUABLY THE MOST POWERFUL CAPABILITY THAT ANYONE CAN POSSESS. UNDERSTANDING PERSONALITY MODELS SUCH AS THE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS IS THEREFORE OF DIRECT _____ IN ACHIEVING SUCH PERSONAL AWARENESS AND ADAPTABILITY.

1. possess
2. accepted
3. help
4. dominant
5. symptoms
6. suffer
7. ability

152. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

BEHAVIORISM IS A FOURTH CLASSICAL SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY. ITS FOUNDING PERSONALITY IS JOHN B. WATSON (1878–1958). A WAVE OF _____ FOR WATSON'S IDEAS SWEEP HIM TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION IN 1915, AND THIS CAN BE TAKEN AS THE STARTING DATE FOR BEHAVIORISM. DOING _____ FIRST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND THEN AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, WATSON CAME TO THE _____ THAT PSYCHOLOGY WAS PLACING TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON CONSCIOUSNESS. IN FACT, HE ASSERTED THAT PSYCHOLOGY IS NOT A MENTAL _____ AT ALL. THE MIND IS A MUSHY, DIFFICULT-TO-DEFINE CONCEPT. IT CAN'T BE STUDIED BY SCIENCE BECAUSE IT CAN'T BE _____. ONLY YOU CAN KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON IN YOUR MIND. IF I SAY I'M STUDYING YOUR MIND, ACCORDING TO WATSON, IT'S ONLY GUESSWORK.

1. conclusion
2. dream
3. science
4. observed
5. financial
6. enthusiasm
7. research

153. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS OR FOUR HUMOURS CAN BE TRACED BACK RELIABLY TO ANCIENT GREEK MEDICINE AND _____, NOTABLY IN THE WORK OF HIPPOCRATES (THE 'FATHER OF MEDICINE') AND IN PLATO'S (428-348BC) IDEAS ABOUT CHARACTER AND _____. IN GREEK MEDICINE AROUND 2,500 YEARS AGO IT WAS BELIEVED THAT IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN _____, PEOPLE NEEDED AN EVEN BALANCE OF THE FOUR BODY FLUIDS: BLOOD, PHLEGM, YELLOW BILE, AND BLACK BILE. THESE FOUR BODY FLUIDS WERE LINKED TO CERTAIN _____ AND ILLNESSES AND ALSO REPRESENTED THE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS OR FOUR HUMOURS (OF PERSONALITY) AS THEY LATER BECAME KNOWN. IMBALANCE BETWEEN THE 'HUMOURS' MANIFESTED IN DIFFERENT BEHAVIOUR AND ILLNESSES, AND _____ WERE BASED ON RESTORING BALANCE BETWEEN THE HUMOURS AND BODY FLUIDS.

1. organs
2. health
3. decisions
4. philosophy
5. personality
6. treatments
7. insomnia

154. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE FOUR _____, IS ARGUABLY THE OLDEST OF ALL PERSONALITY _____ SYSTEMS, AND IT IS FASCINATING THAT THERE ARE SO MANY ECHOES OF THESE ANCIENT IDEAS FOUND IN MODERN PSYCHOLOGY. THE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS IDEAS CAN BE TRACED BACK TO THE _____ OF THE EGYPTIAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN _____ OVER 5,000 YEARS AGO, IN WHICH THE HEALTH OF THE BODY WAS CONNECTED WITH THE ELEMENTS, FIRE, WATER, EARTH AND AIR, WHICH IN TURN WERE RELATED TO BODY ORGANS, _____, AND TREATMENTS. SOME OF THIS THINKING SURVIVES TODAY IN TRADITIONAL EASTERN IDEAS AND MEDICINE.

1. civilizations
2. abnormally
3. humours
4. religious
5. traditions
6. fluids

7. profiling

155. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE CHOLERIC TEMPERAMENT IS TRADITIONALLY ASSOCIATED WITH FIRE. PEOPLE WITH THIS TEMPERAMENT _____ TO BE EGOCENTRIC AND EXTROVERTED. THEY MAY BE EXCITABLE, IMPULSIVE, AND RESTLESS, WITH RESERVES OF AGGRESSION, ENERGY, AND/OR PASSION, AND TRY TO INSTILL THAT IN OTHERS. THEY TEND TO BE TASK-ORIENTED PEOPLE AND ARE FOCUSED ON GETTING A JOB DONE EFFICIENTLY; THEIR MOTTO IS USUALLY "DO IT NOW." THEY CAN BE _____, STRONG-WILLED AND LIKE TO BE IN _____. THEY CAN SHOW LEADERSHIP, ARE _____ AT PLANNING, AND ARE OFTEN PRACTICAL AND SOLUTION-ORIENTED. THEY _____ RECEIVING RESPECT AND ESTEEM FOR THEIR WORK.

1. charge
2. ambitious
3. appreciate
4. tend
5. relate
6. good
7. effect

156. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT IS TRADITIONALLY _____ WITH AIR. PEOPLE WITH THIS TEMPERAMENT TEND TO BE LIVELY, _____, CAREFREE, TALKATIVE, AND PLEASURE-SEEKING. THEY MAY BE WARM-HEARTED AND OPTIMISTIC. THEY CAN _____ NEW FRIENDS EASILY, BE IMAGINATIVE AND ARTISTIC, AND OFTEN HAVE MANY _____. THEY CAN BE FLIGHTY AND CHANGEABLE. THUS SANGUINE PERSONALITIES MAY _____ WITH FOLLOWING TASKS ALL THE WAY THROUGH AND BE CHRONICALLY LATE OR FORGETFUL.

1. struggle
2. make
3. reflect
4. associated
5. sociable
6. prove
7. ideas

157. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

FREUD HAD A _____ INFLUENCE ON SWISS PSYCHIATRIST CARL JUNG. HIS ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY BECAME AN _____ FORM OF DEPTH PSYCHOLOGY. OTHER _____ PSYCHOANALYTIC _____ OF THE MID-20TH CENTURY INCLUDED PSYCHOANALYSTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND PHILOSOPHERS. THROUGHOUT THE 20TH CENTURY, PSYCHOANALYSIS _____ INTO DIVERSE SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT, MOST OF WHICH MAY BE CLASSED NEO-FREUDIANS. PSYCHOANALYTICAL THEORY AND THERAPY WERE CRITICIZED BY PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS.

1. evolved
2. alternative
3. scholars

4. well-known
5. make
6. senses
7. significant

158. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

MODERN PSYCHOLOGY AROSE IN THE CONTEXT OF WHAT ARE KNOWN AS SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGY. FROM A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, THE FIRST SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY TO BE ESTABLISHED WAS STRUCTURALISM. ITS FOUNDING _____ WAS WILHELM WUNDT (1832–1920). HE BECAME _____ IN STUDYING NOT SO MUCH THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSE ORGANS SUCH AS THE EYES AND EARS, BUT IN HOW SIMPLE SENSATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SENSE ORGANS COMBINED TO FORM WHAT WE CALL HUMAN _____. ACCORDING TO WUNDT, THE PRIMARY _____ OF PSYCHOLOGY IS TO STUDY THE STRUCTURE OF CONSCIOUSNESS. BY THE STRUCTURE OF CONSCIOUSNESS, WUNDT MEANT THE RELATIONSHIP OF A GROUP OF SENSATIONS, A RELATIONSHIP THAT PRODUCES THE COMPLEX EXPERIENCES WE THINK OF AS OUR CONSCIOUS MENTAL LIFE. THIS _____ TO PSYCHOLOGY HAS BEEN CALLED MENTAL CHEMISTRY.

1. interested
2. produce
3. personality
4. purpose
5. to inhibit
6. consciousness
7. approach

159. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT PERSONALITY AND MOTIVATIONAL MODELS AND _____, AND EACH ONE OFFERS A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE. THE MORE MODELS YOU UNDERSTAND, THE BETTER IS YOUR APPRECIATION OF MOTIVATION AND _____. DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT STRENGTHS AND _____. YOU DO TOO. THE MORE YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT PERSONALITY, THE BETTER ABLE YOU ARE TO _____ WHAT MOTIVATES PEOPLE – AND YOURSELF. THE MORE YOU _____ ABOUT YOUR OWN PERSONALITY AND THAT OF OTHER PEOPLE, THE BETTER ABLE YOU ARE TO REALIZE HOW OTHERS PERCEIVE YOU, AND HOW THEY REACT TO YOUR OWN PERSONALITY AND STYLE.

1. needs
2. theories
3. judge
4. believe
5. behaviour
6. to redefine
7. understand

160. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT PSYCHOLOGY HAS A LONG PAST AND A SHORT HISTORY. THIS _____ SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEAN THAT ALTHOUGH PSYCHOLOGY HAS ITS ROOTS IN PHILOSOPHY, AS A SCIENTIFIC _____

PSYCHOLOGY IS ONLY A LITTLE OVER 120 YEARS OLD. AS NOTED EARLIER, THE _____ OF PSYCHOLOGY CAN BE EASILY TRACED BACK ABOUT 2,400 YEARS TO ANCIENT GREEK PHILOSOPHERS. HOWEVER, THE BEGINNING OF SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGY IS USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE DATE 1879, THE YEAR THAT A GERMAN _____ NAMED WILHELM WUNDT _____ THE FIRST PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG IN GERMANY.

1. discipline
2. tend
3. founded
4. statement
5. roots
6. health
7. scientist

161. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

PSYCHOLOGY'S INTELLECTUAL _____ WERE THE DISCIPLINES OF PHILOSOPHY AND _____. BY THE 1870S A SMALL NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN BOTH _____ WERE ACTIVELY EXPLORING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MIND. HOW ARE BODILY SENSATIONS TURNED INTO A MENTAL AWARENESS OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD? ARE OUR PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORLD ACCURATE REFLECTIONS OF REALITY? HOW DO _____ AND BODY INTERACT? THE PHILOSOPHERS AND PHYSIOLOGISTS WHO WERE _____ IN THE MIND VIEWED SUCH QUESTIONS AS FASCINATING ISSUES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS.

1. interested
2. fields
3. mind
4. parents
5. relationship
6. physiology
7. activities

162. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

PEOPLE DIFFER IN SPEED WITH WHICH THEY LEARN THINGS AND HOW WELL AND HOW LONG THEY _____ IDEAS. THEY ALSO DIFFER IN THEIR ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND IDEAS AND USE THEIR _____ IN SOLVING PROBLEMS. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME PEOPLE CAN _____ MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS RAPIDLY. OTHERS QUICKLY UNDERSTAND HOW MACHINES WORK. STILL OTHERS CAN EASILY LEARN NEW WORDS OR A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. ALL THESE ABILITIES – AND MANY MORE – ARE FACTORS IN WHAT IS CALLED INTELLIGENCE. THERE IS NO UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED _____ FOR THE WORD INTELLIGENCE, BUT A PERSON IS CONSIDERED _____ TO THE DEGREE THAT HE OR SHE HAS THE ABILITIES MENTIONED ABOVE.

1. knowledge
2. intelligent
3. motivation
4. solve
5. remember

6. definition
7. prominent

163. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE TERM PSYCHOLOGY COMES FROM TWO GREEK _____, PSYCHE, MEANING THE SOUL, AND LOGOS, REFERRING TO THE STUDY OF A SUBJECT. THESE TWO GREEK ROOTS WERE FIRST PUT TOGETHER TO _____ A TOPIC OF STUDY IN THE 16TH CENTURY, WHEN PSYCHE WAS USED TO REFER TO THE SOUL, SPIRIT, OR MIND, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE BODY. NOT UNTIL THE EARLY 18TH _____ DID THE TERM PSYCHOLOGY GAIN MORE THAN RARE USAGE AMONG _____. BY THAT TIME IT HAD ACQUIRED ITS LITERAL _____, "THE STUDY OF THE MIND".

1. scholars
2. words
3. influence
4. meaning
5. century
6. define
7. division

164. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THE BASIS OF INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOR MUST BE SOME KIND OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION IN ITS BROADEST SENSE. THE _____ OF INTELLIGENCE UPON INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOR BEGINS WITH MEMORY. A FACTOR RELATED TO REMEMBERING INFORMATION IS THE APPLICATION OF _____ LEARNING TO CURRENT SITUATION. THIS IS ABILITY TO TRANSFER OR _____. OTHER FACETS OF INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENT _____ INCLUDE SPEED IN ARRIVING AT ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY. TO ARRIVE AT A SOLUTION, A PERSON MUST IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM, ANALYZE IT, THINK OF ALTERNATIVES, APPLY PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE, MAKE A _____, AND OFFER A SOLUTION. THE ENTIRE ACT INVOLVES INTEGRATION – PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER WITH BALANCE AND EFFICIENCY.

1. previous
2. generalize
3. decision
4. impact
5. behavior
6. aspect
7. supply

165. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

INTELLIGENCE IS THE GLOBAL _____ OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THINK CLEARLY AND TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY IN THE ENVIRONMENT. WHEN EXAMINING THE DEFINITION CLEARLY, SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS EMERGE. FIRST, INTELLIGENCE IS, TO SOME EXTENT, GLOBAL. THIS MEANS THAT IT HAS A GENERAL QUALITY THAT HAS AN _____ ON MANY FACETS OF LIFE. SECOND, INTELLIGENCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABILITY TO THINK _____. THIS MEANS THE ABILITY TO USE BOTH INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE LOGIC IN AN APPROPRIATE MANNER. THIRD, INTELLIGENCE IMPLIES THE ABILITY TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY IN THE _____. A PERSON WITH NORMAL INTELLIGENCE HAS SURVIVAL _____. A PERSON WITH NORMAL INTELLIGENCE IS ABLE TO GET ALONG REASONABLY WELL WITH OTHERS.

1. environment
2. ability
3. responses
4. dimensions
5. impact
6. clearly
7. skills

166. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

NO SUBJECT IN PSYCHOLOGY HAS PROVOKED MORE INTENSE PUBLIC _____ THAN THE STUDY OF HUMAN INTELLIGENCE. THE DEBATE OVER INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE TESTING FOCUSES ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER IT IS USEFUL OR MEANINGFUL TO _____ PEOPLE ACCORDING TO A SINGLE MAJOR DIMENSION OF COGNITIVE COMPETENCE. IS THERE INDEED A GENERAL MENTAL _____ WE COMMONLY CALL — INTELLIGENCE, AND IS IT IMPORTANT IN THE PRACTICAL AFFAIRS OF LIFE? THIS FACTOR SEEMS TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE _____ ON A PERSON'S PRACTICAL QUALITY OF LIFE. INTELLIGENCE AS MEASURED BY IQ _____ IS THE SINGLE MOST EFFECTIVE PREDICTOR KNOWN OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE AT SCHOOL AND ON THE JOB.

1. smell
2. controversy
3. ability
4. influence
5. tests
6. to spend
7. evaluate

167. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

IN THE PAST, A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PERSONALITY TRAITS HAVE BEEN SUSPECTED OF CONTRIBUTING TO PARTICULAR ILLNESSES. FOR EXAMPLE, HOSTILITY AND AGGRESSION WERE OFTEN LINKED TO HEART _____. THE DIFFICULTY WAS THAT WHILE SOME STUDIES WOULD REVEAL A LINK, OTHER STUDIES DEMONSTRATED NO SUCH _____. RECENTLY, _____ HAVE USED A STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE KNOWN AS META-ANALYSIS TO REEVALUATE PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND DISEASE. WHAT THEY DISCOVERED WERE SOME PREVIOUSLY UNNOTICED CONNECTIONS BETWEEN NEUROTIC PERSONALITY TRAITS AND FIVE ILLNESSES; HEADACHES, _____, ARTHRITIS, PEPTIC ULCERS AND HEART DISEASE. ANOTHER STUDY SUGGESTED THAT SHYNESS MIGHT BE LINKED TO A SHORTER _____.

1. asthma
2. disease
3. researches
4. lifespan
5. significance
6. nature

7. connection

168. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

IN LONG-TERM STUDIES OF PERSONALITY, SOME OF THE MOST CORE PARTS OF PERSONALITY REMAIN _____ THROUGHOUT LIFE. THREE ASPECTS THAT TEND TO _____ AS WE AGE ARE ANXIETY LEVELS, FRIENDLINESS AND EAGERNESS FOR NOVEL EXPERIENCES. ACCORDING TO RESEARCHER PAUL T. COSTA JR., THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OUR OVERALL PERSONALITIES CHANGE AS WE _____ OLDER. "WHAT CHANGES AS YOU GO THROUGH LIFE ARE YOUR ROLES AND THE _____ THAT MATTER MOST TO YOU. PEOPLE MAY THINK THEIR PERSONALITY HAS CHANGED AS THEY AGE, BUT IT IS THEIR HABITS THAT CHANGE, THEIR VIGOR AND HEALTH, THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND CIRCUMSTANCES - NOT THEIR _____ PERSONALITY," HE SUGGESTED.

1. to investigate
2. grow
3. change
4. respond
5. stable
6. basic
7. issues

169. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS, PEOPLE HAVE TRIED TO GROUP THE VAST DIFFERENCES AMONG _____ BEINGS INTO SIMPLE UNITS. SOME OF THE RESULTING UNITS DIVIDE PEOPLE INTO PERSONALITY TYPES BASED ON CERTAIN _____. THE ANCIENT GREEK PHYSICIAN HIPPOCRATES DIVIDED INDIVIDUALS INTO SUCH TYPES AS SANGUINE (CHEERFUL) AND MELANCHOLIC (DEPRESSED). THE SWISS PSYCHOLOGIST CARL JUNG WHO STUDIED _____ CHARACTERISTICS CLASSIFIED PEOPLE AS INTROVERTS OR EXTROVERTS. INTROVERTS USUALLY MEANS A SHY, _____ PERSON. THE EXTROVERTS ARE THE REVERSE. IN NORMAL PEOPLE, EXTROVERSION IS _____ BY INTROVERSION, AND WHOLESOME BALANCE IS MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE TWO TENDENCIES.

1. psychological
2. unsociable
3. counterbalanced
4. human
5. characteristics
6. happy
7. divided

170. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:*

THE VIEW THAT BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE THE SOLE _____ MATTER OF PSYCHOLOGY WAS FIRST ADVANCED BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST JOHN B. WATSON IN THE EARLY 1990S. HE BELIEVED THAT, ALTHOUGH MAN MAY BE AT TIMES AN ACTIVE AGENT IN HIS OWN DEVELOPMENT AND _____, HE IS STILL BASICALLY WHAT HIS _____ MAKES HIM. THE BASIC PROBLEM IS TO FIND OUT HOW MAN BEHAVES OR RESPONDS AS A RESULT OF CHANGES OR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT OR STIMULI. THIS VIEW FOCUSES ON THE _____ BEHAVIORS OF MAN. THAT IS, THOSE FACTORS THAT _____ HIM IN HIS ENVIRONMENT AND HIS REACTIONS TO THESE FORCES.

1. environment
2. behavior
3. to cope
4. observable
5. ways
6. influence
7. subject

171. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

PERSONALITY IS A TERM THAT HAS MANY GENERAL MEANINGS. SOMETIMES THE WORD REFERS TO THE ABILITY _____ WELL SOCIALLY. TO A PSYCHOLOGIST, PERSONALITY IS AN AREA OF STUDY THAT DEALS WITH COMPLEX HUMAN _____, INCLUDING ACTIONS, EMOTIONS AND _____ PROCESSES. PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGISTS STUDY THE _____ OF BEHAVIOR THAT MAKE INDIVIDUALS DIFFERENT FROM ONE ANOTHER. THEY TRY TO LEARN HOW THESE PATTERNS _____, HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED, AND HOW THEY CHANGE.

1. patterns
2. cognitive
3. actions
4. develop
5. do
6. to get along
7. behavior

172. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

ONE OF THE _____ TO THE STUDY OF MAN IS PSYCHOANALYSIS, FOUNDED BY SIGMUND FREUD. FREUD CONCLUDED THAT PERSONALITY AND OUR DEGREES OF _____ HEALTH DEPEND ON THE ACTIONS OF THREE MAJOR FORCES: THE ID – OUR _____ INSTINCTS, THE EGO – OUR CONSCIOUS SELF OR INTELLECT – AND SUPEREGO, THE CONDITIONAL REFLEXES OF SOCIAL RULES AND INTERNALIZED VALUES. THE EGO, OR SELF, IS OFTEN UNDER STRAIN TO WITHSTAND THE PLEASURE FORCES FROM THE ID PRESSURES BY THE REALITY FORCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MORAL FORCES OF OUR UPBRINGING (SUPEREGO). FOR FREUDISTS WHAT IS HIDDEN IS MORE _____ AND REAL THAN WHAT WE _____ AND DO.

1. important
2. feel
3. mental
4. store
5. unconscious
6. primary
7. approaches

173. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FIELDS OF PSYCHOLOGY, SUCH AS CLINICAL, _____, COUNSELING, DEVELOPMENTAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, HUMAN FACTORS, AND INDUSTRIAL. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY IS THE FIELD ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING. A CLINIC IS A PLACE WHERE _____ PEOPLE GO FOR HELP. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS TRY TO HELP PERSONS WITH BOTH WELL-DEFINED MENTAL _____ AND SERIOUS PERSONAL PROBLEMS. THE WORD PSYCHOTHERAPY, IN TERMS OF ITS ROOTS, MEANS A "HEALING OF THE SELF". IN PRACTICE, A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, WHO EMPLOYS PSYCHOTHERAPY, ATTEMPTS TO WORK WITH A TROUBLED PERSON BY USING VARIOUS _____ AND TECHNIQUES THAT ARE DESIGNED TO HELP THE INDIVIDUAL IMPROVE HIS OR HER MENTAL HEALTH. THIS IS DONE WITHOUT _____.

1. sick
2. drugs
3. intrudes
4. react
5. experimental
6. disorders
7. methods