1. Involves the awareness of the individual, how he is perceived and understood by the partner.

* **Reflection**
* Identification
* Empathy
* Stereotype
* Social stereotype

2. Anthropological stereotypes of appearance are divided in \_\_\_\_\_ types

* **4**
* 3
* 6
* 5
* 2

3. How to call the conflict in large social groups, organizations, small groups

* **intergroup**
* personal
* individual
* realistic
* unrealistic

4.Types of Conflict are divided in

* **10**
* 4
* 6
* 8
* 2

5.The following basic grounds for the classification and typology of conflicts can be distinguished in \_\_\_\_ types

* **7**
* 4
* 5
* 6

6.Constructive conflict is-

* **Conflicts with positive consequences (strengthening cooperation in a group, achieving any result);**
* the contradiction between inner need and social norm
* covert psychological impact on a person that changes his behavior in the desired direction and providing side impact various advantages.
* An impact on a person that shows his behavior in the desired direction and providing side impact various advantages.

a simplified or distorted idea that develops a person, under the influence of opinions existing in society.

7.By effectiveness, conflicts are divided in-

* **2**
* 3
* 5
* 4
* 6

8.By the nature of the objects, about which there are conflicts:

* **all**
* status - role;
* resource;
* sociocultural;
* ideological

9.The contradiction between inner need and social norm, the contradiction between different roles of the individual, the difficulty of choosing between different behaviors is called-

* **intrapersonal conflict**
* personal conflict
* realistic conflict
* individual conflict
* inner conflict

10.The reason for dissatisfaction with the specific requirements of participants is called-

* **realistic conflict**
* unrealistic conflict
* inner conflict
* individual conflict
* personal conflict

11.Unidirectional assistance is-

* **one of the partners contributes to the achievement of the goals of the other, and the second evades cooperation;**
* one of the partners contributes to the achievement of the emotions of the other, and the second evades contribution;
* both of the partners contributes to the achievement of the goals of the other, and the second evades cooperation;
* one of the partners contributes to the behaviour of others
* one of the partners contributes to the achievement of his power

12.Providing for the joint achievement of goals, these are actions to unite and coordinate common efforts is called-

* **cooperation**
* regulation
* manipulation
* self-regulation
* competition

13.The psychological manipulative effect is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_ main features

* **3**
* 4
* 5
* 2
* 6

14.Manipulation is-

* covert psychological impact on a person that changes his behavior in the desired direction and providing side impact various advantages.
* covert psychological behavior
* psychological impact on himself.
* **covert psychological impact on the person that changes his emotions in the desired direction and providing side impact various advantages.**
* An impact on a person that shows his behavior in the desired direction and providing side impact various advantages.

15.The interactive side of communication (interaction) is-

* **exchange of actions, i.e. the organization of interpersonal interaction, allowing partners to implement for them some common activity.**
* exchange of actions, i.e. the organization of interpersonal emotions
* taking actions, i.e. the organization of interpersonal interaction
* exchange of actions, i.e. the organization of interpersonal interaction, allowing partners to implement for them some common emotions.
* exchange of feelings

16.Judgments about psychological qualities, are given on the basis of physiological attractiveness is called-

* **Emotionally aesthetic stereotypes**
* Emotional stereotypes
* Social stereotypes
* Casual stereotypes
* Projection

17.Empathy is-

* **an emotional response to the problems of another person, an understanding of the partner’s inner world.**
* involves the awareness of the individual, how he is perceived and understood by the partner.
* a simplified or distorted idea that develops a person, under the influence of opinions existing in society.
* an assumption about the partner’s inner world, based on an attempt to put himself in his place.

A reflection of perceived reality

18.There are \_\_\_\_ types of mechanisms of the perceptual side of communication

* **4**
* 5
* 2
* 3
* 6

19.Four main functions of social perception-

* **knowing oneself, knowing a communication partner, organizing joint activities on the basis of mutual understanding and establishing emotional relationships.**
* knowing oneself, knowing a communication partner,
* knowing a communication partner, organizing joint activities on the basis of mutual understanding and establishing emotional relationships.
* knowing oneself, knowing a communication partner, organizing joint activities on the basis of mutual understanding and establishing emotional intelligence.
* knowing a communication partner, knowing his behavior

20.The process of people's perception and understanding of each other is called-

* **perceptual side of communication**
* emotional side of communication
* interactive side of communication
* communicative side of communication
* communicative and interactive side

21.Mass communication is-

* **the multiple connections and contacts of strangers in society, as well as communication through the media.**
* The peculiarity of imperative communication is that forcing a partner to something is not hidden
* leads to the destruction of trust
* It is based on the equality of partners.
* leads to the destruction of believing

22.Indirect communication –

* **involves the participation of an “intermediary” through which information is transmitted;**
* is a natural face-to-face contact, in which information is transmitted personally by one interlocutor to another
* carried out using data organs to humans by nature (head, hands, vocal cords, etc.);
* - is associated with the use of special tools and tools (stick, footprint on the ground, writing, television, radio, telephone, etc.);
* Ended by using data organs to humans by nature (head, hands, vocal cords, etc.);

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_ is manifested in the fact that only in the process of communication can an individual understanding, cognize and affirm in his(person’s) own eyes.

* pragmatic function
* formative function
* **confirmation function**
* intrapersonal function
* formative and pragmatic function

24.\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with direct contacts of people in groups or pairs and implies knowledge of the individual characteristics of the partner, joint experience, understanding.

* **interpersonal communication**
* indirect communication
* direct communication
* indirect and direct communication
* indirect and personal communication

25.The communication process is classified by:

* **the content;goals;funds;functions;species;forms**
* the content;goals;funds;species;forms
* functions;species;forms
* the content;goals;funds;functions;species;
* all

26.Manipulative communication is similar to

* **imperative communication**
* dialogic communication
* psychological communication
* all

dialogic and psychological communication

27.There are \_\_\_\_ types of communication

* **3**
* 4
* 2
* 6
* 5

28.Direct communication is-

* **Carried out using data organs to humans by nature (head, hands, vocal cords, etc.);**
* associated with the use of special tools and tools (stick, footprint on the ground, writing, television, radio, telephone, etc.);
* a natural face-to-face contact, in which information is transmitted personally by one interlocutor to another
* a natural face-to-face contact, in which information is transmitted personally by messages
* a natural face-to-face contact, in which information is transmitted through someone by one interlocutor to another

29.The communication process is classified by \_\_\_ types

* **6**
* 4
* 7
* 5

3

30.Communication is-

* **a complex multifaceted process of interaction between two or more people, in which there is an exchange of information, experience, capabilities and results of activities.**
* a complex multifaceted process of interaction between two or more people, in which there is an exchange of information, experience, capabilities and results of conflicts.
* a complex multifaceted process of interaction between one or two people, in which there is an exchange of information, experience, capabilities and results of activities.
* a complex multifaceted process of interaction between two or more people, in which there is an exchange of emotions.
* a complex multifaceted process of interaction between two or more people, in which there is a contributing of emotions.

31.Managing a person’s own emotions, feelings, experiences is called-

* Self-regulation
* Self-government
* **Self-control**
* A person’s behavior
* Self-development

32.Mental self-regulation interrelated as-

* **a whole and particular**
* a whole and exceptional
* a whole and fastidious
* a whole and detailed
* solid and detailed

33.The formation of mental health involves –

* **body hygiene and mental hygiene, self-education, self-government.**
* mental hygiene, self-education, self-government.
* body hygiene and mental hygiene, self-government.
* body hygiene and mental hygiene, self-education
* all

34.The development of ways to motivate people to maintain, and develop their health is the task of-

* **Psychology of health**
* Psychology
* Communication
* Volition
* Motivation

35.The process of building a land site using the tools available on hand is called-

* **Creation**
* perpetration
* composition
* production
* creature

36.The meaning allows us to give \_\_\_\_\_\_and significance to our life

* **Weight**
* Straight
* Power
* Energy
* Procuration

37.Phlegmatic is incompatible with choleric, melancholic is incompatible with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Sanguine**
* Choleric
* Phlegmatic
* All
* Sanguine and choleric

38.Emotional excitability is-

* **the strength of the emotional reaction to external and internal situations**
* the strength of the emotional reaction to external situations
* the speed of mental processes
* the strength of the volitional process to external situations
* the speed of emotions

39.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the totality of all representations of the individual about himself

* Volitional act
* Emotional intelligence
* **I-Concept**
* Social thinking
* Emotions

40.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the totality of a person’s individual representation of himself, his place in the world of society, as well as social attitudes, beliefs and judgments

* Emotions
* Social thinking
* **I-Concept**
* Emotional intelligence
* Volitional acts

41.Determination; independence; perseverance; self-control – are personality traits of-

* Motivational processes
* **Volitional acts**
* Emotional intelligence
* Emotions
* Volitional processes

42.One of the main functions of volitional processes:

* stabilizing, associated with volitional act;
* initiating, associated with volitional efforts to maintain behavior at the proper level in the event of external and internal interference;
* **stabilizing, associated with volitional efforts to maintain activity at the proper level in the event of external and internal interference;**
* initiating, providing the ending of a particular action in order to overcome obstacles;
* stabilizing, providing the ending of a particular action in order to overcome obstacles;

43.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is often a source of conflict

* Phlegmatic
* **Choleric**
* Sanguine
* Melancholic
* all

44.The speed of mental processes (ingenuity, speed of memorization, speed of mind) is –

* Sensitivity
* **The pace of the reaction**
* Reactivity
* Activity
* Emotional activity

45.One of the main components that determine the temperament:

* The general activity of phenomena and human behavior.
* The general activity of mental activity and human impressions.
* **The general activity of mental activity and human behavior.**
* The general activity of mental activity and human emotions.
* The general activity of mental activity and human emotional intelligence.

46.Temperament is-

* a set of individual characteristics that characterizes the dynamic and emotional side of a person’s self-control, his emotional intelligence and communication
* a set of individual characteristics that characterizes the dynamic and emotional side of a person’s behavior, his emotional intelligence and volition.
* **a set of individual characteristics that characterizes the dynamic and emotional side of a person’s behavior, his activity and communication.**
* a set of individual characteristics that characterizes the dynamic and emotional side of a person’s behavior

a set of bad characteristics that characterizes the dynamic and emotional side of a person’s behavior, his activity and communication

47.Makes a person relatively free from external circumstances, truly turns him into an active subject.

* Motivational processes
* **Volition**
* Emotions
* Empathy
* Emotional intelligence

48.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is considered both as an independent mental process, and as an aspect of other major psychic phenomena, and as a unique ability of an individual to arbitrarily control his behavior.

* **Volition**
* Motivation
* Emotions
* Empathy
* Emotional intelligence

49.Putting yourself in others shoe is called-

* **Empathy**
* Frustration
* Emotional state
* Stress
* Depression

50.A state of acute experience of an unmet need is –

* Stress
* **frustration**
* emotional intelligence
* Affect
* depression

51.Affective sources of motivational needs

* Obtain personal dream
* Connect self to ultimate unknowns
* **Increasing/decreasing affective dissonance**
* Decreasing feeling good/bad
* Frustration

52.Who suggested that all action or behavior was a result of internal instincts

* **Z.Freud**
* A.Adler
* A.Maslow
* V.Frankle
* A.Bandura

53.How many levels in A.Maslows pyramid

1. 7
2. 9
3. 8
4. 11
5. 3

54.Biological sources of motivational needs

* **Increasing/decreasing stimulation**
* Develop meaning
* Decreasing feeling good/bad
* Mental processes
* Representation processes

55.Choose one of the basic concepts of general psychology

* **Mental processes**
* Perception processes
* Representation process
* Develop meaning
* Increasing/decreasing feelings

56.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used as an auxiliary tool to increase the reliability

* **mathematical method**
* survey method
* testing method
* experiment
* presentation

57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used in psychology in the form of questionnaires and conversations

* Testing
* **Survey**
* Experiment
* Laboratorial experiment
* quiz

58.Which method relates to the observation method

* Formative
* Conversation
* **Continuous**
* Self-report
* introspection

59.Methods of psychology are divided in \_\_\_\_ groups

* **3**
* 4
* 2
* 4
* 5

60. The subject of psychology in the XVII century

* **Soul**
* behaviorism
* phenomena of consciousness
* heart
* emotions