

**INFORMATIONAL REFERENCE FOR STUDENTS
OF THE DISCIPLINE
“BASICS OF PSYCHOLOGY. BASICS OF PEDAGOGIC”**

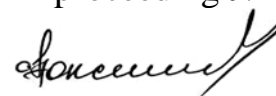
Year: I

Faculty: medical, dentistry

Editor:

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Study guide for students was approved
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Discipline: “Basics of psychology. Basics of pedagogic”**Working hours:** 120 (4 credits by ECTS).

Lectures – 10 hours.

Seminars – 10 hours.

Self-instruction – 100 hours.

To be mastered in the first year of studies during one term.

Contents of the discipline are divided in 1 module and 2 content modules.

1. Structure of the discipline “Basics of psychology. Basics of pedagogic” and calculation of points for studies (conversion of traditional marks into points; evaluation in points for the completion of self-studying exercises)

Module number, Working hours/ Number of credits ECTS	Number of content modules, their indexes	Number of seminars	• Points, assigned to students					Minimal amount of points *
			Mark for studies				Mark for individual task	
			“5”	“4”	“3”	“2”		
• Module 1 4/100	2 (1-2)	5	36	30	24	0	20	120

* - minimal amount of points that must be obtained by a student for the current studying activity while mastering this module so that to be admitted to pass the final control module.

2. Final objectives of the discipline “Basics of psychology. Basics of pedagogic”:

- To prove the significance of psychological knowledge for the future professional activity;
- To determine the manifestation of conscious of psychic qualities in processes and states of a man;
- To find peculiarities of emotion manifestation and to investigate their connection with other psychic process;
- To determine individual and psychic differences and peculiarities according to their manifestation in process of activity and communication;
- To analyze ante-conflict and conflict situations and to contribute to their development.

Module 1. Basics of psychology. Basics of pedagogic.

Content module 1. Basics of psychology.

- Topic 1. Subject, tasks and methods of psychology. *
- Topic 2. Direction, schools and concepts in psychology.
- Topic 3. Psychic peculiarities and activities. *
- Topic 4. Communication as a specific class of activity. *
- Topic 5. Social groups.
- Topic 6. Attention. Feelings and perception. *
- Topic 7. Memory. Thinking and imagination. *
- Topic 8. Emotional and will sphere of a person. *
- Topic 9. Individual and psychic differences a person. *

Content module 2. Basics of pedagogic.

- Topic 10. General basics of pedagogic. *
- Topic 11. History of pedagogical science.
- Topic 12. Development of person in the process of studies and education.
- Topic 13. Didactics – theory of education and studies.
- Topic 14. Theory of education.

Literature for the module:

Main:

1. Psychology and Pedagogics. - Kyiv, 2012
2. Olena O. Lazurenko. Psychology and Pedagogics. Basic Course. Train and methodical manual. – K. – 2014.

Additional:

1. The Penguin dictionary of Psychology/ Arthur S. Reber and Emily Reber. 3-rd edition. – 2001.
2. Study guide of the lecture course “Essentials of Psychology. Essentials of Pedagogic”/ Worked by Olena O. Lazurenko. – In 3 parts. Kiev, 2004.
3. Study guide of the seminars “Essentials of Psychology. Essentials of Pedagogic”/ Worked by Olena O. Lazurenko. – In 3 parts. Kiev, 2005.
4. “Psychology and Pedagogics” in 2 parts. – K., 2010.
5. “Essentials of Psychology. Essentials of Pedagogics” in 2 parts. – K., 2011.
6. “Psychology” in 2 parts. – K., 2013.

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Prepare a report for one the following topics:

- Contribution of foreign doctors-pedagogues to the development of pedagogical science.
- Main ideas of eminent philosophers and pedagogues (by your choice)
- Contribution of doctors to pedagogical science
- Interconnection of human pedagogics, psychology and physiology
- Medical pedagogics' task and physician's role in its performance
- Children and youth health protection problems' reflection in international documents
- Primary rules of physician's behavior and requirements to his peculiarity
- Medical staff communication mastery
- Physician's pedagogical activity
- Contemporary science urgent problems
- Medical education: history and contemporaneity
- Future physician's education and self-education urgent problems
- Influence of religion on formation of personal moral values
- Medical staff moral values
- Categories of pedagogical ethics
- Ethics peculiarities in communication of physician and patient
- Medical staff communication mastery
- Role of culture in communication in profession of a physician
- Medical deontology
- The nature of science
- Close ties of psychology with philosophy
- The "functional" approach to the study of consciousness
- The subject-matter of such branches of psychology
- Orientations and schools of psychology
- Scientific study of behaviour.
- Method of experimental introspection.
- Psychology requires research methods of psychic.
- Development and formation of person.
- Activity and its types: game, study, and work.
- Different psychological approaches.
- The role of an individual on a collective.
- Groups and collective.
- Sensation and the nervous system.
- The concept of the Absolute thresholds of perception and adaption.
- Illusions and hallucination.
- Memory and its general features.

- Experiments on memory you know of.
- Memory and thinking.
- Thought and intellect.
- Imagination (Fantasy).
- Language and thinking, language as the means of communication.
- Psychology of emotions and will power.
- Emotions and health.
- Formation of man's emotional sphere.
- Stress in our life.
- Temperament and behaviour.
- Meaning of temperament and character in a doctor activity.
- Development of character.
- Abilities in a professional doctor development.
- Nonverbal behaviour in your country.
- Ways to communicate.
- Oral and written speech.

TEST QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS

Module 1. Basics of psychology. Basics of pedagogic.

Substantial module 1. Basis of psychology

1. What is the object of psychological studies?
 2. What are the main groups of psychic phenomena researched by psychology?
 3. What psychic properties and states do you know? Name them.
 4. What main problems does the modern psychology face?
 5. What is psychic reflection? How do you understand this phenomenon?
 6. What psychic functions are there?
 7. What is consciousness? Give psychological characteristics for main features of man's consciousness.
 8. Name theoretical and practical fields of psychology.
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1. What is method of scientific research?
 2. What is specific character of scientific research in psychology?
 3. How are methods of psychological research classified?
 4. What main methods are there in psychological practice?
 5. Name main requirements for application of method of psychological research.
 6. What are advantages and disadvantages of each method of psychological research?

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 1. Name fundamental characteristics of a personality in psychology.
 2. What does the social essence of a person manifest in?
 3. What is meant by biological nature of a person?
 4. How are notions “man”, “personality” and “individuality” correlated?
 5. What elements make up the structure of a person?
 6. What factors influence on the development of a person?
 7. What is fundamental in human activity?
 8. What is orientation of a person?
 9. Give classification of needs and motives. What is it based on?
 10. What is activity? What is its structure?
 11. What are knowledge, skills, habits?
 12. What do you think influences on development of professional skills and habits?

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 1. How can attention be characterized? What are its peculiarities?
 2. What does the importance of attention in man’s life consist in?
 3. What are the physiological mechanisms of attention?
 4. What is a source of man’s attention?
 5. How are attention and activity correlated? Give examples.
 6. Name fundamental properties of attention. Characterize them.
 7. What qualities of attention do you think represent professional value for a doctor?
 8. Name main types of attention. Characterize them. Give examples.
 9. What is inattention? How is it identified?
 10. What is peculiarity of feelings as the simplest form of reality reflection?
 11. What importance do feelings have in man’s life?
 12. What is the structure of analyzer?
 13. By what principles are feelings grouped?
 14. Characterize main types of feelings. Give examples.
 15. What are the fundamental properties of feelings? Characterize them.
 16. What is adaptation? Give examples.
 17. What thresholds of feelings are there? Characterize them.
 18. What psychic process is called perception?
 19. What is the physiological basis of perception?
 20. What is the essential difference between perception and feeling?
 21. What are the fundamental properties of perception? Give examples.
 22. Characterize types of perception.
 23. Tell about perception dependency on medical qualification of a doctor?
 24. What is illusion of perception and how does it differ from hallucinations?

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 1. Characterize fundamental peculiarities of memory as a cognitive process.
 2. What is the role of memory in psychic life of a person?

3. What is the physiological basis of memory?
4. What is the nature of association?
5. What types of association do you know? Give examples.
6. Characterize main processes of memory.
7. What is memorization? What are the main characteristics and types of memorization?
8. What are logical and practical memorizations?
9. Name fundamental conditions of successful memorization.
10. What is reproduction? What are the types of reproduction?
11. What is forgetting? What reasons of forgetting do you know?
12. Basing on what principles is memory divided?
13. Characterize types of memory. Give examples.
14. What is the essential type of memory for a doctor?
15. What disturbances of memory do you know?

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1. What do peculiarities of thinking as a form of cognitive activity consist in?
2. What is the role of thinking in man's life and activity?
3. What is the physiological basis of thinking?
4. Characterize fundamental thinking operation. Give examples.
5. Expose the role of thinking operations in medical activity.
6. What is problematic situation? Give examples.
7. What is the basis for the classification of thinking? What are the principles of classification of thinking do you know?
8. Characterize main types of thinking. Give example.
9. What does the correlation between speech and thinking consist in?
10. Name individual characteristics of thinking.
11. What is imagination as a psychic process?
12. What does the specific character of reality reflection in the process of imagination consist in?
13. Expose the role of imagination in the life and activity of a man and of a doctor.
14. Name and characterize types of imagination. Give examples.
15. What methods of creation of images do you know? Give examples. Characterize the process of creation of imagination images?

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1. What is the difference between emotions and feelings?
2. What functions of emotions do you know?
3. Name fundamental emotional states. Characterize them.
4. Characterize the types of emotions and the types of feelings.
5. What role do emotions and feelings play in vital activity of a person?
6. What is will? What role does it play in psychic activity of a person?
7. What do the main functions of will manifest in?
8. What is will power and how is it caused?
9. What types of volitional activity do you know?
10. Name volitional qualities of a person? Of a doctor? Characterize them.

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 1. In what way do you think temperament manifests?
 2. What properties of psychic activity are characterized by temperament?
 3. Who was the first to identify the man's temperament?
 4. Talk about physiological basis of temperament. Talk about the highest neural activity research by I.P. Pavlov.
 5. What do the extravert peculiarities manifest in?
 6. What do the introvert peculiarities manifest in?
 7. Tell the temperament types and give their psychological characteristics.
 8. Why does a doctor have to know peculiarities of his/her patient temperament?
 9. Give the definition of "character".
 10. What does character mean for man's life and activity?
 11. How is character connected with thinking, feelings, will and purposefulness of a person?
 12. What is the difference between character and temperament?

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 1. What is communication?
 2. What does communication mean for psychological development of a man?
 3. What does social essence of communication lie in?
 4. What is the main purpose of communication?
 5. Tell the communication functions and characterize them.
 6. Characterize types of communication. Give examples.
 7. What do culture of nonverbal communication manifest in?
 8. What is conflict in communication?
 9. Tell the reasons of conflicts in communication.
 10. What styles of behavior in conflict situations do you know?
 11. What does communication mean for the professional activity of a doctor?
 12. What is the connection between language and speech? What are their main functions?
 13. What do the communication peculiarities as process consist in?
 14. What is aphasia? Characterize its types.
 15. Why do you think it is important to hold social and psychological trainings of communication?

Substantial module 2. Basis of pedagogic

1. Ideas of current importance of education in Ukraine
 1. Education in developed countries of the world
 2. Pedagogical activity of foreign and Ukrainian doctors-pedagogues
 3. Pedagogic and folk medicine
 4. Influence of activity on evolution of a personality
 5. Psychic and pedagogical peculiarities of new born children age
 6. Psychic and pedagogical peculiarities of infancy and early childhood

7. Psychic and pedagogical peculiarities of child preschool age and primary school age
8. Psychic and pedagogical problems adolescence and youthful age
9. Psychic and pedagogical aspects of mature age
10. Psychology of aging
11. Ways of optimization of educational process
12. Idea of national education in pedagogical thought of the 20th century
13. Family as basis for education of a personality with high level morality

List of theoretical questions for the final module control

1. Object, task and basic stages of development of psychology. Basic progress of modern psychology trends.
2. A concept is about a psyche, its functions and basic forms of display.
3. Origin and development of psyche. Reflex nature of psyche.
4. Psyche and consciousness. Historical development of human consciousness.
5. Structure of consciousness. A concept is about irresponsible.
6. Description of the basic fields of psychological knowledge. Medical psychology.
7. Connection of psychology is with other sciences. Psychology and pedagogic. Psychology and medical disciplines.
8. Basic directions, schools and conceptions of psychological science.
9. A value of psychological knowledge is in practical activity of doctor.
10. Methods of psychological researches, their classification. Main requirements are to the methods of psychology.
11. Supervision and features of his application by a doctor.
12. An experiment and his possibilities is at the study of psychical features of patient.
13. The use is in medical practice of psychotherapy methods.
14. Personality, its psychological structure.
15. Modern psychological theories of personality.
16. Biological and social in personality. Correlation of concepts is a “man”, “individual”, “personality” and “individuality”.
17. Activity of personality and its source.
18. Orientation of personality, description of its components.
19. Necessities, types of necessities. Reasons are types of reasons.
20. Basic factors and terms of forming of personality. Forming of personality of doctor.
21. Activity, its structure and kinds.
22. Knowledge, ability, skills, habits.
23. Professional activity of doctor: psychological description.
24. Intercourse, its functions and kinds. Value of intercourse in professional activity of doctor.
25. Means of intercourse. Language. Functions and types of activity.

26. Psychological compatibility and conflict is in interpersonal relations. Reasons of origin of conflicts. Styles of conduct are in a conflict situation.
27. Physiology mechanisms of cognitive and emotionally volitional psychical processes.
28. General description of cognitive psychical processes.
29. Attention, types of attention, their description.
30. Properties of attention.
31. A concept is about feeling. Basic properties of feelings.
32. Sensitiveness of analyzers, thresholds of sensitiveness.
33. Classification of types of feelings. Pain feelings.
34. Individual features of feelings.
35. A concept is about perception. Feeling and perception.
36. Description of basic properties of perception.
37. Types of perception.
38. A concept is about illusions and hallucinations.
39. Individual differences of perception, their diagnostics.
40. Feeling and perception in professional activity of doctor.
41. Psychological theories of memory, thought and emotions.
42. A concept is about memory. Description of basic processes of memory.
43. Classification of types of memory and their intercommunication.
44. The semantic and mechanical memorizing and their place and role is in mastering of knowledge.
45. A recreation, his kinds and role, is in the processes of mastering and saving of knowledge.
46. Terms of the effective memorizing, saving and recreation of information.
47. Individual peculiarities of memory.
48. Memory is in professional activity of doctor.
49. Thought as higher form of cognitive activity of man. Understanding of his specific is in comparing to the direct perceptible reflection.
50. Mental operations as basic mechanisms of thought, their description.
51. Classification of types of thought.
52. Logical forms of thought.
53. Individual peculiarities of thought. A display of intellectual capabilities is in professional activity of a doctor.
54. Connection of thought and broadcasting.
55. Concept about imagination and his originality as a cognitive process.
56. Classification of types of imagination, their description. Dream as special type of imagination.
57. Receptions of creation of appearances of imagination.
58. Imagination and personality. Imagination is in professional activity of doctor.
59. General description of emotionally volitional sphere. A concept is about emotions and senses.
60. Expression of emotions and senses. Forms of experiencing of emotions and senses.
61. Stress. Stress is physiology and psychological.

- 62.Types of emotions. Types of senses. Higher senses.
- 63.Basic parameters of emotional process.
- 64.Emotions and health of man. A role of the emotional consisting is of adjusting of conduct and activity of man.
- 65.Psychological theories of will.
- 66.Basic volitional qualities of personality, their forming. Volitional qualities of doctor and their values in professional activity.
- 67.Concept about temperament, his role in psychical development of man and in activity of doctor..
- 68.Basic properties of temperament. Physiology bases of temperament.
- 69.Theories of temperament.
- 70.Types of temperaments, them psychological description and diagnostics.
- 71.Concept about character, his connection with temperament. Physiology bases of character.
- 72.Character structure. Classification of character traits.
- 73.Typical and individual in character. To character accentuation.
- 74.Forming of character. Character and individuality of man. Character and professional activity of doctor.
- 75.Types of capabilities, their description.
- 76.Levels of development of capabilities.
- 77.Basic stages of development of pedagogical idea.
- 78.Athenian and Spartan systems of education.
- 79.Pedagogical views of Demokrit, Sokrat, Plato and Aristotle.
- 80.The personal touches of education and studies are in the period of dark ages.
- 81.Features of education and studies in the epoch of Revival.
- 82.Ya.A.Komenskiy as a founder of theory of education.
- 83.Pedagogic of epoch of Elucidative.
- 84.Basic tasks of pedagogical science. Progress of modern pedagogic trends.
- 85.Structure of modern pedagogic. Medical pedagogic. A value of pedagogic is in professional activity of doctor.
- 86.Connection of pedagogic is with other sciences. Pedagogic and medical sciences.
- 87.General description of basic categories of pedagogic.
- 88.Methods of scientifically pedagogical researches.
- 89.Motive forces of development, factors of forming of personality, their description.
- 90.Conformities to the law of development of personality. Indexes of physical and social maturity.
- 91.A role of heredity and environment is in development and forming of personality.
- 92.A role of education and studies is in forming of personality.
- 93.Forming of creative personality of specialist-doctor.
- 94.A concept is about a didactics, its object and functions.
- 95.Problems of modern didactics. Main tasks of didactics.
- 96.Categories of didactics, their sign.

97. Description of principles of didactics.
98. Studies as integral and bilateral process, his object, task and functions.
99. Basic methods of studies, their choice and classification.
100. Kinds, forms and facilities of studies, their classification.
101. General description of maintenance of education. A concept is about education and self-education.
102. Structure of modern education.
103. General description of principles of education.
104. Pedagogic of higher school, its object and basic tasks. Essence and conformities to the law of studies is at higher school.
105. Basic methods and forms of organization of studies are at higher school.
106. Principles of organization of control and estimation of knowledge of students.
107. Education of doctors is in the conditions of institute of higher preparation.
108. Concept about education, his specific. Purpose of education.
109. Connection of education and self-education.
110. Structural elements of an educate process. Process control of education.
111. Basic conformities to the law and principles of education, their description.
112. Classification of methods of education.
113. Terms of optimum choice and effective application of methods of education.
114. Forms of organization of an educate process.
115. Description of basic directions of maintenance of education.
116. A language of doctor as index of personality culture and mean of influence is on a patient.

List of practical skills for the final module control

1. Able to distinguish modern psychological schools and directions after their basic theoretical conception; oriented in basic progress of modern psychology trends; to ground the value of psychological knowledge for future professional activity; to define the features of psyche of man and animal; to apply the methods of Psycho diagnostics of a personality.

2. Able to describe correlation of concepts «man», «individual», «personality», «individuality»; to give the psychological analysis of structural components and types of activity; after character of activity to analyze reasons which induce certain activity; to develop communicative capabilities; to distinguish the mechanisms of interpersonal perception; to determine the positive influencing of external terms in interpersonal contacts, psychological phenomena during the analysis of concrete communicative situations; to utilize a technique and receptions of intercourse; to take into account the age-old features of intercourse of people in professional activity.

3. Able to utilize facilities, that the concentrations of attention promote; to define the types of feelings depending on the place of irritant and from organs,

where they arise up; to describe the illusions of space, motion and time; to analyze a purview conformities to the law of perception in activity of doctor; to distinguish individual properties of attention, feelings, perception, memory, thought and imagination.

4. Able to explain intercommunication of emotions with other psychological processes; after external displays (by a mien, mimicry, gestures but other) to determine the mental conditions of personality, emotional state of patient in the process of treatment; to educate and perfect volitional qualities, will-power; to distinguish disorders of emotions and violations of volitional sphere of personality; to identify the emotional states other for to the un verbal signs which appear in a conduct.

5. Able to determine individual in character; to take into account the features of temperament of patient in professional activity of doctor; to distinguish the individual differences of display of capabilities, including intersexual.

6. Able to describe the value of education and education in forming of the harmoniously developed personality; to take into account age-old features in professional activity of doctor.

A package of materials for conducting of the standardized current and final module control

Find the correct answers to the questions below:

1. The method of psychological research is determined according to the following statements:

- a) a researcher does not interfere into the psychic processes;
- b) a researcher creates conditions by himself /herself for psychic phenomena which he/she is interested in;
- c) gaining knowledge about psyche which does not depend on subjective factors of research (such as thought, evaluation, etc.);
- d) analyzing man's psyche in the process of his/her habitual activity;
- e) analyzing objective reasons and conditions which certain psychic phenomenon depends on.

2. Analyze, from the point of view of methodical requirements to questionnaire, two types of questions:

- a) Is it easy for you to sit for an hour without talking? Do you easily lend you things? Do you like boasting before an exam that you have prepared for it perfectly?
- b) Do you have sense of humor? Are you naughty? Is punctuality your feature of character.

3. In what group are the main methods of empiric research given?

a) observation, experiment, talk, interview, questionnaire, sociometrics, biographical method, testing, examination of products of activity, generalization of independent characteristics;

b) observation, experiment, talk, questionnaire, sociometrics, testing, modeling, reconstruction;

c) sociometrics measuring, biographical method, examination of products of activity, experience generalization, lab works;

d) there is no correct answer.

4. Depending on functional characteristics of tests regarding objects researches distinguish different types of test:

a) tests of intellect;

b) tests of creativity;

c) tests of achievements;

d) personal tests, etc.

5. Which of the following factors of development are superfluous?

a) physical and geographical;

b) biological;

c) social;

d) educational;

e) personal dynamic activity.

6. Which of the following main components of personal orientations are superfluous?

a) needs;

b) motives;

c) interests;

d) convictions;

e) outlook;

f) abilities.

7. In the following situations point out what refers to interior activity and what to exterior, and what processes are used here:

a) You were given the case history of a man who was operated. Tomorrow he is to be moved to a ward that you administrate. According to the case history you are planning a list of manipulations which will be necessary to realize if the patient is assigned to your ward.

b) A patient was assigned to your ward. You are realizing all necessary manipulations. What sort of activity is it about.

8. How is called the attention which is provoked by exterior objects without conscious intension of a man to be attentive to them?

a) involuntary;

b) voluntary;

c) postvoluntary.

9. Name man's ability to concentrate on a certain object for a long time:

- a) persistency of attention;
- b) distribution of attention;
- c) concentration;
- d) switching of attention.

10. How is called the ability of a person to change orientation of his/her activity consciously?

- a) switching of attention;
- b) fluctuation of attention;
- c) persistence of attention;
- d) volume of attention;
- e) distribution of attention.

11. Name the type of attention which has purposeful character but does not require volitional efforts:

- a) involuntary;
- b) voluntary;
- c) postvoluntary.

12. Analyzer receptors on the surface of a body are called:

- a) proprioceptor;
- b) interoceptor;
- c) exteroceptor.

13. Do you agree with the statement that the feeling of organ movements is realized with the help of interoceptors?

- a) yes;
- b) no.

14. Which of the following regularities of feeling is superfluous?

- a) absolute sensitivity of organs of sense;
- b) adaptation;
- c) sensibilization;
- d) ambivalence.

15. What does the adaptation of analyzer to the action of irritant manifest in?

- a) increased sensitivity;
- b) decreased sensitivity;
- c) adjustment to irritant;
- d) loss of capacity to feel.

16. In which item are only perception properties named?

- a) integrity, contrast, objectivity, adaptation;
- b) objectivity, comprehension, constancy, integrity;
- c) sensibilization, integrity, objectivity;
- d) constancy, adaptation, comprehension, objectivity.

17. Where does comprehension of perception reside in?

- a) relative constancy of perceived image;
- b) relative correctness of object reflection;
- c) understanding of the core of perceived object.

18. Which of the items deals with perception?

- a) a man hears a melody of a song, sees a familiar landscape, a bunch of flowers
- b) a man feels green color, taste, pain.

19. Depending on what is perception divided in perception of space, time and movement?

- a) object of perception;
- b) main analyzer;
- c) forms material essence;
- d) man's activity.

20. How is incorrect, frustrated perception called?

- a) hallucinations;
- b) pseudo-hallucinations;
- c) illusion.

21. Which item contains correct classification of memory types by the character of psychic activity?

- a) graphic, motional, verbal and logic, short-term;
- b) graphic, visual, motional, verbal and logical, short-term;
- c) acoustic, graphic, logical, emotional, motional, voluntary;
- d) emotional, graphical, verbal and logical, motional.

22. What are there types of memorization depending on thinking participation in its work?

- a) logical, mechanical, graphic;
- b) operative, notional, mechanic;
- c) mechanic, logical.

23. Name the type of memory that manifests in memorization of fairy tale argument by a child:

- a) motional;
- b) verbal and logical;
- c) graphical.

24. Which of the following mental operations is superfluous?

- a) analysis;
- b) illusion;
- c) synthesis;
- d) comparison;
- e) generalization;
- f) abstraction;
- g) concretization.

25. Make comparative analysis of the following main types of thinking:

- a) notion;
- b) judgment;
- c) deduction.

26. Which type of thinking prevails in doctor's activity?

- a) visual and efficient;
- b) visual and graphic;
- c) notional.

27. Which of the following statements has generalized character?

- a) problematic situation;
- b) problematic task.

28. Creation of images of imagination which is realized by means of combination of elements taken from the other conceptions is called:

- a) agglutination;
- b) accentuation;
- c) typification;
- d) schematization.

29. Do animals have imagination?

- a) yes;
- b) no.

30. Which item give the correct definition of dream as a type of imagination?

- a) dream is creation by a man of images which refer to his/her future;
- b) dream is creation by a man of desired images which refer to his/her future;
- c) dream is creative imagination oriented to the future.

31. Which item contains only feelings?

- a) anger, fear, pleasure, self-respect;
- b) love, need, dissatisfaction, thirst;
- c) conscience, hatred, pain;
- d) shame, sympathy,

- e) happiness, sympathy, love, friendship;
- f) irony, humor, indifference, enthusiasm, carelessness, power;
- g) surprise, delight, love, aim.

32. Which item contains only simple emotions:

- a) pleasure, satisfaction, annoyance, aversion;
- b) joy, pleasure, dissatisfaction, aversion;
- c) shame, annoyance, anger, satisfaction;
- d) fear, dissatisfaction, anger, pleasure?

33. Which item contains only emotions:

- a) aversion, pleasure, annoyance, shame;
- b) joy, grief, fear, anger;
- c) dissatisfaction, annoyance, shame;
- d) shame, grief, anger, annoyance;
- e) pleasure, joy, fear, shame?

34. Which item contains only moral feelings:

- a) collectivity, patriotism, friendship, love, sympathy;
- b) love, doubt, shame, friendship, responsibility;
- c) humanity, surprise, sympathy, indifference;
- d) friendship, collectivity, patriotism, irony?

35. Which item contains only intellectual feelings:

- a) responsibility, sympathy, antipathy, indifference;
- b) humor, interest, confidence, feeling of something new;
- c) inquisitiveness, friendship, collectivity, shame;
- d) enthusiasm, feeling of something new, responsibility, shame?

36. Which item contains only positive volitional qualities:

- a) purposefulness, perseverance, obstinacy, courage;
- b) independence, purposefulness, courage, decisiveness;
- c) self-control, perseverance, obstinacy?

37. Which item contains the correct definition of courage:

- a) ability to admit and judge your own mistake;
- b) participation in critics of out-of-date methods of lab works;
- c) inability to make courageous deeds in gamy situation?

38. Determine volitional quality of a person:

A student to develop his/her will very often stops reading in an interesting moment and does not resume within 2-3 days. Thus he/she develops:

- a) self-control;
- b) independence;
- c) discipline;

- d) perseverance;
- e) purposefulness?