



تعداد سؤالات: فنی ۴۰ تکمیلی ۴۰  
زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تئوری ۶۰ دقیقه  
تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

اداره آزمون و ارزشیابی

نام درس: متون روانشناسی عمومی ۲  
رشته تحصیلی: گرایش روانشناسی  
کلاس: ۱۲۱۲۵۱

### Part one: Vocabulary

Instruction: Complete the following statements by choosing the best choice.

1. Does he have any special knowledge or skill in particular field?

Yes, his ..... is in medicine.

- a. experience      b. expertise      c. experiment      d. exposure

2. What is his main ..... to our understanding of this field?

He has written a very interesting book.

- a. contribution      b. contradiction      c. comprehension      d. combination

3. Is it a wrong idea?

Yes, it is a (n) ..... that the earth is the center of the universe.

- a. compensation      b. misconduct      c. demonstration      d. misconception

4. Is he able to deal with this problem?

Yes, I think he can ..... with it.

- a. compete      b. cooperate      c. cope      d. control

5. What does ..... refer to?

It refers to the adjustment and adaptation of an organ, a part of an organ, or organism to existing situations.

- a. incorporation      b. accommodation      c. assimilation      d. cognition

6. Can we observe someone's thinking directly, I mean is it explicit?

No, thinking is considered to be ..... speech by some psychologists.

- a. implicit      b. intellectual      c. irrational      d. interpersonal

7. Is the word "mind" concrete?

No, it is .....

- a. objective      b. abstract      c. subjective      d. deliberate

8. Is he able to cooperate and communicate with others?

Yes, he can easily ..... with different people.

- a. interplay      b. interpret      c. interact      d. intervene

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9. Is it a(n).....?

Yes, he has written this book about his own life.

- a. autobiography      b. authority      c. assumption      d. assertion

10. What branch of learning are you going to study at the university?

I have not decided about any special .....yet.

- a. postulate      b. discipline      c. hypothesis      d. proposition

11. Is he free of bias in his ideas and not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in regard?

Yes, he is quite .....about this matter.

- a. adaptive      b. abnormal  
c. bewildering      d. objective

12. Is he a famous.....?

Yes, he is a physician who studies the diseases at patients' bedsides.

- a. counselor      b. advisor      c. psychotherapist      d. clinician

13. What is the .....coefficient between these two factors?

There is perfect relationship between them; it is +1.

- a. correlation      b. estimation      c. distortion      d. disposition

14. What kind of ..... did he receive at the hospital?

They gave him large amounts of antibiotics.

- a. environment      b. treatment      c. diagnosis      d. expectancy

15. What is the most common ..... of infection?

Fever is usually a sign that indicate infection.

- a. fashion      b. function      c. symptom      d. distress

16. Is he suffering from a(n) .....disease?

Yes, his disease is spreading gradually without his knowing and has caused him harmful effects.

- a. nebulous      b. insidious      c. deviant      d. enhanced

17. Does she have the necessary ..... to recover from that disease?

Yes, she has the power and ability to return to her previous condition.

- a. existence      b. inconsistency      c. incongruence      d. resilience

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18. What is your view in this regard?

From my .....it is a very interesting project.

- a. perspective      b. impulse      c. gesture      d. interview

19. What did ancient people think of the world?

They .....of the world as flat.

- a. inhibited      b. conceived      c. intended      d. integrated

20. Did he notice your role in his success?

No, he completely .....this fact.

- a. induced      b. implied      c. ignored      d. identified

21. Is he suffering from severe .....?

Yes, he feels very helpless, hopeless, inadequate and sad.

- a. indication      b. identification      c. remission      d. depression

22. When was she allowed to leave the hospital after her operation?

She was .....from the hospital after a week.

- a. disguised      b. discharged      c. diminished      d. differed

23. Is he going to harm others because of his mental disorder?

No, according to psychiatrists, his behavior is completely.....

- a. inhumane      b. individual      c. incurable      d. innocuous

24. Can you name an important development or discovery in the history of psychology?

I think psychotherapy was a major .....in this field.

- a. breakthrough      b. handicap  
c. prediction      d. persuasion

25. Is he really an expert in psychotherapy?

Yes, most people regard him as number one .....in psychotherapy.

- a. adjustment      b. authority  
c. alternative      d. approval

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26. Who gave you the idea to study psychology?

I was .....by my grandfather who was a great psychoanalyst.

- a. assumed                      b. asserted                      c. charged                      d. inspired

27. Is this opinion based on definite or complete knowledge or evidence?

No, it is just a(n).....

- a. anticipation                      b. interaction                      c. speculation                      d. information

28. Is he able to express his ideas clearly in words?

Yes, he is really a(n) .....person.

- a. articulate                      b. insulting                      c. intermediate                      d. infantile

29. Is this matter really very important?

Yes, it is very .....for the future of your family.

- a. inaccurate                      b. genuine                      c. crucial                      d. healthful

30. Did he show any reaction to what you said?

No, he gave me absolutely no .....

- a. identity                      b. hunch                      c. feedback                      d. interval

### Part Two: Reading Comprehension

**Instruction:** Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice.

#### Passage One:

Every person and event is unique. However, there is enough similarity among many people and the events of their lives to consider what they have in common. It is these patterns of human behavior that the psychologist attempts to understand.

In psychology, the field of personality is concerned with the total individual and with individual differences. Although recognizing that all people are similar in some ways, those interested in personality are particularly concerned with the ways people differ from one another. Why do some achieve and others not? Why do some perceive things one way and others in a different way? Why do talents vary? Why do some people become mentally ill whereas others do not under similar conditions?

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Personality theorists also are concerned with the total person. Thus they attempt to understand the complex relationships among the different aspects of an individual's functioning, including such aspects as learning, perception, and motivation. Personality research is not the study of perception but rather of how individuals differ in their perceptions and how these differences relate to their total functioning. The study of personality focuses not only on a particular psychological process but also on the relationships among different processes. Understanding how these processes act together to form an integrated whole often involves more than an understanding of each of them separately. People function as organized wholes, and it is in the light of such organization that we must understand them.

31. According to the writer, what does the psychologist attempt to understand?
- patterns of human behavior
  - unique events of human life
  - each person's personality
  - differences among people
32. What is the field of personality concerned with?
- the total individual
  - individual differences
  - people's similarities and differences
  - total individual and individual differences
33. What is the particular concern of those interested in personality?
- similarities among different individuals
  - differences among people
  - both similarities and differences
  - the achievements of people
34. Which of the following is NOT one of questions asked by those who study personality?
- Why do some people achieve and others do not?
  - Why do some people perceive things in different ways?
  - Why do people have different talents?
  - Why do people act similarly in certain ways?

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35. Which of the following statements is FALSE about personality research?

- a. Personality research is the study of people's perception .
- b. Personality research is the study of how people differ in their perception
- c. Personality research is the study of how perceptual differences relate to their total functioning.
- d. Personality research is the study of how our performance is related to our perception differences.

**Passage two:**

Sigmund Freud is widely credited with launching modern psychotherapy. Ironically, the landmark case that inspired Freud was actually treated by one of his colleagues, Josef Breuer. Around 1880 , Breuer began to treat a young woman named Anna O (a pseudonym) . Anna exhibited a variety of physical maladies, including headaches, coughing, and a loss of feeling and movement in her right arm. Much to his surprise, Breuer discovered that Anna's physical symptoms cleared up when he encouraged her to talk about emotionally charged experiences from her past.

When Breuer and Freud discussed the case, they speculated that talking things through had enabled Anna to drain off bottled up emotions that has caused her symptoms. Breuer found the intense emotional exchange in this treatment not to his liking, so he didn't follow through on his discovery. However ,Freud applied Breuer's insight to other patients, and his success led him to develop a systematic treatment procedure, which he called **psychoanalysis** . Anna O called her treatment "the talking cure". However , as you'll see, psychotherapy isn't always curative, and many modern therapists place little emphasis on talking.

36. What is Sigmund Freud credited with?

- a. treating Anna for her abnormality
- b. starting modern psychotherapy
- c. working with Josef Breuer
- d. having many colleagues

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37. When did Anna's physical symptoms clear up?
- When she was asked to show her emotions.
  - When she started to be treated by Sigmund Freud.
  - When more modern psychotherapeutic methods were used.
  - When she was encouraged to talk about her emotionally charged past.
38. What did Breuer and Freud speculate about Anna?
- She needed to bottle up the emotions that caused her symptoms.
  - Her symptoms had got worse when she talked things through.
  - Talking helped Anna drain off the emotions that had made her sick.
  - They needed to discuss Anna's case with more experienced psychologists.
39. What happened when Breuer found the intense emotional exchange in Anna's treatment not to his liking?
- He asked Freud to work with him on the case.
  - He stopped working on the Anna's case.
  - He applied his findings to other similar cases.
  - He decided to work on psychoanalysis.
40. Who called the psychoanalysis "the talking cure"?
- Sigmund Freud
  - Josef Breuer
  - Anna O
  - All psychologists

### Part three: Translation

Instruction : Translate the following passages into Persian.

۱. Psychologists have devised a great variety of personality tests; they add new ones every year. A 'standardized test's' is one that is administered according to specific rules and whose scores are interpreted in a prescribed fashion. An important step in standardizing a test is to determine the distribution of scores for a large number of people. We need to know the mean score and the range of scores for people in general and the mean and the range of various special populations, such as severely depressed people.

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2. The primary clinical method is the **case study** or case history, in which psychologists search for clues in the patients' past or present that might point to the source of their emotional problems. Undertaking a case study is not unlike writing a miniature biography of a person's emotional life, from the early years up to current feelings, fears, and experiences.

Case studies can provide a great deal of information , and their greatest purpose and value are in diagnosing and treating emotional disorders. As such, case histories are taken from abnormal or troubled individuals.

3. Estimates of lifetime prevalence suggest that psychological disorders are more common than most people realize. Prior to the advent of **DSM-III** [ Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-III ], studies suggested that about one-fifth of the population exhibited clear signs of mental illness. However , the older studies did not assess drug-related disorders very effectively, because these disorders were vaguely described in **DSM-I** and **DSM-II**.

4. Given Freud's assumptions , we can see that the logic of psychoanalysis is quite simple. The analyst attempts to probe the murky depths of the unconscious to discover the unresolved conflicts causing the client's neurotic behavior. In a sense, the analyst functions as a "psychological detective". In this effort to explore the unconscious, the therapist relies on two techniques: free association and dream analysis.