

English for Specific Purposes World Resources

VOCABULARY FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS: SELF-CHECK EXERCISES

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- 1 The scientific study of behavior and mental processes is called
A psychology B behavioral genetics C developmental psychology D social psychology
- 2 Nature versus nurture means
A behavior versus mental processes B heredity versus environment C free will versus determinism D conscious behavior versus unconscious behavior
- 3 Gestalt laws of organization
A are general perceptual mechanisms B guide higher level knowledge, experience and motivation C consist of recognizing and processing information D are principals of organizing information into meaningful pieces
- 4 Depth perception is
A binocular disparity B the ability to perceive distance in three dimensions C a monocular cue D a linear perspective
- 5 Circadian rhythms are
A biological processes that occur regularly B fantasies that people create in sleep C represent unconscious wishes D the disguised meanings of dreams
- 6 Drug-stimulants are
A alcohol B cocaine C heroin D cannabis
- 7 Depressants are
A alcohol B morphine C LSD D amphetamines
- 8 Narcotics are
A cocaine B barbiturates C heroin D ecstasy
- 9 Memory is the process of
A initial recording of information B saving information for future use C retrieval of stored information D encoding, storing and retrieving information
- 10 Short-term memory holds information
A from 15 to 25 seconds B from 1 to 5 seconds C from 3 to 5 minutes D up to an hour
- 11 Episodic memory is
A memory for factual information like faces, names, dates B memory for skills and habits C memory for events that occur in a particular place D memory for general knowledge and facts
- 12 Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is
A the inability to recall information that a person knows B retrieving potentially relevant information C a search through memory D regarding whether the information is accurate

- 13 Flashbulb memories are
A influenced by the meaning that people give to events B centered on a specific and important vivid event C stored in memory that bias how information is interpreted D memories of which people are not aware
- 14 Decay is
A the loss of information in memory through its nonuse B the disruption in recalling information C forgetting earlier information D difficulty in the recall of new materials
- 15 Thinking is
A the analysis of information B the recollection of information C the understanding of information D the manipulation of mental representations of information
- 16 Concepts are
A typical examples B categorizations of objects, events or people with common properties C representations of the events or objects in the mind D unique sets of properties or features
- 17 Steps in problem solving are
A judgment, preparation, production B preparation, production, judgment C production, judgment, preparation D diagnosing problems and generating solutions
- 18 mental set is
A the tendency for old patterns of problem solving to persist B the tendency to think of an object in terms of its typical use C the tendency to favor information that supports initial hypothesis D the tendency to ignore contradictory information
- 19 Semantics is
A the rules that determine human thoughts B the rules that govern the meaning of words and sentences C the study of phonemes D the study of combining phrases to make sentences
- 20 Fluid intelligence
A reflects understanding of the world B reflects rational thinking C reflects reasoning, memory and information processing ability D reflects skills and learned strategies
- 21 Gardner's theory of multiple intelligencies describes
A four intelligencies B six intelligencies C eight intelligencies D ten intelligencies
- 22 IQ takes into account
A an individual's mental and chronological ages B an individual's mental age C an individual's chronological age D deviations between the score and the average
- 23 Motivation
A determines inborn patterns of behavior B maintains a steady internal state C directs and energizes human behavior D maintains certain levels of stimulation and activity
- 24 Maslow's hierarchy pyramid shows motivation progress from
A biological needs to self-actualization B safety needs to self-esteem C love to belongings D physiological needs to safety
- 25 Body Mass Index (BMI) is based on

- A a ratio of height to weight B a ratio of weight to height C 20% above the average weight
D 20% above the average height
- 26 Negative emotions of anger are
A jealousy and hostility B agony and guilt C horror and worry D grief and loneliness
- 27 Positive emotion of joy is
A fondness B infatuation C bliss D love
- 28 Cross-sectional research
A compares people of different ages at the same time B studies people as they age C
considers different age groups at several points in time D none of these
- 29 Fetus is
A a developed zygote that has human organs B a newborn child C a developing individual
from 8 weeks after conception until birth D the new cell made by the union of sperm and an
egg
- 30 In Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, people proceed through
A 4 stages B 8 stages C 10 stages D 12 stages
- 31 According to Freud,
A personality consists of three components: the id, the ego, and the superego B personality
consists of two components: conscious and unconscious C personality consists of fixations:
conflicts or concerns D the id, the ego, and the superego do not exist in the brain
- 32 The Big Five personality Factors include
A independence, imagination, practicality, preference for variety, preference for routine B
carelessness, carefulness, discipline, organization, impulsiveness C sociability, sympathy,
friendship, anxiety, security D openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion,
agreeableness, neuroticism
- 33 Stress is
A everyday annoyances B a phenomenon in which a person experiences vivid flashbacks C a
negative consequence of tragic events D a person's response to challenging or threatening
events
- 34 General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) suggests that
A alarm and mobilization occur when people are unaware of a stressor B physiological
response to stress does not depend on its cause C resistance helps to cope with a stressor D
exhaustion occurs when a person is unable to adapt to the stressor
- 35 A personality characteristic "hardiness" consists of
A commitment, challenge, and control B tolerance to threats C avoidant coping D defense
mechanism
- 36 Abnormality
A is a deviation from the average B is the inability to function effectively C causes people to
experience distress D all of these
- 37 Obsession is

- A a persistent, unwanted idea that keeps recurring B an irresistible urge to carry out strange actions C intense fear of objects or situations D the panic attack that may last several hours
- 38 Hypochondriasis
A are psychological difficulties without medical cause B is complete or partial inability to move a leg / arm C is a disorder in which people have fear of illness D is a disorder when a person displays two or more personalities
- 39 Mania is
A the state of intense, wild elation B a disturbance in emotional experience C a severe form of depression D a severe distortion of reality
- 40 Psychoanalysis is
A the transfer of feelings to a psychoanalyst B Freudian psychotherapy which aims at releasing hidden unconscious thoughts C therapy to individuals or couples who have a national certification D therapy that usually regard common family problems
- 41 Aversive conditioning
A builds on the basic processes of learning, e.g. extinction and reinforcement B is a behavioral technique in which exposure to a stimulus is paired with relaxation C reduces the frequency of undesired behavior D helps people achieve a sense of calmness
- 42 Exposure is a treatment for
A anxiety in which people are confronted with a fear stimulus B people to accept who they are C people to teach them to change their cognitions about the world D people to restructure their belief system into a more logical set of views
- 43 Short-term therapy that focuses on current social relationships is known as
A the group therapy B a family therapy C a person-centered therapy D interpersonal therapy
- 44 Schemas are
A sets of cognitions about people and social experiences B the cognitive processes which help people understand others and themselves C two contradictory attitudes or thoughts D message interpretations
- 45 A change in behavior or attitudes brought about by a desire to follow the standards of others is called
A social influence B conformity C compliance D social support
- 46 A change in behavior in response to the commands is
A obedience B compliance C conformity D groupthink
- 47 A negative or positive evaluation of a particular group is known as
A an attitude B discrimination C a stereotype D prejudice
- 48 The process of discharging built-up aggressive energy is called
A catharsis B aggression C reciprocity D antisocial behavior

Answers see below

ANSWER KEY

1 A 2 B 3 D 4 B 5 A 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 D 10 A
11 C 12 A 13 B 14 A 15 D 16 B 17 B 18 A 19 B 20 C
21 C 22 A 23 C 24 A 25 B 26 A 27 C 28 A 29 C 30 B
31 A 32 D 33 D 34 B 35 A 36 D 37 A 38 C 39 A 40 B
41 C 42 A 43 D 44 A 45 B 46 A 47 D 48 A