

تعداد سوال: ۳۰ تکمیلی - تشریحی ۴

نام درس: متون روانشناسی عمومی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۴۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۴۵ دقیقه

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: روانشناسی

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

کد درس: ۱۲۱۱۷۹

A. Answer the following items by choosing the best choice (a, b, c, or d).

- Most philosophical ideas are, i.e., they are based on reasoning not facts.
a. emulations b. speculations c. introspections d. stimulations
- Philosophers had..... long on man's mind but had discovered very little.
a. reflected b. advocated c. confined d. assigned
- Piaget's theory of cognitive development had a great..... on ideas about children's mental processes.
a. image b. remedy c. trait d. impact
- Forgetting takes place when for some reason brain is not able to..... the learned material.
a. deviate b. evolve c. retain d. consult
- Quite frequently, an individual with a personality..... does not believe help is needed.
a. endurance b. disturbance c. progress d. disorder
- The primary purpose of counseling or..... psychology is to help people overcome their personal problems.
a. physiological b. cognitive c. experimental d. clinical
- A clinical psychologist with a M.A. should work under the..... of a psychiatrist.
a. fluctuation b. distinction c. supervision d. subdivision
- Different sub-fields of developmental psychology..... because they are all related.
a. overlap b. reverse c. contrast d. vary
- A researcher should have a(n)..... selection of his experiments' subjects.
a. inborn b. random c. total d. overt
- The twins were so alike that it was impossible toone from the other.
a. vanish b. distinguish c. contribute d. assimilate
- We can conclude that both heredity and environment..... to influence different traits.
a. interact b. assimilate c. interconnect d. accommodate
- Intelligence is a (n)..... trait, because more than one gene is responsible for its expression.
a. reversible b. intellectual c. intuitive d. polygenic

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13. It is very difficult to measurequalities such as honesty, love, kindness, etc.
a. random b. verbal c. abstract d. genetic
14. She never did what she said. Her actions and her promises..... sharply.
a. contrasted b. assimilated c. integrated d. contributed
15. A mother's opinion of his child is naturally a(n)..... one.
a. conditioned b. prejudiced c. adaptive d. extensive
16. The field of psychology hasmany changes during the 20th century.
a. extended b. undergone c. acquired d. grown
17. In a classroom, the teacher's praise of a student's correct response is a best.....
reinforcer for that behavior.
a. conditioned b. unconditioned c. positive d. negative
18. A constant tendency toone's anger may have unpleasant results.
a. suppress b. embarrass c. perform d. associate
19. First language..... by children has different stages.
a. emotion b. variation c. exclusion d. acquisition
20. When a certain behavior is repeated on a number of occasions, we can conclude that behavior
has.....
a. performance b. permanence c. inference d. competence
21. Hunger, thirst and the need for air are some of our survival
a. emotions b. motives c. campaigns d. credits
22. Nothing stays the same around us, because our life environment is highly
a. variable b. stable c. intense d. persistent
23. A good diet and enough sleep are necessary to our health.
a. paralyze b. entangle c. maintain d. delegate
24. His strong motive had got him a large number of close friends.
a. conceptual b. leadership c. appreciation d. affiliation
25. It is not advisable to spend our time and energy on goals that are not
a. alternative b. generative c. disposable d. achievable

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26. When the nerve of a muscle is cut off, the of that muscle becomes impossible.

- a. generation b. counteraction c. excitation d. interpretation

27. The doctors could not help the patient, because he was dead when he was taken to the hospital.

- a. literally b. infinitely c. presumably d. paralytically

28. A(n) is a learned or memorized procedure followed by our brain.

- a. heuristic b. gesture c. mnemonic d. algorithm

29. The psychoanalyst made a(n) search into his patient's memories.

- a. thematic b. semantic c. exhaustive d. adaptive

30. A mouse can learn to find its way through a maze by; it tries different paths until it finds the way out.

- a. means-ends analysis b. mnemonic device
c. trial-and-error d. rule of thumb

B. Translate the following passages.

Passage One:

Physiological psychologists are interested in the physical basis of behaviour, how the functions of the nervous system (in particular the brain) and the endocrine (hormonal) system are related to and influence behaviour and mental processes. For example, are there parts of the brain specifically concerned with particular behaviour and abilities? What role do hormones play in the experience of emotion and how are these linked to brain processes? What is the relationship between brain activity and different states of consciousness (including sleep)?

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Passage Two:

Interest has recently shifted away from relativity to universals in thinking. Perhaps the basic thought processes are similar even though languages differ widely. Color perception provides an example of the possible universality of thinking despite the different ways in which different languages designate colors.

Passage Three:

The next obvious question for developmental psychologists is how abilities and behavior, language and emotions, moral understanding and gender roles, social skills and sympathy change as people get older. What can a 4-year-old do and say that a 2-year-old cannot? How is the moral reasoning of an adolescent different from that of a 10-year-old or a 30-year-old?

Passage Four:

In business, in school, and in many professions, one would expect achievement motivation to be an important predictor of success, and, indeed, it often is. Common sense would also predict that the most successful people would be those who coupled strong achievement motivation, with strong competitive motivation.