<question>Question 1. What is attention? <variantright>It is the taking possession by the mind in clear and vivid form of one out of what seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others. <variant>Is where attention is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. <variant>Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids <variant>The ability to look at an item for a second and then remember what it looked like. It is processed approximately 200-500 milliseconds after an item is perceived. <variant>The system of attention that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

<question>Question 2. What is implicit memory? <variant>It is the taking possession by the mind in clear and vivid form of one out of what seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others. <variant>Is where attention is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. <variant>Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids <variant>The ability to look at an item for a second and then remember what it looked like. It is processed approximately 200-500 milliseconds after an item is perceived. <variantright>We don’t know that we have it, they affect our actions in subtle ways like; you may dislike a new person because they remind you of someone else.

<question>Question 3. What is short -term memory <variant>It is the taking possession by the mind in clear and vivid form of one out of what seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others. <variantright>Is where memory is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. It is believed to rely mostly on an acoustic code for storing information. <variant>Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids. <variant>The ability to look at an item for a second and then remember what it looked like. It is processed approximately 200-500 milliseconds after an item is perceived. <variant>The system of memories that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

<question>Question 4. What is long-term memory <variant>It is the taking possession by the mind in clear and vivid form of one out of what seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others. <variant>Is where memory is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. It is believed to rely mostly on an acoustic code for storing information. <variantright>Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids <variant>The ability to look at an item for a second and then remember what it looked like. It is processed approximately 200-500 milliseconds after an item is perceived. <variant>The system of memories that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

<question>Question 5. What is sensory memory? <variant>It is the taking possession by the mind in clear and vivid form of one out of what seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others. <variant>Is where memory is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. It is believed to rely mostly on an acoustic code for storing information. <variant>Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids. <variantright>The ability to look at an item for a second and then remember what it looked like. It is processed approximately 200-500 milliseconds after an item is perceived. <variant>

<question>Question 6. What is Focused Attention? <variantright>respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli) <variant>vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info) <variant>ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli <variant>capacity for mental flexibility <variant>ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

<question>Question 7. What is Alternating Attention? <variant>respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli) <variant>vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info) <variant>ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli <variantright>capacity for mental flexibility <variant>to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

<question>Question 8. What is Sustained Attention? <variant>respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli) <variantright>vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info) <variant>ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli <variant>capacity for mental flexibility <variant>ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

<question>Question 9. What is Divided Attention? <variant>respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli) <variant>vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info) <variant>ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli <variant>capacity for mental flexibility <variantright>ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

<question>Question 10. What is Selective Attention? <variant>respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli) <variant>vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info) <variantright>ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli <variant>for mental flexibility <variant>ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

<question>Question 11. What is Semantic Memory? <variant>comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view <variantright>is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone <variant>the capacity to hold information long enough to use it <variant>comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike <variant>we don’t know that we have it, they affect our actions in subtle ways like; you may dislike a new person because they remind you of someone else.

<question>Question 12. What is Episodic Memory? <variantright>comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view <variant>is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone <variant>the capacity to hold information long enough to use it <variant>comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike <variant>we don’t know that we have it, they affect our actions in subtle ways like; you may dislike a new person because they remind you of someone else.

<question>Question 13. What is Procedural “body” Memory? <variant>comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view <variant>is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone <variant>the capacity to hold information long enough to use it <variantright>comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike <variant>we don’t know that we have it, they affect our actions in subtle ways like; you may dislike a new person because they remind you of someone else.

<question>Question 14. What is Working Memory? <variant>comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view <variant>is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone <variantright>the capacity to hold information long enough to use it <variant>comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike <variant>we don’t know that we have it, they affect our actions in subtle ways like; you may dislike a new person because they remind you of someone else.

<question>Question 15. Types of memory? <variantright>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided. <variant>Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic. <variant>Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

<question>Question 16. Functions of communication? <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided. <variantright>Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic. <variant>Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

<question>Question 17. Types of attention? <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variantright>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided. <variant>Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic. <variant>Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

<question>Question 18. Forms of communication? <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided. <variant>Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic. <variantright>Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

<question>Question 19. What is Temperament? <variant>at seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others. <variant>Is where attention is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. <variantright>They are our patterns of behaviour… the ways we usually respond to situations. The innate aspects of an individual’s personality such as introversion or extroversion is termed Temperament. <variant>The ability to look at an item for a second and then remember what it looked like. It is processed approximately 200-500 milliseconds after an item is perceived. <variant>The system of attention that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

<question>Question 20. What is verbal communication? <variant>Any communication without word of mouth, spoken words, conversation and written languages <variant>Communication happens through any word written or often written sign which refers the languages uses in any medium. <variantright>The communication happens through verbally, vocally or through written words which express or convey the message to other.

<question>Question 21. From which language did the term communication come? and what did it mean <variantright>The term communication has been derived from the Latin word, ‘communis’, which means common. <variant>The term communication has been derived from the from Greek word, ‘communis’, which means common <variant>The term communication has been derived from the from English word, ‘common’, which means interaction

<question>Question 22. Types of communication: <variantright>1) Verbal Communication (Oral, Written), 2) Non-Verbal <variant>1) Oral Communication (Verbal , Written), 2) Non-Verbal <variant>1) Written Communication (Verbal , Oral), 2) Non-Verbal <variant>1) Non-Verbal Communication (Verbal , Oral), 2) Verbal Communication

<question>Question 23. What is non-verbal communication? <variant>The communication happens through verbally, vocally or through written words which express or convey the message to other. <variant>A communication happens through any word written or often written sign which refers the languages uses in any medium is called.<variantright>Any communication without word of mouth, spoken words, conversation and written languages

<question>Question 24. Functions of communication <variant>Interpersonal communication, Dyadic, Small group, Public, Mass- Media <variant>Non-Verbal Communication, Verbal , Oral, Verbal Communication <variantright>Informative, Instructive, Persuasive, Motivation, Aesthetic, Therapeutic, Regulation/Control, Social Interaction <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

<question>Question 25. What is written communication? <variant>The communication happens through verbally, vocally or through written words which express or convey the message to other. <variantright>A communication happens through any word written or often written sign which refers the languages uses in any medium. <variant>Any communication without word of mouth, spoken words, conversation and written languages

<question>Question 26. What is Small Group Communication? <variantright>more than two members involved in communication process will become a group communication. In this communication process, everyone becomes a Source as well as receiver through sharing information and gives feedback to another. <variant>communication, two persons are involved in this communication process. Here the Source becomes a receiver and receiver become Source because of dynamic communication process were the feedback’s are shared between Source and the receiver. <variant>is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

<question>Question 27. Forms of communication <variantright>Interpersonal communication, Dyadic, Small group, Public, Mass- Media <variant>Non-Verbal Communication, Verbal , Oral, Verbal Communication <variant>Informative, Instructive, Persuasive, Motivation, Aesthetic, Therapeutic, Regulation/Control, Social Interaction <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

<question>Question 28. What is Intrapersonal Communication? <variant>more than two members involved in communication process will become a group communication. In this communication process, everyone becomes a Source as well as receiver through sharing information and gives feedback to another. <variant>communication, two persons are involved in this communication process. Here the Source becomes a receiver and receiver become Source because of dynamic communication process were the feedback’s are shared between Source and the receiver. <variantright>is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

<question>Question 29. What is Public Communication? <variant>more than two members involved in communication process will become a group communication. In this communication process, everyone becomes a Source as well as receiver through sharing information and gives feedback to another. <variantright>in this communication, Source or messages from a single person will reach or received by huge number of audience. But in this communication there is no mutual feedbacks between source and receiver like small group communication and it’s only focused on Speaker.<variant>is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

<question>Question 30. What is Dyadic Communication? <variant>more than two members involved in communication process will become a group communication. In this communication process, everyone becomes a Source as well as receiver through sharing information and gives feedback to another. <variant>in this communication, Source or messages from a single person will reach or received by huge number of audience. But in this communication there is no mutual feedbacks between source and receiver like small group communication and it’s only focused on Speaker. <variant>is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption. <variantright>two persons are involved in this communication process. Here the Source becomes a receiver and receiver become Source because of dynamic communication process were the feedback’s are shared between Source and the receiver.

<question>Question 31. What is Mass Communication <variant>more than two members involved in communication process will become a group communication. In this communication process, everyone becomes a Source as well as receiver through sharing information and gives feedback to another. <variant>communication, two persons are involved in this communication process. Here the Source becomes a receiver and receiver become Source because of dynamic communication process were the feedback’s are shared between Source and the receiver. <variantright>basically have a large number of audience and they are all can’t grouped together in one place so we need certain tool or technology for communication process. <variant>two persons are involved in this communication process. Here the Source becomes a receiver and receiver become Source because of dynamic communication process were the feedback’s are shared between Source and the receiver.

<question>Question 32. The Temperament Types <variantright>Choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, menlancholic <variant>Choleric, introvert, sanguine, menlancholic <variant>Choleric, phlegmatic, extrovert, menlancholic <variant>Extrovert, phlegmatic, sanguine, menlancholic <variant>Choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, extrovert

<question>Question 33. Characteristic (advantages) of Choleric <variantright>Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented<variant>Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, Balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding <variant>Enjoy life and always happy, Optimistic/confident, Excel in communication oriented things, Talkative, Warm (have sympathy for people), They are approachable, Sincere and helpful, independent <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics (show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 34. Characteristic (advantages) of Sanguine <variant>Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented<variant>Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding <variantright>Enjoy life and always happy, Optimistic/confident, Excel in communication-oriented things, Talkative, Warm (have sympathy for people), They are approachable, Sincere and helpful, independent <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics (show beauty in their ding), Gifted (have extraordinary talents), Good decision-making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 35. Characteristic (advantages) of Phlegmatic <variant>Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented<variantright>Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, Balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding <variant>Enjoy life and always happy, Optimistic/confident, Excel in communication oriented things, Talkative, Warm (have sympathy for people), They are approachable, Sincere and helpful, independent <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics(show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 36. Characteristic (advantages) of Melancholic <variant>Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented<variant>Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, Balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding <variant>Enjoy life and always happy, Optimistic/confident, Excel in communication oriented things, Talkative, Warm (have sympathy for people), They are approachable, Sincere and helpful, independent <variantright>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics(show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 37. Characteristic (weaknesses) of Choleric <variant>Forgetful, Unreliable, Naïve (behave like children or people without experience, they do not want to be alone, Superficial (Surface thinking), Very demanding, Unstable, Exaggeration, Stubborn, does many things at once and does not always complete <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics(show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Uninvolving, Not opportunists, Indecisive, Unemotional and inexpressive, Rarely self sacrificing(do not want to sacrifice themselves for affection), Unwillingness to become involved in deep relationships with people of the opposite sex, Procrastination, Verbal defences <variantright>Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 38. Characteristic (weaknesses) of Melancholic <variant>Forgetful, Unreliable, Naïve (behave like children or people without experience, they do not want to be alone, Superficial (Surface thinking), Very demanding, Unstable, Exaggeration, Stubborn, does many things at once and does not always complete <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics(show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Uninvolving, Not opportunists, Indecisive, Unemotional and inexpressive, Rarely self sacrificing(do not want to sacrifice themselves for affection), Unwillingness to become involved in deep relationships with people of the opposite sex, Procrastination, Verbal defences <variant>Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered <variantright>Lonely/private, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 39. Characteristic (weaknesses) of Phlegmatic <variant>Forgetful, Unreliable, Naïve (behave like children or people without experience, they do not want to be alone, Superficial (Surface thinking), Very demanding, Unstable, Exaggeration, Stubborn, Does many things at once and does not always complete <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics(show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variantright>Uninvolving, Not opportunists, Indecisive, Unemotional and inexpressive, Rarely self sacrificing(do not want to sacrifice themselves for affection), Unwillingness to become involved in deep relationships with people of the opposite sex, Procrastination, Verbal defences <variant>Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 40. Characteristic (weaknesses) of Sanguine <variantright>Forgetful, Unreliable, Naïve (behave like children or people without experience, they do not want to be alone, Superficial (Surface thinking), Very demanding, Unstable, Exaggeration, Stubborn, Does many things at once and does not always complete <variant>Perfectionists, Analytical, Great understanding, Self sacrificial, Aesthetics(show beauty in their ding), Gifted(have extraordinary talents), Good decision making people, Good leaders, They are responsible, Faithfulness and loyalty, Dependable, Deep commitment <variant>Uninvolving, Not opportunists, Indecisive, Unemotional and inexpressive, Rarely self sacrificing(do not want to sacrifice themselves for affection), Unwillingness to become involved in deep relationships with people of the opposite sex, Procrastination, Verbal defences <variant>Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered <variant>Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

<question>Question 41. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs (levels) <variantright>Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization needs <variant>Autonomy needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization needs <variant>Physiological needs, Competence needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization needs <variant>Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Autonomy needs <variant>Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Competence needs, Self-actualization needs

<question>Question 42. Self-actualization needs ….. <variantright>are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. <variant>are the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment and respect, dignity, achievement, mastery, independence, the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige). <variant>these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep. <variant>people want to experience order, predictability and control in their lives. These needs can be fulfilled by the family and society (e.g. police, schools, business and medical care). For example, emotional security, financial security (e.g. employment, social welfare), law and order, freedom from fear, social stability, property, health and wellbeing (e.g. safety against accidents and injury) <variant>to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group. Examples of belongingness needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection, and love

<question>Question 43. Love and belongingness needs ….. <variant>are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences.<variant>are the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment and respect, dignity, achievement, mastery, independence, the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige). <variant>these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep. <variant>people want to experience order, predictability and control in their lives. These needs can be fulfilled by the family and society (e.g. police, schools, business and medical care). For example, emotional security, financial security (e.g. employment, social welfare), law and order, freedom from fear, social stability, property, health and wellbeing (e.g. safety against accidents and injury) <variantright>to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group. Examples of thise needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection, and love

<question>Question 44. Safety needs ….. <variant>are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. <variant>are the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment and respect, dignity, achievement, mastery, independence, the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige). <variant>these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep. <variantright>people want to experience order, predictability and control in their lives. These needs can be fulfilled by the family and society (e.g. police, schools, business and medical care). For example, emotional security, financial security (e.g. employment, social welfare), law and order, freedom from fear, social stability, property, health and wellbeing (e.g. safety against accidents and injury) <variant>to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group. Examples of belongingness needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection, and love

<question>Question 45. Esteem needs needs ….. <variant>are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. <variantright>are the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment and respect, dignity, achievement, mastery, independence, the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige). <variant>these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep. <variant>people want to experience order, predictability and control in their lives. These needs can be fulfilled by the family and society (e.g. police, schools, business and medical care). For example, emotional security, financial security (e.g. employment, social welfare), law and order, freedom from fear, social stability, property, health and wellbeing (e.g. safety against accidents and injury) <variant>to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group. Examples of belongingness needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection, and love

<question>Question 46. Physiological needs ….. <variant>are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. <variant>are the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment and respect, dignity, achievement, mastery, independence, the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige). <variantright>these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep. <variant>people want to experience order, predictability and control in their lives. These needs can be fulfilled by the family and society (e.g. police, schools, business and medical care). For example, emotional security, financial security (e.g. employment, social welfare), law and order, freedom from fear, social stability, property, health and wellbeing (e.g. safety against accidents and injury) <variant>to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group. Examples of belongingness needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection, and love

<question>Question 47. What is psychology? <variantright>Psychology is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes. <variant>Psychology is an orderly, analytical process used in all sciences to analyze and solve problems. <variant>Psychology is an observable, measurable action. It is the means by which both animals and humans adjust to their environment. <variant>Psychology refers to the private, internal workings of the mind. <variant>Psychology is the taking possession by the mind in clear and vivid form of one out of what seem several simultaneous objects or trains of thought… It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal with others.

<question>Question 48. What is cognition? <variant>Cognition is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes. <variant>Cognition is the orderly, analytical process used in all sciences to analyze and solve problems <variant>Cognition is observable, measurable action. It is the means by which both animals and humans adjust to their environment. <variantright>Cognition refers to the private, internal workings of the mind. <variant>(Ulric Neisser link) is irrelevant

<question>Question 49. What is a scientific method? <variant>Scientific method is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes. <variantright>Scientific method is the orderly, analytical process used in all sciences to analyze and solve problems <variant>Scientific method is observable, measurable action. It is the means by which both animals and humans adjust to their environment. <variant>Scientific method refers to the private, internal workings of the mind. <variant>(Ulric Neisser link) is irrelevant

<question>Question 50. Founders of psychodynamic perspective? <variantright>S.Freud <variant>J. Watson, B.F.Skinner <variant>C.Rogers, A.Maslow <variant>C.Darwin <variant>Ulric Neisser

<question>Question 51. Founders of humanistic perspective? <variant>S.Freud <variant>J. Watson, B.F.Skinner <variantright>C.Rogers, A.Maslow <variant>C.Darwin <variant>Ulric Neisser

<question>Question 52. Founders of behavioral perspective? <variant>S.Freud <variantright>J. Watson, B.F.Skinner <variant>C.Rogers, A.Maslow <variant>C.Darwin <variant>Ulric Neisser

<question>Question 53. Founders of evolutionary perspective? <variant>S.Freud <variant>J. Watson, B.F.Skinner <variant>C.Rogers, A.Maslow <variantright>C.Darwin <variant>Ulric Neisser

<question>Question 54. What is sensation? <variant>The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses <variantright>The passive process of receiving and detecting a stimulus by the nervous system. Process of sensing our environment through taste, sight, sound, touch and smell <variant>Its process begins with the sensory receptors and works its way up to the brain/Use the features of the object itself to process the information <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 55. What is perception? <variantright>The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses <variant>The passive process of receiving and detecting a stimulus by the nervous system. Process of sensing our environment through taste, sight, sound, touch and smell <variant>Its process begins with the sensory receptors and works its way up to the brain/Use the features of the object itself to process the information <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 56. What is top-down process? <variant>The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses <variant>The passive process of receiving and detecting a stimulus by the nervous system. Process of sensing our environment through taste, sight, sound, touch and smell <variant>Its process begins with the sensory receptors and works its way up to the brain/Use the features of the object itself to process the information <variantright>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 57. What is bottoms-up? <variant>The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses <variant>The passive process of receiving and detecting a stimulus by the nervous system. Process of sensing our environment through taste, sight, sound, touch and smell <variantright>Its process begins with the sensory receptors and works its way up to the brain/Use the features of the object itself to process the information <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 58. What is Transduction? <variant>The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses <variant>The passive process of receiving and detecting a stimulus by the nervous system. <variant>Its process begins with the sensory receptors and works its way up to the brain/Use the features of the object itself to process the information <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. <variantright>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 59. What is Just Noticeable Difference Threshold? <variant>The smallest possible strength of a stimulus that can be detected half the time <variantright>The minimum difference that a person can detect between two stimuli 50% of the time. <variant>When exposed to a stimuli over a period of time there will be a diminished sensitivity to it. <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 60. What is Sensory Adaptation? <variant>The smallest possible strength of a stimulus that can be detected half the time <variant>The minimum difference that a person can detect between two stimuli 50% of the time. <variantright>When exposed to a stimuli over a period of time there will be a diminished sensitivity to it. If a stimulus is constant and unchanging, eventually a person may fail to respond to it <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

<question>Question 61. What is Absolute Threshold? <variantright>The smallest possible strength of a stimulus that can be detected half the time <variant>The minimum difference that a person can detect between two stimuli 50% of the time. <variant>When exposed to a stimuli over a period of time there will be a diminished sensitivity to it. <variant>Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. <variant>The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervoussystem.

<question>Question 62. Major senses <variantright>Vision; Hearing; Touch; Smell; Taste; Vestibular; Kinesthetic. <variant>Bottoms-up Processing; Top Down Processing. <variant>Transduction; Absolute threshold; Difference threshold; Sensory adaptation <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

<question>Question 63. Processes of perception (methods of information processing) <variant>Vision; Hearing; Touch; Smell; Taste; Vestibular; Kinesthetic. <variantright>Bottoms-up Processing; Top-Down Processing. <variant>Transduction; Absolute threshold; Difference threshold; Sensory adaptation <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

<question>Question 64. Principles of sensation? <variant>Vision; Hearing; Touch; Smell; Taste; Vestibular; Kinesthetic. <variant>Bottoms-up Processing; Top-Down Processing. <variantright>Transduction; Absolute threshold; Difference threshold; Sensory adaptation <variant>Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit. <variant>Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

<question>Question 65. A style in which conflict resolution, where one side focuses on the needs of the other, rather than the importance of the goal is: <variant>avoiding style <variant>competing style <variantright>accommodating style <variant>compromising style

<question>Question 66. Collaborating style is… <variant>One where one has low concern for his or her ultimate goal and low concern for his or her relationship with the other. <variantright>One where there is high concern for relationships and high concern for achieving one’s own goal. <variant>Where one party focuses on the needs of the other, and not the importance of the goal. <variant>Defined by one party pushing ahead with his or her own mission and goals with no concern for the other party in the conflict.

<question>Question 67. Which type of conflict is wrong? <variant>Intrepersonal <variant>Interpersonal <variant>Intragroup <variant>Intergroup <variantright>None of these are inherently "wrong". Conflict itself is not inherently bad.

<question>Question 68. The best result of a conflict when both sides win is: <variant>Competing <variantright>Collaborating <variant>Compromise <variant>Accommodating

<question>Question 69. Choose style of conflict where one party focuses on the needs of the other, and not the importance of the goal. <variant>Competing <variant>Collaborating <variant>Compromising <variantright>Accommodating

<question>Question 70. You should use compromising style if... <variant>When long-term solutions are needed <variantright>The parties have equal power <variant>Finding the most creative solution is essential <variant>When the problem is complex

<question>Question 71. Which style of conflict you should use if an emergency is looming and there's no room for debat? <variantright>Competing <variant>Collaborating <variant>Compromise <variant>Accommodating

<question>Question 72. What is conflict? <variant>Two people or groups disagree, and the disagreement causes friction <variant>Rivalry between two groups or individuals over an outcome both seek <variant>Resentment between two groups or individuals <variant>Two people or groups disagreeing <variantright>all answers (These are all aspects of conflict)

<question>Question 73. What type of conflict is experienced by a single individual, when his or her own goals, values or roles diverge? <variantright>Intrapersonal <variant>Interpersonal <variant>Intragroup <variant>Intergroup

<question>Question 74. Which of these is considered interpersonal conflict? <variant>Inner hesitation <variantright>Dispute between friends <variantright>Two rival companies competing for sales <variantright>Being bullied by classmates

<question>Question 75. A way to resolve conflict through both parties sacrificing their self-interests: <variant>Avoiding <variant>Accommodation <variant>Collaboration <variantright>Compromise

<question>Question 76. Outcomes of a conflict can be either... <variantright>Functional and Dysfunctional <variant>Analytical and Non-analytical <variant>Serious and Frivolous <variant>Critical and Uncritical

<question>Question 77. Which of these intentions, where one side seeks to satisfy its interests regardless of the influence on the other side? <variant>Avoidance <variantright>Competition <variant>Compromise <variant>Assignment

<question>Question 78. Determine the type of conflict: "A lawyer may face a conflict of values when representing the accused who is guilty of the charges against him." <variant>Intragroup <variantright>Intrapersonal <variant>Interpersonal <variant>Intergroup

<question>Question 79. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_ levels, progressing from \_\_\_\_\_\_ needs. <variantright>Five; physiological to self-actualization <variant>Five; self-actualization to physiological <variant>Four; security to self-actualization <variant>Three; existence to growth

<question>Question 80. Facial expressions, vocal inflections, and hand gestures are examples of: <variant>Oral communication <variantright>Non-verbal communication <variant>Individual communication <variant>Upward communication

<question>Question 81. Communicating well involves a number of factors, including: <variant>Sending an accurate message <variant>Removing communication barriers <variant>Controlling distractions

<question>Question 82. What is the self-esteem? <variantright>A person's idea of the importance of his personality <variant>Loneliness is a dangerous emotion <variant>People who are naïve believe there is no evil in the world and if there is, it <variant>Someone can be too trusting when it comes to others

<question>Question 83. What is the definition of perception? <variant>Consists of perceptions and beliefs we have about ourselves. <variant>Is a process consisting of three parts that we use to make sense of messages we encounter. <variant>Influences how we want others to perceive us. <variantright>This is where we attach meaning to to what we have selected and organized.

<question>Question 84. What year is considered to be the start of psychology? <variant>1979 <variantright>1879 <variant>1980 <variant>1890

<question>Question 85. Who created the first psychology laboratory? <variant>Abraham Maslow <variant>William James <variantright>Wilhelm Wundt <variant>Ivan Pavlov

<question>Question 86. What term did Freud create and developed the field of psychology? <variant>Observal behavior <variant>Geshtalt therapy <variantright>Psychoanalysis <variant>Cognitive theory

<question>Question 87. What animals did Pavlov use for his experiment on conditioned reflexes? <variantright>A dog <variant>A cat <variant>A mouse <variant>A frog

<question>Question 88. What is motivation? <variant>It is the academic and applied study of mental functions and behaviors. <variant>The capacity to be aware of, control and express one's emotions, and to handle interpersonal relationships judiciously and empathetically. 1 <variantright>It is the driving force behind human actions. <variant>It is a process that refers to the exchange of information (a message) between two or more people.

<question>Question 89. Find the right process of memory <variant>Extrinsic <variantright>Sensory <variant>Conscious <variant>The ego

<question>Question 90. Find the right process of memory <variantright>Short-term <variant>Extrinsic <variant>Conscious <variant>The ego

<question>Question 91. Find the right process of memory <variantright>Long-term <variant>Extrinsic <variant>Conscious <variant>The ego

<question>Question 92. Who is considered to be the “founding father” of psychology in the USA? <variantright>William James <variant>Ivan Pavlov <variant>Sigmund Freud <variant>Hermann Abbingaus

<question>Question 93. What was the first approach in psychology? <variant>Cognitive theory <variantright>Structuralism <variant>Behaviorism <variant>Humanism

<question>Question 94. What is the object of investigation from the structuralist point of view? <variant>The human's behavior <variant>The functions of the brain <variant>The human's feeling <variantright>The conscious mind

<question>Question 95. Who developed the functional approach in psychology? <variantright>William James <variant>Ivan Pavlov <variant>Sigmund Freud <variant>Hermann Abbingaus

<question>Question 96. What is the proper object of investigation from the behaviorist point of view? <variant>Psychology should investigate only people's feelings <variant>Psychology should investigate only people's mental processes <variantright>Psychology should investigate only observable behavior <variant>Psychology should investigate only the unconscious mind

<question>Question 97. What did cognitivist and humanistic psychologists criticize in behaviorism? <variant>Psychology should investigate only observable behavior <variantright>Behaviorism ignored all the most important and interesting things that go on in our heads. <variant>Behaviorism studies only human’s feelings <variant>Behaviorism studies only brain functions

<question>Question 98. What does cognitive psychology aim to investigate? <variant>Focuses on observable behavior <variant>The emotions and feelings <variant>The unconscious aspects of personality <variantright>The mind by using computer information processing

<question>Question 99. Which psychological school argued that psychology should focus on each individual’s conscious experience and aims in life? <variantright>Humanism <variant>Behaviorism <variant>Cognitive theory <variant>Psychoanalysis

<question>Question 100. What term did Freud create and develop in the field of psychology? <variant>Behavior <variantright>Psychoanalysis <variant>Motivation <variant>Frustration

<question>Question 101. What does psychoanalysis focus on? <variant>Focuses on observable behavior <variant>The mind by using computer information processing <variantright>The unconscious aspects of personality <variant>The emotions and feelings

<question>Question 102. How did some psychologists criticize psychoanalysis? <variantright>The method and effectiveness of psychoanalytic treatment <variant>The method ignored all the most important and interesting things that go on in our heads. <variant>The method focusing only on human behavior <variant>The method focusing only on functions of mind

<question>Question 103. Perception process where we attach meaning to what we have selected and organized called? <variant>Selection <variantright>Interpretation <variant>Communication <variant>Organization

<question>Question 104. Find the barrier to communication <variantright>All of the above options are correct. <variant>The use of jargon. <variant>Cultural differences. <variant>Differences in perception and viewpoint.