1. вопрос What is attention?

вариант 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.

вариант Is where attention is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently.

вариант Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids

вариант 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.

вариант The system of attention that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

1. вопросWhat is implicit a memory?

вариант 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.

вариант Is where attention is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently.

вариант Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhat is short -term memory

вариант 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.

вариант Is where memory is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. It is believed to rely mostly on an acoustic code for storing information.

вариант Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids

вариант 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.

вариант The system of memories that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

1. What is long-term memory

Is the ability to store more information for long periods of time (lifetimes) like phone numbers, names and address’ from when we were kids

1. вопросWhat is sensory memory?

вариант 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.

вариант I t s where memory is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. It is believed to rely mostly on an acoustic code for storing information.

вариант I t s where memory is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently. It is believed to rely mostly on an acoustic code for storing information.

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhat is Focused Attention?

вариант respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli)

вариант vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info)

вариант ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli

вариант capacity for mental flexibility

вариант ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

1. вопросWhat is Alternating Attention?

вариант respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli)

вариант vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info)

вариант ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli

вариант capacity for mental flexibility

вариант ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

1. вопросWhat is Sustained Attention?

вариант respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli)

вариант vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info)

вариант ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli

вариант capacity for mental flexibility

вариант ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

1. вопросWhat is Divided Attention?

вариант respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli)

вариант vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info)

вариант ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli

вариант capacity for mental flexibility

вариант ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

1. вопросWhat is Selective Attention?

вариант respond to discrete visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli (ie: head turning to stimuli)

вариант vigilance (over time) and working memory (active holding and manipulating info)

вариант ability to ignore irrelevant or distracting stimuli

вариант capacity for mental flexibility

вариант ability to respond to multiple, simultaneous tasks

1. вопросWhat is Semantic Memory?

вариант comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view

вариант is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone

вариант the capacity to hold information long enough to use it

вариант comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhat is Episodic Memory?

вариант comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view

вариант is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone

вариант the capacity to hold information long enough to use it

вариант comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhat is Procedural “body” Memory?

вариант comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view

вариант is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone

вариант the capacity to hold information long enough to use it

вариант comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhat is Working Memory?

вариант comprised of reconstruction of past experiences, including sensations, emotions. They usually unfold like movies and are experiences by one’s point of view

вариант is non-personal, factual knowledge that stands alone

вариант the capacity to hold information long enough to use it

вариант comprised from learning actions like walking, swimming, riding a bike

вариант 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.

1. вопросTypes of memory?

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

вариант Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic.

вариант Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

1. вопросFunction of communication?

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

вариант Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic.

вариант Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

1. вопросTypes of attention?

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

вариант Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic.

вариант Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

1. вопросForms of communication?

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

вариант Informative, Motivation, Persuasive, Aesthetic, Therapeutic.

вариант Intrapersonal, Dyadic, Small Group, Public, Mass.

1. вопросWhat is Temperament?

вариант 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.

вариант Is where attention is recalled without practicing, something that happened recently.

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант The system of attention that do not enter conscious awareness, including memories for learned skills, habits, and conditioning

1. вопросWhat is verbal communication?

вариант Any communication without word of mouth, spoken words, conversation and written languages

вариант A communication happens through any word written or often written sign which refers the languages uses in any medium.

вариант The communication happens through verbally, vocally or through written words which express or convey the message to other.

1. вопросFrom which language did the term communication come? and what did it mean

вариант The term communication has been derived from the Latin word, ‘communis’, which means common.

вариант The term communication has been derived from the from Greek word, ‘communis’, which means common

вариант The term communication has been derived from the from English word, ‘common’, which means interaction

1. вопросTypes of communication:

вариант 1) Verbal Communication (Oral, Written), 2) Non-Verbal

вариант 1) Oral Communication (Verbal , Written), 2) Non-Verbal

вариант 1) Written Communication (Verbal , Oral), 2) Non-Verbal

вариант 1) Non-Verbal Communication (Verbal , Oral), 2) Verbal Communication

1. вопросWhat is non-verbal communication?

вариант The communication happens through verbally, vocally or through written words which express or convey the message to other.

вариант A communication happens through any word written or often written sign which refers the languages uses in any medium is called.

вариант Any communication without word of mouth, spoken words, conversation and written languages

1. вопросFunctions of communication

вариант Interpersonal communication, Dyadic, Small group, Public, Mass- Media

вариант Non-Verbal Communication, Verbal , Oral, Verbal Communication

вариант Informative, Instructive, Persuasive, Motivation, Aesthetic, Therapeutic, Regulation/Control, Social Interaction

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

1. вопросWhat is written communication?

вариант The communication happens through verbally, vocally or through written words which express or convey the message to other.

вариант A communication happens through any word written or often written sign which refers the languages uses in any medium.

вариант Any communication without word of mouth, spoken words, conversation and written languages

1. вопросWhat is Small Group Communication?

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

1. вопросForms of communication

вариант Interpersonal communication, Dyadic, Small group, Public, Mass- Media

вариант Non-Verbal Communication, Verbal , Oral, Verbal Communication

вариант Informative, Instructive, Persuasive, Motivation, Aesthetic, Therapeutic, Regulation/Control, Social Interaction

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

1. вопросWhat is Intrapersonal Communication?

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

1. вопросWhat is Public Communication?

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

1. вопросWhat is Dyadic Communication?

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант is a communication which happens yourself. Here both Source (sender) and receiver is only one. so, the feedback works without any interruption.

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhats is Mass Communication

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

вариант 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.

1. вопросThe Temperament Types

вариант Choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, menlancholic

вариант Choleric, introvert, sanguine, menlancholic

вариант Choleric, phlegmatic, extrovert, menlancholic

вариант Extrovert, phlegmatic, sanguine, menlancholic

вариант Choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, extrovert

1. вопросCharacteristic (advantages) of Choleric

вариант Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented

вариант Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, Balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (advantages) of Sanguine

вариант Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented

вариант Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (advantages) of Phlegmatic

вариант Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented

вариант Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, Balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (advantages) of Melancholic

вариант Activists(take part in public events),Opportunist, Hard driving, Optimistic/confident, Perfectionist, Friendly, Tough minded, Fearless, Action oriented

вариант Peace loving and peace maker, Even tempered, Balanced (adjust to every situation), Kind hearted, Even loving, Do not discriminate, Easy going, Not demanding

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (weaknesses) of Choleric

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (weaknesses) of Melancholic

вариант 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

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вариант Lonely/private, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (weaknesses) of Phlegmatic

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросCharacteristic (weaknesses) of Sanguine

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Quick tempered, Offensive, Proud, Cruel, Rash decision making, Rude, Self centered

вариант Lonely/private, Suicidal tendencies, Easily depressed, Some times procrastinate, Revengeful, Emotional

1. вопросMaslow’s hierarchy of needs (levels)

вариант Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization needs

вариант Autonomy needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization needs

вариант Physiological needs, Competence needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Self-actualization needs

вариант Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Esteem needs, Autonomy needs

вариант Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belongingness needs, Competence needs, Self-actualization needs

1. вопросSelf-actualization needs  …..

вариант 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.

вариант 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).

вариант these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep.

вариант 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)

вариант 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

1. вопросLove and belongingness needs …..

вариант 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.

вариант 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).

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1. вопросSafety needs …..

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вариант 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

1. вопросEsteem needs needs …..

вариант 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.

вариант 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).

вариант these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep.

вариант 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)

вариант 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

1. вопросPhysiological needs …..

вариант 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.

вариант 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).

вариант these are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep.

вариант 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)

вариант 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

1. вопросWhat is psychology?

вариант Psychology is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.

вариант Psychology is the orderly, analytical process used in all sciences to analyze and solve problem

вариант Psychology is observable, measurable action. It is the means by which both animals and humans adjust to their environment.

вариант Psychology is refer to the private, internal workings of the mind.

вариант 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.

1. вопросWhat is cognition?

вариант cognition is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.

вариант cognition is the orderly, analytical process used in all sciences to analyze and solve problem

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вариант cognition 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.

1. вопросWhat is scientific method?

вариант scientific method is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.

вариант scientific method is the orderly, analytical process used in all sciences to analyze and solve problem

вариант scientific method is observable, measurable action. It is the means by which both animals and humans adjust to their environment.

вариант scientific method is refer to the private, internal workings of the mind.

вариант c scientific method 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.

1. вопросFounders of psychodynamic perspective?

вариант S.Freud

вариант J. Watson, B.F.Skinner

вариант C.Rogers, A.Maslow

вариант C.Darwin

вариант [Ulric Neisser](https://news.emory.edu/stories/2012/02/er_ulric_neisser_psychology/campus.html)

1. вопросFounders of humanistic perspective?

вариант S.Freud

вариант J. Watson, B.F.Skinner

вариант C.Rogers, A.Maslow

вариант C.Darwin

вариант [Ulric Neisser](https://news.emory.edu/stories/2012/02/er_ulric_neisser_psychology/campus.html)

1. вопросFounders of behavioral perspective?

вариант S.Freud

вариант J. Watson, B.F.Skinner

вариант C.Rogers, A.Maslow

вариант C.Darwin

вариант [Ulric Neisser](https://news.emory.edu/stories/2012/02/er_ulric_neisser_psychology/campus.html)

1. вопросFounders of evolutionary perspective?

вариант S.Freud

вариант J. Watson, B.F.Skinner

вариант C.Rogers, A.Maslow

вариант C.Darwin

вариант [Ulric Neisser](https://news.emory.edu/stories/2012/02/er_ulric_neisser_psychology/campus.html)

1. вопросWhat is sensation?

вариант The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is perception?

вариант The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is top down process?

вариант The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is bottoms-up?

вариант The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is transduction?

вариант The active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting the information brought to the brain by the senses

вариант 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

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is Just Noticeable Difference Threshold?

вариант The smallest possible strength of a stimulus that can be detected half the time

вариант The minimum difference that a person can detect between two stimuli 50% of the time.

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is Sensory Adaptation?

вариант The smallest possible strength of a stimulus that can be detected half the time

вариант The minimum difference that a person can detect between two stimuli 50% of the time.

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросWhat is Absolute Threshold?

вариант The smallest possible strength of a stimulus that can be detected half the time

вариант The minimum difference that a person can detect between two stimuli 50% of the time.

вариант 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

вариант Processing information from the senses with higher level mental processes using our experiences and expectations. Using your background knowledge to fill in the gaps

вариант The process by which a form of physical energy is converted into a coded neural signal that can be processed by the nervous system.

1. вопросMajor senses

вариант Vision; Hearing; Touch; Smell; Taste; Vestibular; Kinesthetic.

вариант Bottoms-up Processing; Top Down Processing.

вариант Transduction; Absolute threshold; Difference threshold; Sensory adaptation

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

1. вопросProcesses of perception (methods of information processing)

вариант Vision; Hearing; Touch; Smell; Taste; Vestibular; Kinesthetic.

вариант Bottoms-up Processing; Top Down Processing.

вариант Transduction; Absolute threshold; Difference threshold; Sensory adaptation

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

1. вопросPrinciples of sensation?

вариант Vision; Hearing; Touch; Smell; Taste; Vestibular; Kinesthetic.

вариант Bottoms-up Processing; Top Down Processing.

вариант Transduction; Absolute threshold; Difference threshold; Sensory adaptation

вариант Episodic, Semantic, Working Memory, Procedural “body”, Implicit.

вариант Focused, Sustained, Selective, Alternating, Divided.

1. вопросA style in which conflict resolution, where one side focuses on the needs of the other, rather than the importance of the goal is:

вариант avoiding style

вариант competing style

вариант accommodating style

вариант compromising style

1. вопросCollaborating style is…

вариант One where one has low concern for his or her ultimate goal and low concern for his or her relationship with the other.

вариант One where there is high concern for relationships and high concern for achieving one’s own goal.

вариант Where one party focuses on the needs of the other, and not the importance of the goal.

вариант Defined by one party pushing ahead with his or her own mission and goals with no concern for the other party in the conflict.

1. вопросWhich type of conflict is wrong?

вариант Intrepersonal

вариант Interpersonal

вариант Intragroup

вариант Intergroup

1. вопросThe best result of a conflict when both sides win is:

вариант Competing

вариант Collaborating

вариант Compromise

вариант Accommodating

1. вопросChoose style of conflict where one party focuses on the needs of the other, and not the importance of the goal.

вариант Competing

вариант Collaborating

вариант Compromising

вариант Accommodating

1. You should use compromising style if...

вариант When long-term solutions are needed

вариант The parties have equal power

вариант Finding the most creative solution is essential

вариант When the problem is complex

вопросWhich style of conflict you should use if an emergency is looming and there's no room for debat?

1. вариантCompeting

вариантCollaborating

вариантCompromise

вариантAccommodating

1. вопросWhat is conflict?

вариантTwo people or groups disagree, and the disagreement causes friction

вариантRivalry between two groups or individuals over an outcome both seek

вариантResentment between two groups or individuals

вариантTwo people or groups disagreeing

1. вопросWhat type of conflict is experienced by a single individual, when his or her own goals, values or roles diverge?

вариантIntrapersonal

вариантInterpersonal

вариантIntragroup

вариантIntergroup

1. вопросWhich of these is considered interpersonal conflict?

вариантInner hesitation

вариантDispute between friends

вариантTwo rival companies competing for sales

вариантBeing bullied by classmates

1. вопросA way to resolve conflict through both parties sacrificing their self-interests:

Avoiding

Accommodation

Collaboration

Compromise

1. вопросOutcomes of a conflict can be either...

вариантFunctional and Dysfunctional

вариантAnalytical and Non-analytical

вариантSerious and Frivolous

вариантCritical and Uncritical

1. вопросWhich of these intentions, where one side seeks to satisfy its interests regardless of the influence on the other side?

вариантAvoidance

вариантCompetition

вариантCompromise

вариантAssignment

1. вопросDetermine the type of conflict: "A lawyer may face a conflict of values when representing the accused who is guilty of the charges against him."

вариантIntragroup

вариантIntrapersonal

вариантInterpersonal

вариантIntergroup

1. вопросMaslow’s hierarchy of needs consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels, progressing from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs.

вариантFive; physiological to self-actualization

вариантFive; self-actualization to physiological

вариантFour; security to self-actualization

вариантThree; existence to growth

1. вопросFacial expressions, vocal inflections, and hand gestures are examples of:

вариантOral communication

вариантNon-verbal communication

вариантIndividual communication

вариантUpward communication

1. вопросCommunicating well involves a number of factors, including:

вариантSending an accurate message

вариантRemoving communication barriers

вариантControlling distractions (or noise)

вариантAll of the above options are correct

1. вопросWhat is the self-esteem?

вариантA person's idea of the importance of his personality

вариантLoneliness is a dangerous emotion

вариантPeople who are naïve believe there is no evil in the world and if there is, it

вариантSomeone can be too trusting when it comes to others

1. вопросWhat is the definition of perception?

вариантConsists of perceptions and beliefs we have about ourselves.

вариантIs a process consisting of three parts that we use to make sense of messages we encounter.

вариантInfluences how we want others to perceive us.

вариантThis is where we attach meaning to to what we have selected and organized.

1. вопросWhat year is considered to be the start of psychology?

вариант1979

вариант1879

вариант1980

вариант1890

1. вопросWho created the first psychology laboratory?

вариантAbraham Maslow

вариантWilliam James

вариантWilhelm Wundt

вариантIvan Pavlov

1. вопросWhat term did Freud create and developed the field of psychology?

вариантObserval behavior

вариантGeshtalt therapy

вариантPsychoanalysis

вариантCognitive theory

1. вопросWhat animals did Pavlov use for his experiment on conditioned reflexes?

вариантA dog

вариантA cat

вариантA mouse

вариантA frog

1. вопросWhat is motivation?

вариантIt is the academic and applied study of mental functions and behaviors.

вариантThe capacity to be a aware of control and express ones emotions, and to handle interpersonal relationships judiciously and empathetically.

вариантIt is the driving force behind human actions.

вариантIt is process refers to the exchange of information (a message) between two or more people.

1. вопросFind the right process of memory

вариантExrinsic

вариантSensory

вариантConsious

вариантThe ego

1. вопросFind the right process of memory

вариантShort-term

вариантExrinsic

вариантConsious

вариантThe ego

1. вопросFind the right process of memory

вариантLong-term

вариантExrinsic

вариантConsious

вариантThe ego

1. вопросWho is considered to be the “founding father” of psychology in the USA?

вариантWilliam James

вариантIvan Pavlov

вариантSigmund Freud

вариантHermann Abbingaus

1. вопросWhat was the first approach in psychology?

вариантCognitive theory

вариантStructuralism

вариантBehaviorism

вариантHumanism

1. вопросWhat is the object of investigation from the structuralist point of view?

вариантThe human's behavior

вариантThe functions of brain

вариантThe human's felling

вариантThe conscious mind

1. вопросWho developed the functional approach in psychology?

вариантWilliam James

вариантIvan Pavlov

вариантSigmund Freud

вариантHermann Abbingaus

1. вопросWhat is the proper object of investigate from the behaviorist point of view?

вариантPsychology should investigate only people feeling

вариантPsychology should investigate only people mental processes

вариантPsychology should investigate only observable behavior

вариантPsychology should investigate only unconscious mind

1. вопросWhat did cognitivist and humanistic psychologist criticize in behaviorism?

вариантPsychology should investigate only observable behavior

вариантBehaviorism ignored all the most important and interesting things that go on in our heads.

вариантBehaviorism study only human’s fellings

вариантBehaviorism study only brain functions

1. вопросWhat does cognitive psychology aim to investigate?

вариантFocuses on observal behavior

вариантThe emotions and feelings

вариантThe unconscious aspects of personality

вариантThe mind be using computer information processing

1. вопросWhich psychologycal school argued that psychology should focus on each individual’s conscious experience and aims in life?

вариантHumanism

вариантBehaviorism

вариантCognitive theory

вариантPsychoanalysis

1. вопросWhat term did Freud create and developed in the field of psychology?

вариантBehavior

вариантPsychoanalysis

вариантMotivation

вариантFrustration

1. вопросWhat does psychoanalysis focus on?

вариантFocuses on observal behavior

вариантThe mind be using computer information processing

вариантThe unconscious aspects of personality

вариантThe emotions and feelings

1. вопросHow did some psychologists criticize psychoanalysis?

вариантThe method and effectiveness of psychoanalytic treatment

вариантThe method ignored all the most important and interesting things that go on in our heads.

вариантThe method focusing only on human behavior

вариантThe method focusing only on functins of mind

1. вопросPerception process where we attach meaning to what we have selected and organized called?

вариантSelection

вариантInterpretation

вариантCommunication

вариантOrganization

1. вопросFind the barrier to communication

вариантAll of the above options are correct.

вариантThe use of jargon.

вариантCultural differences.

вариантDifferences in perception and viewpoint.