


<div>ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</div> <div></div> <div>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</div>	
Department of History of Kazakhstan and Social and social Disciplines	044-60/11
Control and measuring devices	


CONTROL AND MEASURING MEANS

Technical specification and test tasks (ticket questions for border control or other tasks) for border control 1 (2) or intermediate certification

Title of the OP: 6B10115 "Medicine»
Discipline code: RK2108
Name of the discipline: Psychology and Cultural Studies
The amount of training hours/credits: 120 (4 kr).
Course and semester of study: 2/4

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Questions of the program for border control 1.

<question> Physical and verbal behavior aimed at harming someone is:

<variant> aggression

<variant> envy

<variant> anger

<variant> careerism

<variant> selfishness

<question> The motive of helping someone, not consciously connected with their own selfish interests, is called:

<variant> altruism

<variant> careerism

<variant> selfishness

<variant> aggression

<variant> envy

<question> A Suggestor is a person who performs:

<variant> suggestion

<variant> information transfer

<variant> is suggestive

<variant> aggression

<variant> expresses emotion

<question> The process of perception and cognition of each other by communication partners in the communication structure is represented by the following side:

<variant> perceptual

<variant> interactive

<variant> communicative

<variant> cognitive

<variant> behavioral

<question> The interactive side of communication was developed by a scientist:

<variant> J. Schepansky

<variant> A. Leontiev

<variant> S. Freud

<variant> K. Horney

<variant> A. Maslow

<question> Conflicts that promote informed decision making and interactions are called:

<variant> constructive

<variant> destructive

<variant> realistic

<variant> interpersonal

<variant> intergroup

<question> The main models of personality behavior in conflict are:

<variant> constructive, destructive, conformist

<variant> compromise, struggle, cooperation

<variant> rational, irrational, conformist

<variant> constructive, rational, destructive

<variant> struggle, concession, compromise

<question> Intrapersonal conflict is:

<variant> clash of opposing personality motives

<variant> anxiety caused by an impending complex situation

<variant> a person's deep emotional experiences of their failures

<variant> clash of oppositely directed behavioral characteristics of a person

<variant> internal fluctuations of a personality facing the choice of means to achieve a specific goal

<question> The author who owns the phrase: "Do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself, and then in the state and in the family they will not feel enmity":

<variant> Confucius

<variant> Heraclitus

<variant> Plato

<variant> Aristotle

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<variant> Socrates

<question> At what phase of the conflict are the possibilities for resolving the conflict the highest:

<variant> initial phase

<variant> lifting phase

<variant> peak conflict

<variant> decay phase

<variant> Last phase

<question> Conflict translated from Latin means:

<variant> collision

<variant> agreement

<variant> existence

<variant> negotiation

<variant> intermediary

<question> The communication side is associated with identifying the specifics of information exchange between people as active subjects:

<variant> communicative.

<variant> perceptual

<variant> interactive

<variant> cognitive

<variant> behavioral

<question> The communication side is associated with the direct organization of joint activities of people, their interaction:

<variant> interactive

<variant> perceptual

<variant> communicative

<variant> cognitive

<variant> behavioral

<question> The mechanism of interpersonal perception, which is a special kind of understanding of another person, the desire to emotionally respond to his problems:

<variant> empathy

<variant> identification

<variant> reflection

<variant> causal attribution

<variant> congruence

<question> Determine the effect of social perception: newer information is the most significant.

<variant> novelty effect

<variant> halo effect

<variant> primacy effect

<variant> stereotyping effect

<variant> boomerang effect

<question> Personality is:

<variant> person as a subject of social activity

<variant> person, public person

<variant> social status

<variant> social role

<variant> individual as a separate person

<question> Difficult contact person:

<variant> introvert

<variant> internal

<variant> ambavert

<variant> extrovert

<variant> cycloid

<question> A set of personality traits that determine the success of training or the performance of any activity:

<variant> abilities.

<variant> deposit

<variant> talent

<variant> originality

<variant> personality

<question> Attraction is:

<variant> attractiveness of a person to the perceiver

- <variant> social attribution characteristic
- <variant> self-knowledge element
- <variant> characteristic of the communication process
- <variant> self-knowledge element
- <question> As an independent science, psychology was formed only in: <variant> by the end of the 19th century.
- <variant> at the beginning of the 18th century.
- <variant> in the early 19th century.
- <variant> in the middle of the 19th century.
- <variant> in the middle of the 20th century.
- <question> The motive is:
- <variant> encourages a person to take action
- <variant> what the activity is aimed at
- <variant> relatively complete activity elements
- <variant> establishing and developing contacts
- <variant> human emotional experiences
- <question> A simple, immediate experience at the moment associated with satisfaction or dissatisfaction is called:
- <variant> emotions
- <variant> feeling
- <variant> love
- <variant> motivation
- <variant> abilities
- <question> Will is:
- <variant> a person's conscious overcoming of difficulties in the way of action.
- <variant> tension arising from an objective need to solve a problem
- <variant> unconscious desire for a person to overcome difficulties in the process of activity
- <variant> belief system, reflecting the spirit, individual identity of a person and society
- <variant> emotional experiences of a person regarding situations and events that are important to a person
- <question> A human idea, perceived as a subjective image or representation, is a reflection of cultural and historical norms:
- <variant> value
- <variant> motivation
- <variant> feelings
- <variant> adaptation
- <variant> stress
- <question> The process of a person entering the profession and harmonizing his interactions with the professional environment and activities:
- <variant> professional adaptation.
- <variant> professional deformation
- <variant> vocational training
- <variant> professional activity
- <variant> professional self-determination
- <question> The definition of psychological "burnout" (emotional burnout) was introduced:
- <variant> G. Freudenberg
- <variant> I. Shchepansky
- <variant> E. Bern
- <variant> J. Mead
- <variant> T. Parsons
- <question> The main task of stress management:
- <variant> to successfully cope with a stressful situation and its consequences.
- <variant> prescribing stress medication
- <variant> loss of effective, conscious self-control over stressful situations
- <variant> identification of the main stress factor in a person.
- <variant> study of the characteristics of the manifestation of stress
- <question> Conscious and rational decision-making that will be aimed at eliminating a stressful situation:
- <variant> coping behavior
- <variant> stress management
- <variant> stress resistance
- <variant> image
- <variant> empathy
- <question> The image of another person, formed in the process of communicating with him, is called.... this person.

<variant> image

<variant> attraction

<variant> reflection

<variant> tolerance

<variant> empathy

<question> The set of external and internal conditions that cause the activity of the subject and determine the direction of the activity is:

<variant> motives

<variant> targets

<variant> games

<variant> tasks

<variant> will

<question> The multidimensional process of establishing and developing contacts between people, generated by the needs of modern activities, is:

<variant> communication.

<variant> game

<variant> creativity

<variant> imagination

<variant> conflict

<question> A strong and relatively short-term emotional state associated with a sharp change in vital circumstances important for the subject is:

<variant> affect

<variant> passion

<variant> feeling

<variant> mood

<variant> motive

<question> Psychological characteristics of choleric:

<variant> Fiery

<variant> Balanced

<variant> Discreet

<variant> Weak

<variant> Increased anxiety

<question> Humanities that studies the inner world of a person, his psyche:

<variant> Psychology

<variant> Pedagogy

<variant> Sociology

<variant> Biology

<variant> Economics

<question> Forms of implementation of business communication:

<variant> negotiation

<variant> meeting

<variant> briefing

<variant> conversation

<variant> video conferencing

<question> Often takes work beyond his strength, extremely mobile, extremely quick-tempered:

<variant> Choleric

<variant> Melancholic

<variant> Phlegmatic

<variant> Sanguine

<variant> Active type

<question> "Character" from ancient Greek means:

<variant> print

<variant> ability

<variant> personality

<variant> personality

<variant> temperament

<question> The mental properties of a person include:

<variant> temperament

<variant> thinking

<variant> emotion

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- <variant> will
- <variant> consciousness
- <question> Psychological conditions include:
- <variant> Emotions
- <variant> abilities
- <variant> character
- <variant> temperament
- <variant> perception
- <question> Applied branches of psychology that are of practical importance. These industries include:
- <variant> educational psychology
- <variant> psychology of consciousness
- <variant> communication psychology
- <variant> object of psychology
- <variant> general psychology
- <question> Qualities of the phlegmatic:
- <variant> Prudence
- <variant> Pessimism
- <variant> Cheerful disposition
- <variant> Volatility
- <variant> Distrustfulness
- <question> Major branches of psychology:
- <variant> Applied
- <variant> Environmental
- <variant> Economic
- <variant> Biological
- <variant> Physical
- <question> Sanguine properties:
- <variant> Strong
- <variant> unbalanced
- <variant> slow motion
- <variant> fatigue
- <variant> quick fatigue
- <question> Phlegmatic properties:
- <variant> slowness
- <variant> mobility
- <variant> irritability
- <variant> imbalance
- <variant> activity
- <question> Components of “I am concepts”:
- <variant> cognitive
- <variant> holistic
- <variant> biological
- <variant> psychological
- <variant> cognitive
- <question> Temperament Theories:
- <variant> Humoral
- <variant> Psychological
- <variant> Biological
- <variant> Physical
- <variant> Sociological
- <question> Abilities are:
- <variant> General and special
- <variant> Humoral
- <variant> Energy
- <variant> Constitutional
- <variant> Factorial
- <question> The handshake is part of the field of psychology:
- <variant> Takeshika
- <variant> Kinesika
- <variant> Prosody

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- <variant> Prosemica
- <variant> Attraction
- <question> You cannot use telephone services:
- <variant> Condolences
- <variant> meeting agreement
- <variant> Getting information
- <variant> Meeting invitation
- <variant> happy message
- <question> Author of the book "How to attract friends and influence people":
- <variant> D. Carnegie
- <variant> V. Weinzwieg
- <variant> M. Jame
- <variant> J. Calero
- <variant> F. Guilman
- <question> Teaching that sees the meaning of life in getting pleasure:
- <variant> hedonism
- <variant> sophistry
- <variant> eudemonism
- <variant> utilitarianism
- <variant> stoicism
- <question> Teaching that sees the meaning of life in achieving happiness:
- <variant> eudemonism
- <variant> stoicism
- <variant> sophistry
- <variant> utilitarianism
- <variant> hedonism
- <question> Teaching that sees the meaning of life in receiving benefits:
- <variant> utilitarianism
- <variant> sophistry
- <variant> eudemonism
- <variant> hedonism
- <variant> stoicism
- <question> Founder of Prosemics:
- <variant> E. Hill
- <variant> J. Tiger
- <variant> P. Mitsich
- <variant> I. P. Atwater
- <variant> E. Berne
- <question> The communicative side of communication:
- <variant> information exchange
- <variant> personal interaction
- <variant> interaction
- <variant> sensations
- <variant> rapport
- <question> Interactive side of communication:
- <variant> Sharing knowledge and ideas, including actions
- <variant> Information exchange
- <variant> sensations
- <variant> rapport
- <variant> open expression of thoughts
- <question> Perceptual side of communication:
- <variant> rapport
- <variant> information exchange
- <variant> sensations
- <variant> open expression of thoughts
- <variant> analysis
- <question> The ability to empathize is:
- <variant> empathy
- <variant> liking
- <variant> antipathy

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<variant> apathy

<variant> reflection

<question> Ability to win the person's trust and awaken positive feelings:

<variant> attraction

<variant> antinomy

<variant> definition

<variant> interference

<variant> introversion

<question> The relationship between verbal and non-verbal communication, according to Professor Birdsfield:

<variant> 35% -65%

<variant> 50% -50%

<variant> 20% -80%

<variant> 10% -90%

<variant> 45% -55%

<question> Deeply and comprehensively explored the "authoritarian character":

<variant> Fromm, Erich

<variant> J. Habermas

<variant> M. A. Berdyaev

<variant> P. Sorokin

<variant> A.A. Huseynov

<question> The meaning of the word autocommunication:

<variant> relationship

<variant> illegal

<variant> hex

<variant> conversation

<variant> confrontation

<question> Utilitarianism is a principle:

<variant> benefits

<variant> moral benefit

<variant> happiness

<variant> pleasure

<variant> Morality

<question> Sign systems theory:

<variant> Semiotics

<variant> Semantics

<variant> Syntactic

<variant> Pragmatics

<variant> Orthoepy

<question> Success in business 15% depends on knowledge of the profession and 85% on the ability to communicate with people, said:

<variant> D. Carnegie

<variant> I. P. Atwater

<variant> L. Hay

<variant> P. Mitsich

<variant> J. Calero

<question> E. Cashier defined a person:

<variant> symbolic person

<variant> political person

<variant> smart person

<variant> playing person

<variant> funny person

<question> Mentality is closely related to the level of culture:

<variant> national culture

<variant> Supercivilization

<variant> subculture

<variant> world culture

<variant> spiritual culture

<question> Author of the work "Culture and Ethics":

<variant> A. Schweitzer

<variant> L. Tolstoy

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- <variant> A. Sakharov
- <variant> M.King
- <variant> I.Kant
- <question> Sublimation, libido are found in the cultural concept:
- <variant> S. Freud
- <variant> E. Fromm
- <variant> C.Jung
- <variant> J. Deleuze
- <variant> T. Adorno
- <question> "Man is the measure of all things" - belongs to the thinker:
- <variant> Democritus
- <variant> To Plato
- <variant> Epicuru
- <variant> Pythagoras
- <variant> Socrates
- <question> Types of stress:
- <variant> eustress, distress
- <variant> endotress, pidress
- <variant> exotress, emotress
- <variant> anotress, cotress
- <variant> distress, cotress
- <question> Stress phases:
- <variant> danger, fear, confrontation
- <variant> pleasure, joy, support
- <variant> indifference, indifference
- <variant> carelessness, unreasonableness
- <variant> cheerfulness, striving forward
- <question> The 1947 Geneva Declaration contains:
- <variant> the Hippocratic Oath
- <variant> education law
- <variant> rules of conduct
- <variant> employment contract
- <variant> moral laws
- <question> Plague of the XXI century:
- <variant> stress
- <variant> measles
- <variant> hepatitis
- <variant> variances
- <variant> inadequacy
- <question> Genetic Causes of Mental Stress:
- <variant> inheritance
- <variant> metabolic disorder
- <variant> mental disorder
- <variant> confrontation
- <variant> religious reasons
- <question> Stress is most often associated with:
- <variant> inhabitants of megalopolises
- <variant> villagers
- <variant> steppe regions
- <variant> production
- <variant> enterprises
- <question> Depression:
- <variant> stagnation
- <variant> enjoyment
- <variant> joy
- <variant> patience
- <variant> indifference
- <question> Types of conflict:
- <variant> constructive and destructive
- <variant> generators and shapers

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<variant> selective and separating
<variant> combining and selective
<variant> separating and separating
<question> Examined behavior from a psychological point of view:
<variant> S. Freud
<variant> K. Jung
<variant> G. Lessing
<variant> Yu. Lotman
<variant> I. Huizinga
<question> The manner is:
<variant> personality excerpt
<variant> lightheadedness
<variant> cultural worldview
<variant> political position
<variant> social status
<question> Habit is:
<variant> daily, constant action
<variant> individual, volatile actions
<variant> random actions
<variant> volatile, non-repetitive actions
<variant> non-repetitive, dead-end actions
<question> Author of the principle of morality "Be human":
<variant> Abai
<variant> Shakarim
<variant> Mirzhakip
<variant> Dante
<variant> Aini
<question> The main problem in the Words of Admonition:
<variant> morality
<variant> policy
<variant> culture
<variant> religion
<variant> right
<question> Don't use the word "no":
<variant> Japanese
<variant> English
<variant> French
<variant> Kazakhs
<variant> Russians
<question> Tolerance is:
<variant> tolerance
<variant> contradictions
<variant> uncompromising
<variant> incontinence
<variant> isolation
<question> Subordination is:
<variant> service relationship
<variant> certificate of honor
<variant> enmity
<variant> award list
<variant> sample
<question> Scientism:
<variant> deviation of science from morality
<variant> activities of science in the interests of man
<variant> planetary scale of science
<variant> science tolerance
<variant> scientific adherence to laws
<question> Skinheads are:
<variant> racial discrimination
<variant> tolerance

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<variant> tolerance
<variant> humanity
<variant> compromise
<question> Apathy:
<variant> disappointment
<variant> exile
<variant> believe
<variant> development
<variant> movement
<question> Likes:
<variant> mercy
<variant> activity
<variant> education
<variant> enlightenment
<variant> slowness
<question> Compromise:
<variant> agreement
<variant> disagreement
<variant> conflicts
<variant> discussion
<variant> split
<question> Sentimentalism:
<variant> sensuality
<variant> lack of feelings
<variant> Stay unconvinced
<variant> hardness
<variant> integrity
<question> The essence of eudemonism:
<variant> happiness
<variant> enjoyment
<variant> beauty
<variant> attractiveness
<variant> charm
<question> Stress Relief Ways:
<variant> nutrition, proper rest, sports
<variant> stress, fear, anxiety
<variant> repentance, anxiety, interruption of hope
<variant> food refusal, panic
<variant> shortness of breath, frustration, fear
<question> Optimism is:
<variant> activity
<variant> disaster
<variant> regression
<variant> isolation
<variant> fear
<question> pessimism:
<variant> disappointment
<variant> push forward
<variant> activity
<variant> enlightenment
<variant> tendency
<question> Individualism:
<variant> personality
<variant> generality
<variant> mass character
<variant> nationality
<variant> elitism
<question> The negative effects of stress on the body are called:
<variant> distress
<variant> frustration

<variant> nervous exhaustion

<variant> accentuation

<variant> affect

<question> A person becomes a person in the process:

<variant> socialization.

<variant> education

<variant> parenting

<variant> learning

<variant> isolation

<question> A state of lack of something, a state that stimulates activities aimed at filling this gap:

<variant> need

<variant> motivation

<variant> parenting

<variant> socialization

<variant> education

<question> Basic need function:

<variant> incentive

<variant> educational

<variant> planning

<variant> educational

<variant> defensive

<question> The positive effects of stress on the body are called:

<variant> eustress

<variant> frustration

<variant> nervous exhaustion

<variant> accentuation

<variant> affect

<question> Physiological signs of stress:

<variant> increase or decrease in blood pressure.

<variant> controlled weight gain or weight loss

<variant> maintaining a normal appetite

<variant> self-satisfaction

<variant> no physiological pain

<question> Psychological symptoms of stress:

<variant> uncontrollable anxiety and feelings of anxiety

<variant> uncontrolled weight gain or loss

<variant> headaches as well as pains in other parts of the body

<variant> increased concentration of attention

<variant> no physiological pain

<question> The main volitional qualities of a person include:

<variant> self-control

<variant> emotionality

<variant> mercy

<variant> justice

<variant> curiosity

<question> Author of the concept of accentuation:

<variant> K. Leongard

<variant> G. Leibniz

<variant> R. Descartes

<variant> A. E. Lichko

<variant> X. Wolf

<question> The term "psychology" was introduced into scientific circulation:

<variant> X. Wolf

<variant> H. Leibniz

<variant> R. Descartes

<variant> Aristotle

<variant> Socrates

<question> Communication competence is:

<variant> ability to establish and maintain the necessary contacts between people.

<variant> ability to establish and terminate contacts between people at will

<variant> ability to speak and listen

<variant> developed ability to communicate

<variant> organize business meetings

<question> Non-verbal communication allows you to get up to

<variant> 70% - 90% information

<variant> 10% - 20% information

<variant> 30% - 40% information

<variant> 50% - 69% information

<variant> 20% -40% information

<question> The tactics of resolving conflict relations based on mutual concessions are called:

<variant> compromise.

<variant> cooperation

<variant> rivalry

<variant> avoidance

<variant> fixture

<question> Emotional State Exchange is the content:

<variant> conditioned communication.

<variant> cognitive communication

<variant> of material communication

<variant> motivational communication

<variant> activity-based communication

<question> The persistent initiator of the conflict is called:

<variant> conflict-prone personality

<variant> victim identity

<variant> bully

<variant> marginalized

<variant> intermediary

<question> "Discord with oneself" is the basis for:

<variant> intrapersonal conflict

<variant> intragroup conflict

<variant> intergroup conflict

<variant> interpersonal conflict

<variant> intra-organizational conflict

<question> A clash of two or more oppositely directed forces with the aim of realizing their interests in the face of opposition is:

<variant> conflict

<variant> contract

<variant> counterfeit

<variant> contusion

<variant> contribution

<question> Spatial and temporal organization of communication is engaged in:

<variant> proxemics

<variant> extralinguistics

<variant> takeshika

<variant> paralinguistics

<variant> prosody

<question> In business conversation, you should avoid:

<variant> of incorrect questions

<variant> mirror questions

<variant> open questions

<variant> closed questions

<variant> of indirect questions

<question> An imperative (imperative) communication style is allowed:

<variant> in the army

<variant> on vacation

<variant> in game

<variant> in family

<variant> at university

<question> Material communication is a process of exchange:

<variant> products, things

<variant> knowledge, information

<variant> emotions, mood

<variant> skills, skills

<variant> feelings, motives

<question> The best leadership style is:

<variant> democratic style

<variant> liberal style

<variant> authoritarian style

<variant> permissive style

<variant> directive

<question> The most characteristic signs of occupational deformity observed by patients in medical workers:

<variant> indifference, rudeness.

<variant> social hypocrisy

<variant> hostility, aggressiveness

<variant> legal suspicion

<variant> underpressure

<question> The profession of a healthcare professional is of the type:

<variant> human - human

<variant> man is nature

<variant> human - sign system

<variant> human - artistic image

<variant> human tech

<question> A person characterized by high activity, energy, efficiency, quick speech, richness of facial expressions is:

<variant> sanguine

<variant> phlegmatic

<variant> melancholic

<variant> choleric

<variant> extrovert

<question> The desire to achieve the satisfaction of one's interests at the expense of others is called:

<variant> competition

<variant> rivalry

<variant> compromise

<variant> fixture

<variant> avoidance

<question> Lack of desire both to achieve one's own goals and to satisfy the interests of another is called:

<variant> competition

<variant> avoidance

<variant> cooperation

<variant> cooperation

<variant> justice

<question> Another person is seen as an equal partner in communication, as a colleague in a joint search for knowledge in a style of activity:

<variant> democratic.

<variant> authoritarian

<variant> liberal

<variant> conniving

<variant> autocratic

<question> The reason for the conflict is:

<variant> subject of conflict.

<variant> positions of conflicting parties

<variant> motives of conflict

<variant> parties to the conflict

<variant> consequences of the conflict

<question> Communication facilitation function is highlighted:

<variant> K. Rogers

<variant> A.K. Markova

<variant> A. Maslow

<variant> A.B. Orlov

<variant> Watson

<question> Gestures, facial expressions and pantomime are means of communication:

<variant> optical-kinetic

<variant> paralinguistic

<variant> extralinguistic

<variant> space-time

<variant> eye contact

<question> Pronunciation, timbre, pitch and volume of the voice refer to the means of communication:

<variant> paralinguistic

<variant> optical-kinetic

<variant> extralinguistic

<variant> space-time

<variant> eye contact

<question> Comprehension of the emotional states of another person, empathy in communication is:

<variant> empathy

<variant> conflict

<variant> congruence

<variant> reflection

<variant> tolerance

<question> Verbal means of communication include:

<variant> human speech

<variant> memory

<variant> thinking

<variant> attention

<variant> gestures

<question> An area whose borders are within 50 cm:

<variant> intimate

<variant> social

<variant> public

<variant> personal

<variant> group

<question> The desire and ability to express your point of view and take into account the positions of others is ... communication:

<variant> open

<variant> private

<variant> role-playing

<variant> primitive

<variant> mediated

<question> The interactive side of communication is:

<variant> information exchange

<variant> perception and understanding of each other

<variant> interact with each other

<variant> product exchange

<variant> educational impact

<question> The perceptual side of communication is:

<variant> perception and understanding of each other

<variant> information exchange

<variant> interact with each other

<variant> product exchange

<variant> educational impact

<question> The type of hearing is most relevant in business negotiations:

<variant> reflective listening

<variant> non-reflective listening

<variant> empathic listening

<variant> non-critical listening

<variant> sympathetic listening

<question> The communicative, interactive and perceptual aspects of communication are considered in the communication approach:

<variant> socio-psychological

<variant> pathopsychological

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- <variant> neurolinguistic
- <variant> psychophysiological
- <variant> philosophical
- <question> The main task of psychology is ...
- <variant> study of the laws of mental activity
- <variant> correction of social norms of behavior
- <variant> development of problems in the history of psychology
- <variant> improvement of research methods
- <variant> development of pedagogical problems
- <question> The communication style that distinguishes the desire to evade decision-making, to shift this task to a partner is called:
- <variant> liberal
- <variant> authoritarian
- <variant> autocratic
- <variant> democratic
- <variant> conniving
- <question> Subject of psychology as a science:
- <variant> psyche
- <variant> behavior
- <variant> training
- <variant> soul
- <variant> parenting
- <question> The main functions of the psyche are:
- <variant> reflection and regulation of behavior and activity.
- <variant> reflection and protection of the organism
- <variant> body defense and performance
- <variant> behavior regulation and prediction
- <variant> behavior diagnostics and training
- <question> Moral, practical, intellectual, aesthetic are varieties ...
- <variant> feelings
- <variant> of affects
- <variant> will
- <variant> behavior
- <variant> temperament
- <question> Science that studies the external manifestations of human feelings and emotions:
- <variant> kinestics
- <variant> semiotics
- <variant> takeshika
- <variant> proxemics
- <variant> linguistics
- <question> The science of touching in communication:
- <variant> takeshika
- <variant> semiotics
- <variant> kinestics
- <variant> proxemics
- <variant> linguistics
- <question> The science that studies the location of people in space during communication:
- <variant> proxemics
- <variant> semiotics
- <variant> ittakeshika
- <variant> kinestics
- <variant> linguistics
- <question> Science that reveals the laws of the formation, development and functioning of the language:
- <variant> linguistics
- <variant> semantics
- <variant> semiotics
- <variant> psycholinguistics
- <variant> semiology
- <question> Visual communication means:
- <variant> kinesics

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- <variant> takeshika
- <variant> skin reactions
- <variant> pose
- <variant> intonation
- <question> Cognitive Communication:
- <variant> knowledge sharing
- <variant> exchange of actions, skills, abilities
- <variant> product exchange
- <variant> passing certain prompts to each other
- <variant> influencing each other
- <question> A genetically earlier human need is the need for:
- <variant> security
- <variant> love
- <variant> attention
- <variant> communication
- <variant> respect
- <question> Paralinguistic communication means:
- <variant> intonation
- <variant> distance
- <variant> pose
- <variant> laugh
- <variant> smells
- <question> Communication function:
- <variant> perceptual.
- <variant> methodical
- <variant> distribution
- <variant> generalizing
- <variant> cumulative
- <question> Communication function:
- <variant> communicative
- <variant> methodical
- <variant> distribution
- <variant> generalizing
- <variant> training
- <question> Communication function:
- <variant> cognitive
- <variant> methodical
- <variant> distribution
- <variant> generalizing
- <variant> training
- <question> A system of signs that serve as a means of human communication, thinking and expression:
- <variant> language
- <variant> speech
- <variant> communication
- <variant> gestures
- <variant> facial expressions
- <question> Spiritual communication is synonymous with:
- <variant> social life
- <variant> interpersonal communication
- <variant> close communication
- <variant> intimate communication
- <variant> verbal communication
- <question> The convergence of subjects in time and space, a measure of proximity in relationships:
- <variant> contact
- <variant> communication
- <variant> empathy
- <variant> interaction
- <variant> distance
- <question> The process of establishing and developing contacts between people, generated by their needs for joint activities:

- <variant> communication.
- <variant> dialog
- <variant> interaction
- <variant> empathy
- <variant> contact
- <question> Personal distance during communication:
- <variant> 50-120cm.
- <variant> 120-350cm
- <variant> 10-40cm
- <variant> 40-120cm
- <variant> over 350cm
- <question> Manipulation is:
- <variant> hidden influence on a partner.
- <variant> open influence on the partner
- <variant> striving to defeat a strong opponent
- <variant> empathy, empathy for the partner
- <variant> avoiding cooperation with a partner
- <question> Passive listening:
- <variant> in a situation where you meet a large number of people for the first time;
- <variant> in situations where your interlocutor gives you an assignment, clarifies the problem
- <variant> in a situation when your interlocutor is agitated by any events, when he is overwhelmed with feelings
- <variant> in a situation when you exchange information with your interlocutor
- <variant> in a situation when you need to establish contact with the interlocutor and get the necessary information from him.
- <question> Monologue communication is:
- <variant> communication with your inner self
- <variant> communication in which the other person is treated as an equal companion
- <variant> communication, in which a person views another as an object of influence
- <variant> communication with the reference group
- <variant> communication with an experienced leader
- <question> The reference group is:
- <variant> group that a person considers himself / herself to be, a role model
- <variant> a group whose opinion is indifferent to a person
- <variant> group that the person does not accept, denies, rejects
- <variant> group the person is in confrontation with
- <variant> group with which the person is negotiating
- <question> Intimate distance during communication:
- <variant> up to 50cm
- <variant> 120-350cm
- <variant> 10-40cm
- <variant> 40-120cm
- <variant> over 350cm
- <question> Communication distance of closest people, in which all sensory channels are turned on
- <variant> intimate
- <variant> public
- <variant> social
- <variant> personal
- <variant> folk
- <question> Communication includes:
- <variant> exchange of information between subjects of activity
- <variant> development of a joint business strategy
- <variant> people's perception and understanding of each other
- <variant> working out a solution that suits all parties
- <variant> reflection of actions and results
- <question> Code of Business Communication:
- <variant> principle of information sufficiency - "say no more and no less than is required at the moment"
- <variant> flattery, intimidation, showering
- <variant> courtesy, tact: "look after the interests of the other"
- <variant> evaluating another person as a desirable or interfering object:

<variant> a set of facial expressions, gestures, standard phrases to hide true emotions, attitude towards the interlocutor.

<question> Forms of implementation of business communication:

<variant> wrap up meeting

<variant> one-to-one conversation

<variant> ritual conversation

<variant> holiday concert

<variant> corporate evening

<question> Hearing with active verbal and non-verbal feedback is called:

<variant> active reflective listening

<variant> empathic listening

<variant> non-reflective listening

<variant> directed critical hearing

<variant> passive listening

<question> Conscious external agreement with the group in case of internal disagreement with its position is:

<variant> conformity

<variant> conflict

<variant> empathy

<variant> contract

<variant> cooperation

<question> Facial expression, defined by muscle contraction accompanying the emotional state of a person:

<variant> facial expressions

<variant> pose

<variant> gesture

<variant> articulation

<variant> distance

<question> Emotional assessment of some people as good or bad, even without knowing either themselves or the motives of their actions:

<variant> bias

<variant> stereotype

<variant> installation

<variant> emotionality

<variant> subjectivity

<question> The strategies for conflict behavior are:

<variant> cooperation

<variant> agreement

<variant> resistance

<variant> criticism

<variant> control

<question> The strategies for conflict behavior are:

<variant> compromise

<variant> agreement

<variant> resistance

<variant> criticism

<variant> control

<question> Significant contributions to the development of the psychology of communication suggestology and hypnosis were made by:

<variant> V.M. Bekhterev

<variant> B.G. Ananiev

<variant> D.N. Leontiev

<variant> A.A. Tokarsky

<variant> M.G. Yaroshevsky

<question> Non-verbal communication is:

<variant> sign language

<variant> internal communication

<variant> letter

<variant> speech

<variant> verbal communication

<question> The scientist who developed the doctrine of extraversion and introversion as the objective nature of intrapersonal conflicts:

<variant> K. Jung

<variant> A. Adler

<variant> Z. Freud

<variant> E. Fromm

<variant> K. Levin

<question> The set of individual psychological characteristics of a person, manifested in his behavior, activity is called:

<variant> heredity

<variant> character

<variant> abilities

<variant> temperament

<variant> inclinations

<question> A unique set of character traits and mental makeup that distinguishes one personality from another:

<variant> personality

<variant> individual

<variant> person

<variant> personality.

<variant> tolerance

<question> A developed state of natural inclinations, a favorable psychological factor for successful professional self-realization of a person is:

<variant> abilities

<variant> skills

<variant> knowledge

<variant> skills

<variant> quality

<question> The definition of psychological "burnout" (emotional burnout) was introduced by the American psychotherapist G. Freudenberg quite recently in:

<variant> 1974

<variant> 1985

<variant> 2005

<variant> 2010

<variant> 1968

<question> The psychological causes of depression do not include:

<variant> competitive environment

<variant> social isolation

<variant> negative thinking

<variant> conflict in family communication

<variant> loss of a loved one

<question> In the treatise "On the Soul" he singled out psychology as a specific area of knowledge, proposed the idea of the inseparability of soul and body:

<variant> Aristotle

<variant> Parmenides

<variant> Confucius

<variant> Plato

<variant> Archimedes

<question> Mental processes ... of a person's character.

<variant> first regulators

<variant> emotions

<variant> mental phenomena

<variant> natural phenomena

<variant> affects

<question> Educational psychology is a science, the subject field of which is:

<variant> education

<variant> labor

<variant> economy

<variant> philosophy

<variant> psychology

<question> The term "inferiority complex" was introduced into psychology:

<variant> A.Adler

<variant> S. Freud

<variant> C.G. Jung

<variant> K. Horney

<variant> E. Erickson

<question> The function of speech, which consists in the designation of certain objects, phenomena, actions, etc.

<variant> semantic

<variant> emotionally expressive

<variant> communicative

<variant> perceptual

<variant> informational

<question> Character is a combination of:

<variant> individual and typical

<variant> unconscious and activity

<variant> consciousness and behavior

<variant> individual and supraindividual

<variant> of consciousness and unconscious

<question> Causes of stress:

<variant> fear and anger

<variant> patience or emotion

<variant> intense emotions

<variant> joy and feeling

<variant> inner feelings

<question> A type of communication where each person perceives the other person as entitled to their own opinion:

<variant> interview

<variant> personal

<variant> unofficial

<variant> direct

<variant> official

<question> Mental processes include:

<variant> sensation

<variant> temperament

<variant> character

<variant> abilities

<variant> interest

<question> One of the reasons for the change of the subject of psychology from consciousness to behavior was:

<variant> urbanization

<variant> increase in the number of marriages

<variant> divorce reduction

<variant> population explosion

<variant> psychological explosion

<question> Incoherent and fragmentary speech is:

<variant> spontaneous

<variant> external

<variant> affective

<variant> internal

<variant> monologue

<question> Neatness, thrift is:

<variant> traits characterizing the attitude of a person to things

<variant> traits manifested in activity

<variant> traits manifested in relation to others

<variant> system of a person's relationship to himself

<variant> communication traits

<question> Anatomical and physiological basis for the development of abilities are:

<variant> deposit

<variant> VND type

<variant> temperament type

<variant> psychological characteristics

<variant> microstructure of the brain

<question> Human cognitive activity is organized by:

<variant> teaching

<variant> game

<variant> communication

<variant> labor

<variant> behavior

<question> The ability to set goals on one's own initiative and find ways to solve them characterizes a person as:

<variant> self

<variant> persistent

<variant> practical

<variant> single-minded

<variant> resolute

<question> The interaction and understanding of people of all kinds in groups studies:

<variant> social psychology

<variant> psychophysiology

<variant> differential psychology

<variant> genetic psychology

<variant> pathopsychology

<question> Individual development of an organism from birth to death

<variant> ontogeny

<variant> phylogeny

<variant> genetics

<variant> evolution

<variant> growth

<question> Neurasthenic accentuation of a teenager's character consists in:

<variant> predominance of ill health, irritability, fatigue and suspiciousness

<variant> decisiveness of actions, variability of mood, which are associated with a certain lip of thinking

<variant> being creative

<variant> a certain type of thinking

<variant> dominance of the second signaling system

<question> An individual occupying a certain place in society, performing a specific socially useful activity:

<variant> person as person

<variant> person as subject

<variant> person as an individual

<variant> person as an individual

<variant> human as a universe

<question> The most highly developed group, whose values coincide with general social values:

<variant> collective

<variant> small group

<variant> large group

<variant> enterprise

<variant> organization

<question> Genetic anchored behaviors and psychic reflections:

<variant> instincts

<variant> operations

<variant> skills

<variant> habits

<variant> reflexes

<question> Aphasia is:

<variant> speech impairment

<variant> mental disorder

<variant> thought disorder

<variant> memory disorder

<variant> attention disorder

<question> The type of temperament is:

<variant> phlegmatic

<variant> libtophilic

<variant> dignitophilic

<variant> genophilic

<variant> selfish

<question> Educational psychology studies:

<variant> patterns of development of the psyche, in the process of training and education of the individual

<variant> ontogenesis of the psyche, its development, patterns of development of a healthy person

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- <variant> psychological characteristics of the doctor and the nature of the patient
- <variant> psychological treatments and psychotherapy
- <variant> causes and manifestations of various abnormalities in the psyche and human behavior
- <question> Psychology deals with the study of individual differences between people:
- <variant> differential
- <variant> integrative
- <variant> integrated
- <variant> personal
- <variant> generic
- <question> The psychological direction, which believes that the subject of psychology is behavior as a set of reactions of the organism to stimuli from the external environment, is:
- <variant> behaviorism
- <variant> psychology of consciousness
- <variant> humanistic psychology
- <variant> psychoanalysis
- <variant> gestalt psychology
- <question> The founder of the direction of psychology, who considers unconscious drives and instincts as a source of personality activity ::
- <variant> Z. Freud
- <variant> K. Levin
- <variant> J. Watson
- <variant> I. M. Sechenov
- <variant> K. Jung
- <question> The system of brain structures and sense organs, which provides perception, processing and storage of information, is called:
- <variant> parser
- <variant> reflex
- <variant> neuron
- <variant> impulse
- <variant> cage
- <question> The way to perform an action that has become automated as a result of the exercises is:
- <variant> skill
- <variant> skill
- <variant> habit
- <variant> perception
- <variant> reason
- <question> The mental process of generalized and indirect reflection of reality:
- <variant> thinking
- <variant> memory
- <variant> attention
- <variant> perception
- <variant> logic
- <question> Every act of thinking involves imagination, which makes it possible:
- <variant> abstraction
- <variant> concentration of consciousness
- <variant> extrapolation
- <variant> focus of consciousness
- <variant> illusion
- <question> The originality of the psyche and personality of the individual, its uniqueness, originality, manifested in the properties of temperament, character traits, emotional and intellectual spheres, needs and abilities:
- <variant> personality
- <variant> actor
- <variant> personality
- <variant> human
- <variant> object
- <question> The doctrine of the types of higher nervous activity belongs to:
- <variant> I. P. Pavlov
- <variant> K. Jung
- <variant> G. Eysenck
- <variant> K. Leonhard

<variant> K. Jaspers

<question> Developmental deviations caused by unfavorable forms of family education and not associated with disorders of the analyzer systems or the central nervous system can lead to:

<variant> social and pedagogical neglect

<variant> mental retardation

<variant> intellectual underdevelopment

<variant> somatic weakness

<variant> social development

<question> Memories are believed to leave "imprints" in the brain:

<variant> memory images

<variant> memory traces

<variant> file cabinet

<variant> memory potential

<variant> thinking potential

<question> Imagine that your boss asks you to come to his office urgently with three pencils, a ballpoint pen, two paper clips, an eraser and six rubber bands. What activities can you do best to memorize all of these items?

<variant> keep repeating the list to yourself

<variant> close your eyes to avoid distraction

<variant> arrange items in alphabetical order

<variant> distribute items of various shapes

<variant> arrange items by color

<question> A person uses the phrase "Every Hunter Wants to Know Where the Pheasant Sits" in order to memorize all the colors of the rainbow in order: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, blue and purple. What is the name of this memorization method?

<variant> keyword method

<variant> loci method

<variant> mnemonic method

<variant> memorization

<variant> memorization

<question> Lina took a Wallium pill to make her worry less on her history exam. What is most likely to happen to her?

<variant> she will not worry and will remember all the material she learned before the exam

<variant> she will not worry, but her memory will not work at all

<variant> she will freak out, but the memory will work fine

<variant> she will freak out and want a drink

<variant> she won't worry, but she will want a drink.

<question> Linda is due to submit her term paper in a month. What advice would you give her?

<variant> try to pick a pace so that the work is ready before the deadline

<variant> postpone work from day to day - as a rule, almost all teachers accept overdue work

<variant> be sure to free up the evening before the course

<variant> to start, relax and enjoy life, so that you should have a good rest before starting work

<variant> before starting a term paper, you need to have a good rest, the work will not run away

<question> Eric finds history a boring subject. How should he plan his classes?

<variant> do a little, but often

<variant> cram just before the exam

<variant> engage in long periods of time, but rarely

<variant> do not study at all, but wait until interest in the subject appears

<variant> no preparation needed

<question> Bertha was very nervous as she entered the math exam room. Her mouth was dry, her palms were sweating, and there was a lump in her throat. Suddenly she realized with horror that she could not remember a single formula. What happened to Bertha?

<variant> exam excitement

<variant> global amnesia

<variant> organic amnesia

<variant> fading unclaimed information

<variant> body shutdown

<question> Imagine that you want to find out what emotions a person is experiencing. This person gives you a verbal description of their feelings. The most useful information for determining the type of his emotions are:

<variant> about this person's habits

<variant> about this person's events

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<variant> the life of a given person

<variant> emotion content

<variant> experiences

<question> Many scientific papers have attempted to establish relationships between specific emotions and specific physiological responses. What conclusion can be drawn from these studies?

<variant> each emotion triggers a specific physiological response

<variant> the only emotion that triggers physiological responses is fear

<variant> emotions do not elicit any physiological responses

<variant> all emotions elicit the same physiological response

<variant> all emotions elicit different physiological responses

<question> This type of strong emotion is stressful:

<variant> anger and fear

<variant> patience and joy

<variant> fear and joy

<variant> anger and joy

<variant> revenge and joy

<question> Some psychologists argue that everyday troubles are more powerful stressors than important events. According to scientific knowledge, what can increase your resilience to the stress of these upheavals?

<variant> uplifting events

<variant> trouble

<variant> disagreement

<variant> other events

<variant> disease

<question> Edik is constantly making efforts to resolve the problems causing him stress. What is he doing?

<variant> relaxes

<variant> fights stress

<variant> keeps the diet

<variant> resists

<variant> lowers your immunity

<question> What conclusion can be drawn from the currently available data on the relationship between the emotional state of the patient and the nature of the course of cancer?

<variant> emotional factors play an important role in cancer treatment

<variant> the role of emotional factors in cancer treatment is low

<variant> emotional factors do not affect cancer treatment

<variant> political factors are relevant to cancer treatment

<variant> emotional factors are not related to cancer

<question> Diana worked tirelessly for two months on a term paper in psychology. An unfortunate accident prevented her from submitting her work on time. And now the teacher refuses to give her a grade, citing the fact that she was handed over with a delay of one hour. Diana feels her face turn purple and her heart starts to pound. Describe how Diana could express her anger, directly or indirectly, or contain it:

<variant> suppressed anger

<variant> direct expression of anger

<variant> indirect expression of anger

<variant> aggression

<variant> affect

<question> I suggested to a friend to climb Mount Kazygurt, but he refused, citing his fear of heights. What is the name of this phobia in psychology?

<variant> acrophobia

<variant> claustrophobic

<variant> agoraphobia

<variant> pantophobia

<variant> pseudophobia

<question> A 40-year-old man turned to a psychologist to determine his professional aptitude. During the conversation, the psychologist drew attention to the following traits of the patient's temperament: a balanced person, active, mobile, easily experiencing trouble. Determine the type of temperament in this patient?

<variant> sanguine

<variant> choleric

<variant> melancholic

<variant> phlegmatic

<variant> optimist

<question> A young girl N. loves to read sentimental novels while deeply empathizing with the heroes, has a weak type of nervous system. Determine the type of temperament in the girl N.?

<variant> melancholic

<variant> phlegmatic

<variant> choleric

<variant> sanguine

<variant> optimist

<question> The dependence of perception on the content of a person's mental life, on the characteristics of his personality ::

<variant> apperception

<variant> attention

<variant> perception

<variant> imagination

<variant> memory

<question> Occupation of a person, the subject of his constant occupation:

<variant> profession

<variant> creativity

<variant> specialization

<variant> skill

<variant> qualification

<question> The main condition for the development and formation of a personality in Russian psychology is (are):

<variant> activity

<variant> punishment and prohibitions

<variant> organizational control

<variant> adequate self-esteem

<variant> thinking

<question> The ratio of the goal of the action to the motive is determined by:

<variant> meaning

<variant> quasi-need

<variant> need

<variant> operation

<variant> by will

<question> Feelings related to cognitive activity:

<variant> intelligent

<variant> moral

<variant> practical

<variant> stressful

<question>Psychology is the science of... :

<variant>psyche and mental phenomena

<variant>human life and behavior

<variant>human soul and character

<variant>about the relationship of a person with society

<variant>formation and functioning of society

<question>"Psychology" from ancient Greek means - science... :

<variant> about the soul

<variant> about a person

<option>about communication

<variant> about life

<variant>about morality

<question>Does not apply to the basic concepts of general psychology:

<variant>mental qualities

<variant>mental processes

<variant>mental states

<variant>psychic phenomena

<variant>psychic emotions

<question>Not a form of thought process:

<option>analogy

<variant> consciousness

<variant>mind

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<option>communication

<option>memory

<question>Physical and verbal behavior intended to harm someone is:

<variant>aggression

<variant>envy

<variant>angry

<variant>careerism

<variant>selfishness

<question>The motive for helping someone, not consciously connected with their own selfish interests, is called:

<variant>altruism

<variant>careerism

<variant>selfishness

<variant>aggression

<variant>envy

<question>A suggestor is a person who:

<variant>suggestion

<option>passing information

<variant>suggestible

<variant>aggression

<variant>expresses emotions

<question> The process of perception and knowledge of each other by communication partners in the structure of communication is represented by the following side:

<variant>perceptual

<variant>interactive

<variant>communicative

<variant>cognitive

<variant>behavioral

<question>The interactive side of communication was developed by a scientist:

<variant>Y.Schepansky

<variant>A.Leontiev

<variant>S.Freud

<variant>C. Horney

<variant>A.Maslow

<question>Conflicts that lead to informed decisions and interactions are called:

<variant>constructive

<variant>destructive

<variant>realistic

<variant>interpersonal

<variant>intergroup

<question> The main models of personality behavior in conflict are:

<variant>constructive, destructive, conformist

<variant>compromise, fight, cooperation

<variant>rational, irrational, conformist

<variant>constructive, rational, destructive

<variant>struggle, concession, compromise

<question>Intrapersonal conflict is:

<variant>collision of oppositely directed personality motives

<variant>a state of anxiety caused by an impending difficult situation

<variant>deep emotional experiences by a person of his failures

<variant>collision of oppositely directed behavioral characteristics of a person

<variant>internal fluctuations of a person facing a choice of means to achieve a specific goal

<question>The author of the phrase: "Do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself, and then in the state and in the family they will not feel enmity":

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Plato

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Socrates

<question>In the next phase of the conflict, the chances of conflict resolution are highest:

<variant>initial phase

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<variant>rise phase

<variant>conflict peak

<variant>decline phase

<variant>end phase

<question>Conflict in Latin means:

<option>collision

<option>agreement

<option>existence

<option>negotiations

<variant>intermediary

<question>The side of communication is connected with identifying the specifics of information exchange between people as active subjects:

<variant>communicative.

<variant>perceptual

<variant>interactive

<variant>cognitive

<option>behavioral

<question> The side of communication is connected with the direct organization of the joint activities of people, their interaction:

<variant>interactive

<variant>perceptual

<variant>communicative

<variant>cognitive

<option>behavioral

<question>The mechanism of interpersonal perception, which is a special kind of understanding of another person, the desire to emotionally respond to his problems:

<variant>empathy

<variant>identification

<variant>reflection

<variant>causal attribution

<variant>congruency

<question>Determine the effect of social perception: newer information is the most significant.

<option>newness effect

<option>halo effect

<variant>primacy effect

<variant>stereotyping effect

<variant>boomerang effect

<question>Personality is:

<variant>man as a subject of social activity

<variant>person, public person

<variant>social status

<option>social role

<variant>individual as individual

<question>A person with difficulty making contact:

<variant>introvert

<variant>internal

<variant>ambavert

<variant>extrovert

<variant>cycloid

<question>A set of personality traits that determine the success of learning or the performance of any activity:

<variant>ability

<variant>makings

<variant>talent

<variant>originality

<variant>individuality

<question>Attraction is:

<variant>attractiveness of the person to the perceiver

<variant>social attribution feature

<variant>self-knowledge element

<variant>characterization of the communication process

<variant>self-knowledge element

<question>As an independent science, psychology was formed in:

<variant>by the end of the 19th century.

<variant>at the beginning of the 18th century.

<variant>at the beginning of the 19th century.

<variant>in the middle of the 19th century.

<variant>in the middle of the XX century.

<question>The history of psychology as an experimental science begins in: <variant>1879.

<variant>1877

<variant>1878

<variant>1869

<variant>1876

<question>Psychic processes act as... human behavior.

: <variant>primary regulators

<variant>psychic phenomena

<variant>emotions

<variant>stress

<variant>communication

<question>A motive is:

<variant>encourages a person to activity

<variant>what the activity is aimed at

<variant>relatively complete activity elements

<option>establishing and developing contacts

<variant>human emotional experiences

<question>A simple, direct experience in the moment, associated with satisfaction or dissatisfaction is called:

<variant>with emotions

<variant>feeling

<variant>with love

<option>motivation

<variant>ability

<question>Will is:

<variant>a person's conscious overcoming of difficulties on the way to the implementation of an action

<variant>tension arising from an objective need to solve a problem

<variant>unconscious desire for a person to overcome difficulties in the process of activity

<variant>a system of beliefs that reflects the spirit, individual identity of a person and society

<variant>emotional experiences of a person related to situations and events that are important for a person

<question>The human idea, perceived as a subjective image or representation, is a reflection of cultural and historical norms:

<variant>value

<option>motivation

<variant>feelings

<variant>adaptation

<variant>stress

<question>The process of a person entering the profession and harmonizing his interactions with the professional environment and activities:

<option>professional adaptation

<variant>professional deformation

<option>vocational training

<variant>professional activity

<variant>professional self-determination

<question>The definition of psychological "burnout" (emotional burnout) was introduced:

<variant>G. Freidenberg

<variant>Me. Shchepansky

<variant>E. Byrne

<variant>J. Mead

<variant>T. Parsons

<question>The main task of stress management:

<variant>successfully cope with a stressful situation and its consequences.

<option>prescribing stress medication

<variant>loss of effective conscious self-control over a stressful situation

<variant>Identification of the main stress factor of a person.

<option>studying the features of stress manifestation

<question>Conscious and rational decision-making, which will be aimed at eliminating a tense situation:

<option>Coping Behavior

<option>stress management

<variant>stress resistance

<variant>image

<variant>empathy

<question>The image of another person, which is formed in the process of communication with him, is called this person.

<variant>image

<variant>attraction

<variant>reflection

<variant>tolerance

<variant>empathy

<question>The set of external and internal conditions that cause the activity of the subject and determine the direction of activity is:

<variant>motives

<variant>targets

<variant>games

<variant>tasks

<variant>will

<question>The multifaceted process of establishing and developing contacts between people, generated by the needs of modern activity, is:

<option>communication

<variant>game

<variant>creativity

<variant>imagination

<variant>conflict

<question>A strong and relatively short-term emotional state associated with a sharp change in important life circumstances for the subject is:

<variant>affect

<variant>passion

<variant>feeling

<variant>mood

<variant>motive

<question>Psychological characteristics of choleric:

<variant>tempered

<variant>balanced

<variant>discreet

<variant>weak

<variant>increased anxiety

<question>Humanities, studying the inner world of a person, his psyche:

<option>Psychology

<variant>Pedagogy

<option>Sociology

<option>Biology

<option>Economy

<question>Forms of realization of business communication:

<option>negotiations

<option>meeting

<option>briefing

<option>conversation

<option>video conference

<question>Often takes on work beyond his strength, extremely agile, extremely short-tempered:

<variant>Choleric

<variant>Melancholy

<variant>Phlegmatic

<variant>Sanguine

<variant>Active type

<question>"Character" in ancient Greek means:

<option>print

<variant>ability

<variant>personality

<variant>individuality

<variant>Temperament

<question>The mental properties of a person include:

<variant>temperament

<variant>thinking

<variant>emotion

<variant>will

<variant>consciousness

<question>Psychological conditions include:

<variant>emotions

<variant>ability

<variant>character

<variant>Temperament

<variant>perception

<question>Applied refers to branches of psychology that are of practical importance. These industries include:

<variant>pedagogical psychology

<variant>psychology of consciousness

<option>psychology of communication

<variant>object of psychology

<variant>general psychology

<question>The Qualities of a Phlegmatic:


<variant>prudence

<variant>pessimism

<variant>cheerful disposition

<variant>impermanence

<variant>incredulity

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<question>The main branches of psychology:

<variant>applied

<option>environmental

<variant>economic

<variant>biological

<variant>physical

<question>Properties characteristic of a sanguine person:

<option>strong

<variant>unbalanced

<variant>slow movement

<variant>quick fatigue

<variant>rapid fatigue

<question>Properties characteristic of phlegmatic:

<variant>slowness

<variant>mobility

<variant>irritability

<variant>unbalanced

<variant>activity

<question>Components of "I am concepts":

<variant>cognitive

<variant>holistic

<variant>biological

<option>psychological

<variant>cognitive

<question>Theories of temperament:

<variant>humoral

<variant>psychological

<variant>biological

<variant>physical

<variant>sociological

<question>Abilities are:

<variant>general and special

<variant>humoral

<variant>energy

<variant>constitutional

<variant>factorial

<question>The handshake is in the realm of psychology:

<variant>Takeshika

<variant>Kinesics

<variant>Prosody

<variant>Proxemics

<variant>Attraction

<question>The process of establishing and developing contacts among people is:

<option>communication


<variant>perception

<option>interaction

<variant>identification

<variant>mutual understanding

<question>Author of "How to Attract Friends and Influence People":

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<variant>D. carnegie

<variant>B. Weinzwieg

<variant>M. James

<variant>J. Calero

<variant>F. Gilman

<question>Teaching that sees the meaning of life in having fun:

<variant>hedonism

<variant>sophism

<variant>eudemonism

<variant>utilitarianism

<variant>stoicism

<question>Teaching that sees the meaning of life in achieving happiness:

<variant>eudemonism

<variant>stoicism

<variant>sophism

<variant>utilitarianism

<variant>hedonism

<question>Teaching that sees the meaning of life in receiving benefits:

<variant>utilitarianism

<variant>sophism

<variant>eudemonism

<variant>hedonism

<variant>stoicism

<question>Founder of Proxemics:

<variant>E. hill

<variant>J. Tiger

<variant>P. Mitsic

<variant>I. P. Atwater

<variant>E. Berne

<question>The communicative side of communication:

<option>information exchange

<variant>interaction of personalities

<option>interaction

<variant>feelings

<variant>mutual understanding

<question>Interactive side of communication:

<variant>Sharing knowledge and ideas, including action

<option>information exchange

<variant>feelings

<variant>mutual understanding

<variant>open expression of thoughts

<question>The perceptual side of communication:

<variant>mutual understanding

<option>information exchange


<variant>feelings

<variant>open expression of thoughts

<variant>analysis

<question>The ability to empathize is:

<variant>empathy

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<variant>sympathy

<variant>dislike

<variant>apathy

<variant>reflection

<question>The ability to gain a person's trust and arouse positive feelings:

<variant>attraction

<variant>antinomy

<variant>definition

<option>interference

<variant>introversion

<question>The relationship between verbal and non-verbal communication, according to Professor Birdsvild:

<option>35%-65%

<option>50%-50%

<option>20%-80%

<option>10%-90%

<option>45%-55%

<question>Deeply and comprehensively explored the "authoritarian character":

<variant>E.Fromm

<variant>J.Habermas

<variant>M. A. Berdyaev

<variant>P. Sorokin

<variant>A.A. Huseynov

<question>The meaning of the word autocommunication:

<variant>relationship

<option>illegality

<variant>hex

<variant>talk

<variant>confrontation

<question>Utilitarianism is a principle:

<variant>benefit

<variant>of moral gain

<variant>happiness

<variant>pleasure

<variant>morality

<question>Theory of sign systems:

<variant>Semiotics

<variant>Semantics

<variant>Syntactics

<variant>Pragmatics

<variant>Orthoepy

<question>Success in business depends 15% on the knowledge of the profession and 85% on the ability to communicate with people, said:

<variant>D. Carnegie

<variant>I. P. Atwater

<variant>L. Hay

<variant>P. Mitsic

<variant>J. Calero


<question>E. Cassirer defined a person:

<variant>symbolic person

<variant>political person

<option>smart person

<variant>playing person

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<variant>funny person

<question>Mentality is closely related to culture level:

<variant>national culture

<variant>supercivilization

<variant>subculture

<variant>world culture

<variant>spiritual culture

<question>Author of "Culture and Ethics":

<variant>A. Schweitzer

<variant>L. Tolstoy

<variant>A.Sakharov

<variant>M.King

<variant>I.Kant

<question>Sublimation, libido are found in a cultural concept:

<variant>S.Freud

<variant>E.Fromm

<variant>C. Jung

<variant>J. Deleuze

<variant>T.Adorno

<question>"Man is the measure of all things" - belongs to the thinker:

<variant>Democritus

<variant>Plato

<variant>Epicure

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>To Socrates

<question>Types of stress:

<variant>eustress, distress

<variant>endotress, pidress

<variant>exotress, emotress

<variant>anotress, cotress

<variant>distress, cotress

<question>Stress phases:

<variant>danger, fear, confrontation

<variant>pleasure, joy, support

<variant>indifference, indifference

<variant>inattention, unreasonableness

<variant>cheerfulness, striving forward

<question>The "Geneva Declaration" of 1947 contains:

<variant>Hippocratic Oath

<option>law on education

<option>rules of conduct

<option>employment contract

<option>moral laws

<question>Plague of the 21st century:

<variant>stress

<variant>measles

<variant>hepatitis


<variant>deviations

<variant>inadequacy


<question>Stress is most common in:

<variant>residents of megacities

<option>of villagers


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<variant>residents of districts
 <variant>production workers
 <variant>enterprise employees
 <question>Depression:
 <option>stagnation
 <variant>enjoyment
 <variant>joy
 <variant>patience
 <variant>indifference
 <question>Types of conflict:
 <variant>constructive and destructive
 <variant>formative and formative
 <variant>selective and separating
 <variant>combining and selective
 <variant>separating and separating
 <question>Explored behavior from the point of view of psychology:
 <variant>S.Freud
 <variant>K. Jung
 <variant>G. Lessing
 <variant>Yu. Lotman
 <variant>I.Hizinga
 <question>Manner is:
 <variant>personality excerpt
 <variant>frivolity
 <variant>cultural worldview
 <variant>political position
 <variant>social status
 <question>A habit is:
 <variant>daily, ongoing activities
 <variant>individual, unstable actions
 <variant>random actions
 <variant>non-permanent, non-repeating actions
 <variant>non-repeating, dead end actions
 <question>The author of the principle of morality "Be a man":
 <variant>Abay
 <variant>Shakarim
 <variant>Mirzhakip
 <variant>Dante
 <variant>Ayni
 <question>The main problem in Words of Edification:
 <option>morality
 <option>policy
 <variant>culture
 <variant>religion
 <option>right
 <question>Don't use the word "no":
 <variant>Japanese
 <variant>English
 <variant>French
 <variant>Kazakhs
 <variant>Russians
 <question>Subordination is:

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<variant>service relationship
<variant>a certificate of honor
<variant>enmity
<variant>award sheet
<variant>sample

<question>Scientism:
<variant>science deviates from morality
<variant>activities of science in the interests of man
<variant>planetary scale of science
<variant>science tolerance
<variant>science compliance with patterns
<question>Skinheads are:
<option>racial discrimination
<variant>tolerance
<variant>tolerance
<variant>humanity
<option>compromise
<question>Apathy:
<variant>disappointment
<variant>banishment
<option>believe
<variant>development
<option>movement
<question>Affection:
<variant>mercy
<variant>activity
<variant>education
<variant>enlightenment
<variant>slowness
<question>Compromise:
<option>agreement
<variant>disagreements
<variant>conflicts
<variant>discussion
<variant>separation
<question>Sentimentalism:
<variant>sensuality
<variant>lack of feelings
<variant>keep your own opinion
<variant>hardness
<variant>principleness
<question>The Essence of Eudemonism:
<variant>happiness
<variant>enjoyment
<variant>beauty
<variant>attractiveness
<variant>charm
<question>Ways to relieve stress:
<variant>nutrition, proper rest, sports
<variant>stress, fear, anxiety
<variant>repentance, anxiety, interruption of hope
<variant>refusal of food, panic
<variant>shortness of breath, frustration, fear
<question>Optimism is:
<variant>activity
<variant>catastrophe
<variant>regression
<variant>closedness

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<variant>fear

<question>Pessimism is:

<variant>disappointment

<variant>striving forward

<variant>activity

<variant>enlightenment

<variant>inclination

<question>Individualism:

<variant>individuality

<variant>community

<variant>mass character

<variant>ethnicity

<variant>elitism

<question>The negative effects of stress on the body are called:

<variant>distress

<variant>frustration

<variant>nervous exhaustion

<variant>accentuation

<variant>affect

<question>A person becomes a person in the process:

<option>socialization

<variant>education

<variant>upbringing

<variant>training

<option>insulation

<question>A state of lack of something, a state that stimulates activities aimed at filling this shortcoming:

<variant>need

<option>motivation

<variant>education

<option>socialization

<variant>education

<question>The main function of the need:

<variant>incentive

<variant>educational

<variant>planning

<variant>educational

<option>protective

<question>The positive effects of stress on the body are called:

<variant>eustress

<variant>frustration

<variant>nervous exhaustion

<variant>accentuation

<variant>affect

<question>Physiological signs of stress:

<variant>increase or decrease in blood pressure

<variant>controlled weight gain or loss

<variant>maintaining a normal appetite

<variant>feeling of self-satisfaction

<variant>absence of physiological pain


<question>Psychological symptoms of stress:

<variant>uncontrollable anxiety and restlessness

<variant>Uncontrolled weight gain or loss

<variant>headaches, as well as pains in other parts of the body

<variant>increase concentration

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<variant>absence of physiological pain

<question>The main volitional qualities of a person include:

<variant>self-control

<variant>emotionality

<variant>mercy

<variant>justice

<variant>curiosity

<question>Author of the accentuation concept:

<variant>K. Leonhard

<variant>G. Leibniz

<variant>R. Descartes

<option>A. E. Lichko

<variant>X. Wolf

<question>The term "psychology" was introduced into scientific circulation by:

<variant>X. Wolf

<variant>G. Leibniz

<variant>R. Descartes

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Socrates

<question>Communicative competence is:

<variant>the ability to establish and maintain the necessary contacts between people.

<variant>the ability to establish and terminate contacts between people at will

<variant>speaking and listening skills

<variant>developed ability to communicate

<option>organize business meetings

<question>Non-verbal communication allows you to get up to:

<variant>70% - 90% information

<variant>10% - 20% information

<variant>30% - 40% information

<variant>50% - 69% information

<variant>20% -40% information

<question>The tactic of resolving conflict relations based on mutual concessions is called:

<option>compromise

<option>collaboration

<variant>rivalry

<variant>avoidance

<variant>device

<question>Emotional state exchange is content:

<option>conditional communication

<variant>cognitive communication

<variant>material communication

<option>motivational communication

<variant>active communication

<question>The constant initiator of the conflict is called:

<variant>conflict personality

<variant>victim personality

<variant>bully

<variant>marginal

<variant>intermediary

<question>"Discord with oneself" is the basis for:


<variant>intrapersonal conflict

<variant>intragroup conflict

<variant>intergroup conflict

<variant>interpersonal conflict

<variant>intraorganizational conflict

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<question>The collision of two or more oppositely directed forces in order to realize their interests in the face of opposition is:

<variant>conflict

<option>contract

<variant>counterfeit

<variant>contusion

<variant>contribution

<question>The spatial and temporal organization of communication is handled by:

<variant>proxemics

<variant>extralinguistics

<variant>takeshika

<variant>paralinguistics

<variant>prosody

<question>In a business conversation you should avoid:

<variant>incorrect questions

<option>mirror questions

<option>open questions

<variant>closed questions

<variant>indirect questions

<question>Imperative (imperative) style of communication is acceptable:

<option>in the army

<variant>on vacation

<variant>in game

<variant>in the family

<variant>at university

<question>Material communication is a process of exchange:

<variant>products, things

<variant>knowledge, information

<variant>with emotions, mood

<variant>skills

<variant>feelings, motives

<question>The best leadership style is:

<variant>democratic style

<variant>liberal style

<variant>authoritarian style

<variant>permissive style

<variant>directive

<question>The most characteristic signs of occupational deformity noted by patients in medical workers:

<variant>indifference, rudeness

<variant>social hypocrisy

<variant>hostility, aggressiveness

<option>legal suspicion

<option>low pressure

<question>The medical profession is one of the following types:

<variant>human - human

<variant>man - nature

<variant>man - sign system

<variant>man - artistic image

<variant>man-technician

<question>A person characterized by high activity, energy, efficiency, quick speech, rich facial expressions is:

<variant>sanguine

<variant>phlegmatic

<variant>melancholy

<variant>choleric

<variant>extrovert


<question>The desire to achieve satisfaction of one's interests at the expense of another is called:

<option>competition

<variant>rivalry

<option>compromise

<variant>device

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<variant>avoidance

<question>The lack of desire both to achieve one's own goals and to satisfy the interests of another is called:

<variant>avoidance

<option>competition

<option>cooperation

<option>collaboration

<variant>justice

<question>The other person is considered as an equal partner in communication, as a colleague in a joint search for knowledge in the style of activity:

<option>democratic

<variant>authoritarian

<variant>liberal

<variant>conniving

<variant>autocratic

<question>The reason for the conflict is:

<variant>conflict subject

<variant>positions of the conflicting parties

<variant>conflict motives

<variant>parties of the conflict

<variant>consequences of conflict

<question>Communication facilitation function highlighted:

<variant>K. Rogers

<variant>A.K. Markova

<option>A. Maslow

<variant>A.B.Orlov

<variant>D. Watson

<question>Gestures, facial expressions and pantomime are means of communication:

<variant>optical-kinesthetic

<variant>paralinguistic

<variant>extralinguistic

<variant>spatio-temporal

<option>visual contact

<question>Pronunciation, timbre, pitch and volume of the voice refer to the means of communication:

<variant>paralinguistic

<variant>optical-kinetic

<variant>extralinguistic

<variant>spatio-temporal

<option>visual contact

<question>Comprehension of the emotional states of another person, empathy in communication is:

<variant>empathy

<variant>conflict

<variant>congruency

<variant>reflection

<variant>tolerance

<question>Verbal means of communication include:

<variant>human speech

<option>memory

<variant>thinking

<variant>attention

<option>gestures

<question>Area whose boundaries are within 50 cm:

<variant>intimate

<option>social

<variant>public


<variant>personal

<variant>group

<question>The desire and ability to express one's point of view and take into account the positions of others is ... communication:

<variant>open

<variant>closed

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<variant>role-playing

<variant>primitive

<variant>indirect

<question>The interactive side of communication is:

<option>information exchange

<variant>perception and understanding of each other

<variant>interaction with each other

<option>product exchange

<variant>educational impact

<question>The perceptual side of communication is:

<variant>perception and understanding of each other

<option>information exchange

<variant>interaction with each other

<option>product exchange

<variant>educational impact

<question>The type of listening is most relevant in business negotiations:

<variant>reflexive listening

<variant>non-reflective listening

<variant>empathic listening

<variant>uncritical listening

<variant>sympathetic listening

<question>Communicative, interactive and perceptual aspects of communication are considered in the communication approach:

<variant>socio-psychological

<variant>pathopsychological

<variant>neurolinguistic

<variant>psychophysiological

<variant>philosophical

<question>The main task of psychology is ...

<variant>studying the laws of mental activity

<variant>correction of social norms of behavior

<variant>development of problems in the history of psychology

<option>improving research methods

<variant>development of pedagogical tasks

<question>The style of communication, which distinguishes the desire to evade decision-making, to shift this task to a partner, is called:

<variant>liberal

<variant>authoritarian

<variant>autocratic

<variant>democratic

<variant>conniving

<question>Subject of psychology as a science:

<variant>psyche

<variant>behavior

<option>training

<variant>soul

<variant>education


<question>The main functions of the psyche are:

<variant>reflection and regulation of behavior and activity

<variant>reflection and body protection

<variant>protection of the body and performance

<variant>behavior regulation and prediction

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<variant>behavior diagnostics and training

<question>Moral, practical, intellectual, aesthetic are varieties of...

<variant>feelings

<variant>affects

<variant>will

<variant>behavior

<variant>Temperament

<question>Science that studies the external manifestations of human feelings and emotions:

<variant>kinesics

<variant>semiotics

<variant>takeshika

<variant>proxemics

<variant>linguistics

<question>Science that studies touch in a communication situation:

<variant>takeshika

<variant>semiotics

<variant>kinesics

<variant>proxemics

<variant>linguistics

<question>The science that studies the location of people in space when communicating:

<variant>proxemics

<variant>semiotics

<variant>ittakesika

<variant>kinesics

<variant>linguistics

<question>Science that reveals the patterns of formation, development and functioning of the language:

<variant>linguistics

<variant>semantics

<variant>semiotics

<variant>psycholinguistics

<variant>semiology

<question>Visual means of communication include:

<variant>kinesics

<variant>takeshika

<variant>skin reactions

<variant>pose

<variant>intonation

<question>Cognitive communication:

<option>knowledge sharing

<variant>exchange of actions, skills, abilities

<option>product exchange

<variant>transmitting certain impulses to each other

<variant>influencing each other

<question>A genetically earlier human need is the need for:

<option>security

<variant>of love

<variant>attention


<variant>communication

<variant>respect

<question>Paralinguistic means of communication include:

<variant>intonation

<variant>distance

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<variant>pose

<variant>laughter

<variant>smells

<question>Communication function:

<variant>perceptual

<variant>methodical

<variant>distribution

<variant>generalizing

<variant>cumulative

<question>Communication function:

<variant>communicative

<variant>methodical

<variant>distribution

<variant>generalizing

<variant>training

<question>Communication function:

<variant>cognitive

<variant>methodical

<variant>distribution

<variant>generalizing

<variant>training

<question>A system of signs serving as a means of human communication, thinking and expression:

<variant>language

<variant>speech

<option>communication

<option>gestures

<variant>facial expressions

<question>A synonym for spiritual communication is:

<variant>social communication

<variant>interpersonal communication

<option>intimacy

<option>intimate communication

<variant>verbal communication

<question>Convergence of subjects in time and space, a measure of proximity in a relationship:

<option>contact

<option>communication

<variant>empathy

<option>interaction

<variant>distance

<question>The process of establishing and developing contacts between people, generated by their needs for joint activities:

<option>communication

<variant>dialog

<option>interaction

<variant>empathy

<option>contact

<question>Personal distance during communication:

<option>50-120cm

<option>130-300cm


<option>10-40cm

<option>50-140cm

<option>over 350cm

<question>Manipulation is:

- <variant>hidden influence on partner
<variant>open influence on partner
<variant>desire to defeat a strong opponent
<variant>empathy, sympathy for a partner
<variant>avoiding cooperation with a partner
<question>Passive listening:
<variant>in a situation where you meet a large number of people for the first time
<variant>in situations where your interlocutor gives you an order, clarifies the problem
<variant>in a situation where your interlocutor is excited about some event, when he is overwhelmed with feelings
<variant>in a situation where you are exchanging information with your interlocutor
<variant>in a situation where you need to establish contact with the interlocutor and get the necessary information from him.
<question>Monologic communication is:
<variant>communication with your inner self
<variant>communication in which the other person is treated as an equal interlocutor
<variant>communication in which a person considers the other as an object of influence
<variant>communication with the reference group
<option>communication with an experienced leader
<question>A reference group is:
<variant>a group to which a person considers himself, a role model
<variant>a group whose opinion is indifferent to a person
<variant>a group that the person does not accept, denies, rejects
<variant>group the person is in confrontation with
<variant>group the person is negotiating with
<question>Intimate distance in the process of communication:
<option>up to 50cm
<option>120cm
<option>10cm
<option>40cm
<option>over 350cm
<question>The distance of communication of the closest people, at which all sensory channels are turned on:
<variant>intimate
<variant>public
<option>social
<variant>personal
<variant>folk
<question>Communication includes:
<variant>information exchange between activity subjects
<option>development of a joint activity strategy
<variant>People's perception and understanding of each other
<variant>working out a solution that would suit all parties
<variant>reflection of actions and results
<question>Code of Business Communication:
<variant>principle of sufficiency of information - "say no more and no less than what is required at the moment"
<variant>flattery, intimidation, "splurge"
<variant>politeness, tact: "observe the interests of the other"
<variant>evaluating another person as a desirable or obstructive object:
<variant>a set of facial expressions, gestures, standard phrases that allow you to hide true emotions, attitude towards the interlocutor.
<question>Forms of realization of business communication:
<option>wrap-up meeting
<variant>individual conversation
<variant>ritual conversation
<variant>holiday concert
<option>corporate evening
<question>Listening with active verbal and non-verbal feedback is called:
<variant>active reflective listening
<variant>empathic listening
<variant>non-reflective listening
<variant>directed critical listening

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<variant>passive listening

<question>Conscious external agreement with the group while internally disagreeing with its position is:

<variant>conformity

<variant>conflict

<variant>empathy

<option>contract

<option>collaboration

<question>A facial expression determined by the contraction of the muscles that accompany the emotional state of a person:

<variant>facial expressions

<variant>pose

<variant>gesture

<variant>articulation

<variant>distance

<question>Emotionally evaluating some people as good or bad, without even knowing them or their motives:

<variant>prejudice

<variant>stereotype

<option>installation

<variant>emotionality

<variant>subjectivity

<question>Conflict strategies are:

<option>collaboration

<variant>agreement

<option>resistance

<variant>criticism

<option>control

<question>Conflict strategies are:

<option>compromise

<variant>agreement

<option>resistance

<variant>criticism

<option>control

<question>A significant contribution to the development of the psychology of communication of suggestology and hypnosis was made by:

<variant>V.M. Bekhterev

<variant>B .G. Ananiev

<variant>D.N. Leontiev

<variant>A.A. Tokarsky

<variant>M.G. Yaroshevsky

<question>Non-verbal communication is:

<variant>sign language

<option>internal communication

<variant>letter

<variant>speech

<variant>verbal communication

<question>The scientist who developed the doctrine of extraversion and introversion as the objective nature of intrapersonal conflicts:

<variant>K. Jung

<option>A. Adler

<variant>Z. Freud

<variant>E. Fromm

<variant>K. Levin

<question>The totality of individual psychological characteristics of a person, manifested in his behavior, activities is called:

<variant>heredity

<variant>character

<variant>with abilities

<variant>temperament

<variant>makings

<question>A unique combination of character traits and mental make-up that distinguishes one person from another:

<variant>individuality

<variant>individual

<variant>person

<variant>personality

<variant>tolerance

<question>A developed state of natural inclinations, a favorable psychological factor for successful professional self-realization of a person is:

<variant>ability

<variant>skills

<variant>knowledge

<variant>skills

<variant>quality

<question>The definition of psychological "burnout" (emotional burnout) was introduced quite recently by the American psychotherapist G. Freidenberg in:

<variant>1974

<variant>1985

<variant>2005

<variant>2010

<variant>1968

<question>Psychological causes of depression do not include:

<variant>competitive environment

<option>social isolation

<option>negative thinking

<variant>conflict in family communication

<option>loss of a loved one

<question>In the treatise "On the Soul", he singled out psychology as a specific field of knowledge, proposed the idea of the inseparability of the soul and body:

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Parmenides

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Plato

<variant>Archimedes

<question>Psychic processes are... human nature.

<variant>first regulators

<variant>emotions

<variant>psychic phenomena

<variant>natural phenomena

<variant>affects

<question>Educational psychology is a science whose subject field is:

<variant>education

<variant>labor

<option>economy

<variant>philosophy

<variant>psychology

<question>The term "inferiority complex" was introduced into psychology:

<variant>A. Adler

<variant>S. Freud

<variant>C. G. Jung

<variant>C. Horney

<variant>E. Erickson

<question> The function of speech, which consists in the designation of certain objects, phenomena, actions, etc.:

<variant>semantic

<variant>emotionally expressive

<variant>communicative

<variant>perceptual


<variant>informational

<question>Character is a combination of:

<variant>individual and typical

<variant>unconscious and activity

<variant>consciousness and behavior

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<variant>individual and supra-individual

<variant>conscious and unconscious

<question>Factors causing stress:

<variant>fear and anger

<variant>patience or emotion

<option>intense emotions

<variant>joy and feeling

<variant>inner feelings

<question>The type of communication where each person perceives the other person as entitled to their own opinion:

<option>interview

<variant>personal

<variant>informal

<variant>direct

<variant>official

<question> Mental processes include:

<variant>feeling

<variant>Temperament

<variant>character

<variant>ability

<variant>interest

<question>One of the reasons for changing the subject of psychology from consciousness to behavior was:

<variant>Urbanization

<option>an increase in the number of marriages

<option>reducing the number of divorces

<option>population explosion

<option>psychological explosion

<question>Incoherent and fragmentary speech is:

<variant>spontaneous

<variant>external

<variant>affective

<variant>internal

<variant>monologic

<question>Accuracy, frugality is:

<variant>features that characterize the attitude of a person to things

<variant>features that appear in activity

<variant>traits that appear in relation to others

<variant>system of a person's relationship to himself

<variant>features that appear in communication

<question>The anatomical and physiological basis for the development of abilities are:

<variant>makings

<variant>type of GNI

<variant>type of temperament

<option>psychological traits

<variant>microstructure of the brain

<question>A person's cognitive activity is organized by:

<variant>teaching

<variant>game

<option>communication

<variant>labor

<variant>behavior

<question>The ability to set goals on one's own initiative and find ways to solve them characterizes a person as:

<variant>independent

<variant>persistent

<variant>practical

<variant>purposeful

<variant>resolute

<question>Interaction and mutual understanding of people of various kinds in groups studies:

<option>social psychology

<variant>psychophysiology

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<variant>differential psychology

<variant>genetic psychology

<variant>pathopsychology

<question>Individual development of an organism from birth to death:

<option>ontogeny

<variant>phylogenesis

<variant>genetics

<variant>evolution

<variant>growth

<question>neurasthenic accentuation of the character of a teenager is:

<variant>the predominance of feeling unwell, irritability, increased fatigue and suspiciousness

<variant>decisiveness of actions, variability of mood, which are associated with a certain linden of thinking

<variant>a creative approach to life

<variant>a certain way of thinking

<variant>dominance of the second signaling system

<question>An individual occupying a certain place in society, performing a specific socially useful activity:

<variant>man as a person

<variant>human as a subject

<variant>man as an individual

<variant>man as an individual

<variant>man as universe

<question>The most highly developed group whose values coincide with general social values:

<variant>collective

<variant>small group

<variant>large group

<variant>enterprise

<variant>organization

<question>Genetic fixed forms of behavior and mental reflection:

<variant>instincts

<option>operations

<variant>skills

<variant>habits

<variant>reflexes

<question>Aphasia is:

<variant>speech disorder

<variant>intelligence disorder

<option>disordered thinking

<variant>memory disorder

<variant>attention disorder

<question>The type of temperament is:

<variant>phlegmatic

<variant>libertophile

<variant>digitophilic

<variant>genophilic

<variant>egophilic

<question>Educational psychology studies:

<variant>regularities in the development of the psyche, in the process of training and education of the individual

<variant>ontogeny of the psyche, its development, patterns of development of a healthy person

<variant>Psychological features of the doctor and the nature of the patient

<variant>psychological methods of treatment and psychotherapy

<variant>causes and manifestations of various deviations in the psyche and behavior of a person

<question>Psychology deals with the study of individual differences between people:

<variant>differential

<variant>integrative

<variant>integrated

<variant>personal

<variant>generalized

<question>The psychological direction, which considers that the subject of psychology is behavior as a set of reactions of the body to environmental stimuli, is:

<variant>behaviorism

<variant>psychology of consciousness

<variant>humanistic psychology

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>gestaltpsychology

<question>The founder of the direction of psychology, who considers unconscious drives and instincts to be the source of personality activity:

<variant>Z. Freud

<variant>K. Levin

<variant>J. Watson

<variant>I.M. Sechenov

<variant>K. Jung

<question>The way to perform an action that has become automated as a result of the exercises is:

<variant>skill

<variant>skill

<variant>habit

<variant>perception

<option>reason

<question>Mental process of generalized and indirect reflection of reality:

<variant>thinking

<option>memory

<variant>attention

<variant>perception

<variant>logic

<question>The originality of the psyche and personality of the individual, its uniqueness, originality, manifested in the properties of temperament, character traits, emotional and intellectual spheres, needs and abilities:

<variant>individuality

<variant>subject of activity

<variant>personality

<variant>person

<variant>object

<question>The doctrine of the types of higher nervous activity belongs to:

<variant>I. P. Pavlov

<variant>K. Jung

<variant>G. Eysenck

<variant>K. Leonhard

<variant>K. Jaspers

<question>Developmental deviations caused by unfavorable forms of family education and not related to violations of the analyzer systems or the central nervous system can lead to:

<variant>socio-pedagogical neglect

<variant>mental retardation

<variant>underdevelopment of intelligence

<variant>somatic weakness

<option>social development

<question>Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health:

<variant>anxiety

<variant>distrust

<variant>fear

<variant>panic

<variant>phobia

<question> Coronavirus transmission factors include:

<variant>air

<variant>soil

<variant>water

<option>fog

<variant>insects

<question>Sources of the COVID-19 pandemic:

<variant>people

<variant>soil

<variant>insects

<variant>water

<variant>air

<question>The age group that experienced the most psychological crisis due to the pandemic:

<variant>youth

<variant>preschoolers

<variant>teenagers

<variant>middle-aged persons

<variant>old people

<question>The direction of the volunteer movement to help people in difficult life situations:

<variant>"Gamgor"

<variant>"Bilim"

<variant>"Sabagtasatog"

<variant>"Saulug"

<variant>"TazaAlem"

How does a person get the image of "I"?

1) is given by nature

2) is formed in infancy

3) is formed in childhood by 2-3 years

4) is formed gradually and mainly develops in adolescence

<question>Imagine that your boss has asked you to urgently come to his office with three pencils, a ballpoint pen, two paperclips, an eraser and six rubber bands. What are the best ways to remember all these items?

<variant>repeat the list to yourself all the time

<variant>Close your eyes so you don't get distracted

<variant>arrange items alphabetically

<variant>distribute items of various shapes

<variant>distribute items by color

<question>Man uses the phrase "Every Hunter Wants to Know Where the Pheasant Sits" to memorize all the colors of the rainbow in order: red, orange yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. What is this memory method called?

<variant>keyword method

<variant>loci method

<variant>mnemonic method

<variant>memorization

<variant>remembering

<question>Lina took a Valium pill to help her worry less during her history exam. What is likely to happen to her?

<variant>she won't worry and will remember all the material she learned before the exam

<variant>She won't worry, but her memory won't work at all

<variant>She will be worried, but her memory will work just fine

<variant>She will get excited and want a drink

<variant>She won't worry, but she'll want a drink

<question>Linda has to turn in her term paper in a month. What would you advise her?

<option>try to pick a pace that will get the work done ahead of schedule

<option>postponing work from day to day - as a rule, almost all teachers accept overdue work

<variant>be sure to free up the evening for work on the eve of passing the term paper

<option>to begin to relax and enjoy life, so that you can have a good rest by the time you start working

<variant>before starting term paper, you need to have a good rest, work will not run away

<question>Eric finds history a boring subject. How should he plan his classes?

<variant>do little but often

<variant>to cram just before the exam

<variant>study for a long time, but rarely

<variant>not to study at all, but to wait until there is interest in the subject

<variant>no need for preparation

<question>Berta was very nervous as she entered the math exam room. Her mouth was dry, her palms were sweaty, and there was a lump in her throat. Suddenly she realized with horror that she could not remember a single formula. What happened to Bertha?

<variant>exam excitement

<variant>global amnesia

<variant>organic amnesia

<variant>extinction of unclaimed information

<variant>shutdown organism

<question>Imagine that you want to find out what emotions a person is experiencing. This person gives you a verbal description of the feelings he is experiencing. The most useful information for determining the type of his emotions is:

<variant>about this person's habits

<variant>about this person's events

<variant>this person's life

<variant>emotion content

<variant>experience

<question>Many scientific papers have attempted to establish relationships between specific emotions and certain physiological responses. What conclusion can be drawn from these studies?

<variant>Each emotion triggers a specific physiological response

<variant>The only emotion that elicits physiological responses is fear

<variant>emotions do not cause any physiological reactions

<variant>all emotions cause the same physiological response

<variant>All emotions evoke different physiological responses

<question>This type of intense emotion causes stress:

<variant>anger and fear

<variant>patience and joy

<variant>fear and joy

<variant>anger and joy

<variant>revenge and joy

<question>Some psychologists argue that everyday troubles are more powerful stressors than important events. According to science, what can increase your resilience to the stresses caused by these turmoils?

<variant>emotional events

<variant>trouble

<variant>disagreements

<variant>other events

<variant>disease

<question>Edik constantly makes efforts to resolve the issues that cause him stress. What is he doing?

<variant>relaxes

<variant>combats stress

<variant>saves diet

<variant>resist

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<variant>lowers your immunity

<question>The conclusion that can be drawn from the currently available data on the relationship between the emotional state of the patient and the nature of the course of cancer:

<variant>emotional factors play an important role in cancer treatment

<option>The role of emotional factors in cancer treatment is low

<variant>emotional factors do not affect cancer treatment

<variant>political factors are relevant to cancer treatment

<variant>emotional factors are not related to the occurrence of cancer

<question>Diana has been working tirelessly on her psychology term paper for two months. An unfortunate accident prevented her from turning in her work on time. And now the teacher refuses to grade her, citing the fact that she was handed in one hour late. Diana feels her face turn purple and her heart begins to pound. Describe how Diana could directly or indirectly express or contain her anger:

<variant>suppressed anger

<variant>direct expression of anger

<variant>indirect expression of anger

<variant>aggression

<variant>affect

<question>I offered my friend to climb Mount Kazygurt, but he refused, citing his fear of heights. What is the name of this phobia in psychology?

<variant>acrophobia

<variant>claustrophobia

<variant>agoraphobia

<variant>pantophobia

<variant>pseudophobia

<question>A 40-year-old man turned to a psychologist to determine his professional suitability. During the conversation, the psychologist drew attention to the following features of the patient's temperament: the person is balanced, active, mobile, easily experiencing trouble. Determine the type of temperament in this patient?

<variant>sanguine

<variant>choleric

<variant>melancholy

<variant>phlegmatic

<variant>optimist

<question>A young girl N. likes to read sentimental novels, while she deeply empathizes with the characters, has a weak type of nervous system. Determine the type of temperament in the girl N.?

<variant>melancholy

<variant>phlegmatic

<variant>choleric

<variant>sanguine

<variant>optimist

<question>Dependence of perception on the content of a person's mental life, on the characteristics of his personality:

<variant>apperception

<variant>attention

<variant>perception

<variant>imagination

<option>memory

<question>The type of labor activity of a person, the subject of his permanent occupation:

<variant>profession

<variant>creativity

<variant>specialization

<variant>skill

<variant>qualification

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<question> The main condition for the development and formation of personality in domestic psychology is (are):

<option>activity

<variant>punishment and prohibitions

<variant>organizational control

<variant>adequate self-esteem

<variant>thinking

<question>The relation of the goal of an action to the motive is determined by:

<variant>meaning

<variant>quasi-need

<variant>need

<variant>operation

<variant>will

<question>Feelings associated with cognitive activity:

<variant>intelligent

<variant>moral

<variant>practical

<variant>stressful

<option>aesthetic

<question>Deficient Needs:

<variant>biological

<option>freedom

<variant>becoming one's own personality

<variant>self-actualization

<variant>spiritual values

<question>Type of memory developing ontogenetically earlier:

<variant>emotional

<variant>operational

<variant>shaped

<variant>verbal-logical

<variant>figurative and operational

<question>Volitional effort is:

<variant>a form of emotional stress that mobilizes a person's internal resources

<variant>result of upbringing

<variant>result of self-education

<variant>human mindset

<variant>human activity form

<question>Activity, selectivity, mediation by activity are the characteristic features of memory:

<variant>of a person

<variant>higher animals

<variant>cars

<variant>animals

<variant>man and machine

<question>Introduced the term "culturology":

<variant>L. White

<variant>A. Toynbee

<variant>E. Taylor

<variant>F. Nietzsche


<variant>O. Spengler

<question>I considered culture as a factor of spiritual development:

humanity:

<variant>M. Cicero

<variant>E. Taylor

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<variant>I.Kant

<variant>O. Spengler

<variant>I.Herder

<question>The etymological meaning of the term culture is...lands.

<variant>cultivation

<variant>processing

<variant>distribution

<variant>union

<variant>fertilizer

<question>Axiology studies:

<variant>values

<option>needs

<variant>dimension

<variant>patterns

<variant>changes

<question>Integrative characteristics of cultural studies:

<variant>union

<variant>explosion

<variant>individual

<variant>personal

<variant>comparative

<question>The author of the statement: "Civilization is the next beyond savagery and barbarism, a stage of development of culture":

<variant>L.Morgan

<variant>D.Bell

<variant>M.Mead

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>M. Bakhtin

<question>The work of J. Huizinga, in which he concluded that "History - has a spiritual form, in which culture gives an account of what is happening":

<variant>"Autumn of the Middle Ages"

<variant>"Summer of the Middle Ages"

<variant>Winter of the Middle Ages

<variant>"Spring of the Middle Ages"

<variant>"Medieval period"

<question>Scholar who researched the meanings of cultural signs:

<variant>Yu.Lotman

<variant>J. Huizinga

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>Yu.Reinak

<variant>L. Karsavin

<question>Culturology consists of two sections:

<variant>cultural theory and cultural history

<variant>philosophy of culture and periods of culture

<variant>psychology of culture and stages of culture

<variant>cultural periods and cultural history

<variant>anthropology of culture and history of culture

<question>L. Wyatt's famous work,

dedicated to the study of cultural studies:

<variant>"Science of culture"

<variant>"Culture and Civilization"

<variant>"Culture and history"

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<variant>"Cultural development"

<variant>"Cultural Understanding"

<question>Features of ancient culture:

<variant>definition of chaos in the space world

<variant>spiritual entity definition

<variant>defining a world outside of humanity

<variant>determining a person in harmony with the environment

<variant>defining the world through its knowledge

<question>The scientist who questioned the harmony between cultures and nature:

<variant>J.J. Rousseau

<variant>C. Montesquieu

<variant>F. Schiller

<variant>D.Vico

<variant>I.Kant

<question>Founded the animistic theory that culture originates in religion

<variant>E.Tylor

<variant>F. Schiller

<variant>A.Kreber

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>K.Klakhohn

<question>Considered culture from the point of view of aesthetics:

<variant>F. Schelling

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>F. Schiller

<variant>Hegel

<variant>I.Herder

<question>Culture is divided into:

<variant>material and spiritual

<variant>social and spiritual

<variant>material and social

<variant>spiritual and political

<variant>spiritual and social

<question>Material culture includes:

<variant>technique

<option>aesthetics

<variant>religion

<option>right

<variant>science

<question>Catharsis is the cleansing of the soul through...

<variant>suffering

<variant>of laughter

<variant>sports

<variant>philosophical reflection

<variant>art

<question>Characteristic features of Eastern civilizations:

<variant>traditionalism, harmony with nature

<variant>rationalism and enlightenment

<variant>rationalism, harmony with nature

<variant>rationalism and technogenicity

<variant>individualism and rationalism

<question>Signs of popular culture:

<variant>individualization, commercialization

<variant>creativity, individualism

<variant>rivalry, individualism

<variant>giftedness and professionalism

<variant>variety, giftedness

<question>Introduced the term "semiology":

<variant>F. De Saussure

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>Yu.Lotman

<variant>E.Tylor

<variant>E.Cassirer

<question>Studying the relationship between religion and the advent of art:

<variant>S.Reinach

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>Yu.Lotman

<variant>K.Jung

<variant>S.Freud

<question>Proposed the concept that the game creates culture:

<variant>J. Huizinga

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>Yu.Lotman

<variant>S.Freud

<variant>K.Jung

<question>I thought that the source of art is the unconscious attraction:

<variant>S.Freud

<variant>K.Jung

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>J. Huizinga

<variant>Yu.Lotman

<question>Proposed the idea that "cultural differences matter more rather than political and ideological, religious denominations in the future will lead to dissension of civilizations":

<variant>S.Huntington

<variant>A.Toffler

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>E.Heidegger

<variant>L.White

<question>Political culture is:

<variant>an indicator of the spiritual development of social groups

<variant>duty and responsibilities of social groups

<variant>material level of social groups

<variant>social institutions and associations

<variant>level of responsibility of social groups

<question>Legal culture is:

<variant>indicator of legal consciousness

<variant>duty and legal obligations

<variant>opportunities for exercising civil and political rights

<variant>level of political consciousness

<variant>level of social and legal consciousness

<question>Source of international relations culture:

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<variant>humanism, mutual respect, tolerance

<variant>individualism, rivalry, corruption

<variant>chauvinism, nationalism, selfishness

<variant>rivalry, chauvinism and individualism

<variant>ethnocentrism, chauvinism and nationalism

<question>Scientism is the absolutization of the role:

<variant>science

<variant>religions

<variant>art

<variant>sports

<option>policy

<question>Defined the concept of "culture" as "created by human hands":

<variant>S. Puffendorf

<variant>I.Nidderman

<variant>A.Radcliffe-Brown

<variant>L. White

<variant>E. Tylor

<question>I considered the concept of "culture" from naturalistic positions:

<variant>F.Hamilton, G.Spencer, S.Freud

<variant>A.Radcliffe-Brown, B.Malinovsky

<variant>Yu.Lotman, K.Jung, E.Cassirer

<variant>F.Boas, A.Kroeber, M.Mead

<variant>V.Windelband, G.Rikkert

<question>Proposed a method of axiological knowledge of culture:

<variant>V.Windelband, G.Rikkert

<variant>F.Boas, A.Kroeber, M.Mead

<variant>M.Cicero, E.Tylor

<variant>S.Puffendorf, L. White

<variant>E.Baller, V.Mezhnev

<question>Representatives of the direction of social anthropology:

<variant>B.Malinovsky, A.Radcliffe-Brown

<variant>E.Baller, V.Mezhnev

<variant>S.Puffendorf, L. White

<variant>F.Boas, A.Kroeber, M.Mead

<variant>V.Windelband, G.Rikkert

<question>Representatives of the direction of cultural anthropology in culture:

<variant>F.Boas, A.Kroeber, M.Mead

<variant>B.Malinovsky, A.Radcliffe-Brown

<variant>V.Windelband, G.Rikkert

<variant>M.Cicero, E.Tylor

<variant>S.Puffendorf, L. White

<question>Representatives of the symbolist direction of culture:

<variant>L. White, E.Cassirer

<variant>A.Arnoldov, E.Markaryan

<variant>K.Jung, Y.Lotman

<variant>J.Hizinga, K.Jung

<variant>H.Spencer, Z.Freud


<question>First proposed the concept of the collective unconscious:

<variant>K.Jung

<variant>Yu.Lotman

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>S.Freud

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<variant>L.White

<question>Explained that civilization is knowledge, justice and mercy:

<variant>B.Ferguson, O.Mirabeau, F.Voltaire

<variant>J.Rousseau, O.Spengler, A.Toynbee

<variant>I.Kant, G.Hegel, K.Jaspers

<variant>N.Danilevsky, N.Berdyayev

<variant>L.Morgan, M.Mead, D.Bell

<question>The main task of culture:

<variant>educational

<variant>cognitive

<variant>communicative

<variant>informational

<variant>selective

<question>The founder of the symbolic direction in culture:

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>I.Hizinga

<variant>Lotman

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>N. Berdyayev

<question>Characteristic features of Eastern civilizations:

<variant>traditionality, connection with nature

<variant>rationalism, confrontation with nature

<variant>conformism, utopianism

<variant>dynamism, technogenicity

<variant>solitariness, dynamism

<question>Characteristics of Western Civilizations:

<variant>rationalism, technogenicity

<variant>traditional, organized

<variant>harmony with nature

<variant>destruction of one's own shortcomings

<variant>organization, traditions

<question>Disadvantages of mass culture:

<variant>monotony, consumerism

<option>information exchange

<variant>individuality, rivalry

<variant>search, individualism

<variant>rising the value of art

<question>Style in Muslim art:

<variant>arabesque

<variant>Dorian

<variant>Ionian

<variant>Roman

<variant>bestial

<question>Saw culture as an attempt at human creativity:

<variant>A.Arnoldov, E.Baller, V.Mezhnev

<variant>F.Boas, A.Kroeber, M.Mead


<variant>B.Malinovsky, A.Radcliffe-Brown

<variant>M.Cicero, S.Puffendorf

<variant>L.White, E.Cassirer, C.Jung

<question>Called to "return to the roots, run away from culture to nature":

<variant>J.J. Rousseau

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<variant>A.Toynbee

<variant>N.Danilevsky

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>I.Kant

<question>Author of the work "Russia and Europe":

<variant>N.Danilevsky

<variant>N. Berdyaev

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>A.Arnoldov

<variant>V. Mezhuev

<question>The first centers for the development of Arab culture:

<variant>Mecca Medina

<variant>Baghdad and Cairo

<variant>Damascus and Beirut

<variant>Aleb and Latakia

<variant>Basra and Karbala

<question>The etymological meaning of the term "civilization":

<variant>civilian

<variant>human

<variant>well-mannered

<variant>spiritual

<variant>reasonable

<question>The formation of the religion of Islam:

<variant>622

<variant>422

<variant>522

<variant>722

<variant>822

<question>Concluded that "The progress of civilization is the progress culture":

<variant>I.Kant, G.Hegel

<variant>O. Mirabeau, F. Voltaire

<variant>J.J. Rousseau, O. Spengler

<variant>I.Herder, O.Mirabeau

<variant>K.Jaspers, A.Toynbee

<question>It has been said that "every culture is a living organism, The lifetime of civilizations is limited to 1500 years":

<variant>N.Danilevsky

<variant>O. Spengler

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>A.Toynbee

<variant>P.Sorokin

<question>Assembly of the steppe nobility:

<variant>kurultai

<variant>sayys

<variant>aitys

<variant>kokpar


<variant>zhekpezhek

<question>On the territory of Kazakhstan from the middle of the Ithousand. formed ... ancient Turkic language groups.

<option>3

<option>7

<variant>2

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<option>4

<variant>1

<question>The first message about the writing of the Turks belongs to:

<variant>To Menander the Protector

<variant>V.V. Radlov

<variant>D. Misserschmidt

<variant>Mahmoud Kashgari

<variant>Ahmed Yugneki

<question>Old Turkic writing is called runic because of the similarity:

<variant>with Scandinavian

<variant>with French

<variant>with Italian

<variant>with spanish

<variant>with English

<question>Written literature is established in Kazakhstan:

<variant>7th c.

<variant>II c.

<variant>5th c.

<variant>VI c.

<variant>IV c.

<question>The belief that prevailed among the aristocrats of the Turkic Khaganate:

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Islam

<variant>Christianity

<variant>Manichaeism

<variant>Zoroastrianism

<question>The Zoroastrian religion has established itself in Kazakh cities:

<variant>VI-VII centuries

<variant>7th-8th centuries

<variant>V-VI in

<variant>VIII-IX centuries

<variant>IV-Vc.

<question>Mausoleum XIIc in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya:

<variant>Syrly-there

<variant>Babaja Khatun

<variant>Aisha Bibi

<variant>Kok-kesene

<variant>Dombauyl

<question>Tims are:

<variant>trading caravanserai

<variant>name of the area of the medieval city

<variant>irrigation systems

<variant>medieval baths

<variant>treatment facilities

<question>Part of the eastern medieval city that surrounded shahristan:

<variant>rabad

<variant>citadel

<variant>hisar

<variant>waving

<variant>shahar

<question>Administrative district of the early medieval city:

<variant>citadel

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<variant>shakhristan

<variant>hisar

<variant>shahar

<variant>waving

<question>Region of Kazakhstan, where in the X-XII centuries. 56 new cities appeared:

<variant>Ili Valley

<variant>Chui Valley

<variant>Talas Valley

<variant>Otrar oasis

<variant>Syrdarya region

<question>Hunting with birds of prey:

<variant>burkitsalu

<variant>sayat

<variant>zhambyatu

<variant>zhylyu

<variant>asar

<question>The cult of the ram in the Syrdarya region of Kazakhstan is associated with:

<variant>Zoroastrian faun

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Islam

<variant>Manichaeism

<variant>Christianity

<question>In the X-XI centuries. the development of urban culture in Kazakhstan was influenced by:

<variant>Islam

<variant>Manichaeism

<variant>Tengrianism

<variant>Christianity

<variant>Buddhism

<question>The ancient Turkic alphabet consisted of ... letters.

<option>35

<option>30

<option>22

<option>45

<option>25

<question>According to the place where the main ancient Turkic runic monuments were found, this letter began to be called:

<variant>Orkhon-Yenisei

<variant>Yenisei

<variant>Mongolian

<variant>Orkhon-Kerulen

<variant>Irtysh-Ishim

<question>Female deity, patroness of the hearth and children of the Turkic peoples:

<variant>Umai

<variant>Tengri

<variant>Mitra

<variant>Indra

<variant>Ier-su

<question>"About the thirty fortresses of Turkestan", as evidence of the flourishing of urban culture, he mentioned:

<variant>Ibn Ruzbihan

<variant>Wilhelm Rubruck

<variant>Plano Carpini

<variant>Marco Polo

<variant>Al-Juwayni

<question>Tashnow is:

<variant>sanitation facility

<option>mobile dwelling on wheels

<variant>related help

<variant>a way for livestock to get food from under the snow

<option>lease livestock

<question>Hisar is:

<option>city center

<variant>administrative district of the city

<variant>economic district of the city

<variant>city block

<variant>districts adjacent to the city

<question>The title "Mualimassan" has been given to:

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>M. Kashgari

<variant>Yu. Balasagun

<variant>O.Hayamu

<variant>Kh.A.Yassavi

<question>Craftsmen were engaged in the production of details of the wooden frame of the yurt:

<variant>go away

<variant>sherby

<variant>kuishi

<variant>potters

<option>carpenters

<question>The appearance of the first people and animals, the emergence of mountains, rivers, lakes and other natural objects is told in myths and legends:

<variant>Story of the Sun, Polaris and Ursa Major

<variant>"Kulager - Joyamergen"

<variant>"Yer toast"

<variant>Codex Cumanicus

<variant>"Batyr Zhelim, who came out of the ground"

<question>Mankurt:

<variant>a person deprived of cultural and historical memory

<variant>man as likeness, reflection, mirror of the universe

<variant>a person out of touch with science

<variant>religious person

<variant>enlightened person

<question>The Eastern type of civilization is based on:

<variant>an authoritarian-administrative system of power and the establishment of absolutist, despotic forms of government

<variant>civilization of communal principles of life organization, which lead to the assertion of the unconditional authority of the collective, clan, family

<variant>based on the comparative historical research method

<variant>on a comparative study of different, genetically unrelated cultures

<option>democratic government

<question>Three great philosophical schools of China:


<variant>Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism

<variant>Shinto, Buddhism, Taoism

<variant>Christianity, Islam, Buddhism

<variant>Taoism, Confucianism, Islam

<variant>Buddhism, Christianity, Taoism

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<question>Author of the famous Tao Te Ching:

<variant>Lao Tzu

<variant>ShuLianHo

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Xun Tzu

<variant>Meng Tzu

<question>China's most prominent historian-writer:

<variant>SimaQian

<variant>BanGu

<variant>Sun Yu

<variant>Quyuan

<variant>Mengzi

<question>The Three Great Poets of Ancient China:

<variant>Li Bo, Wang Wei, Du Fu

<variant>HanYu, Shu LianHo, Lao Tzu

<variant>Xun Tzu, Meng Tzu, Chuang Tzu

<variant>Shang Di, Zhu Di, Wang Jie

<variant>Confucius, Lao Tzu, Ching Tsi

<question>An outstanding architectural monument of India is a mausoleum:

<variant>Taj Mahal

<variant>Mumtaz Mahal

<variant>Akbar

<variant>Mohenjo-Daro

<variant>Panchatantra

<question>Hymns and hymns narrating the birth of the Prophet:

<variant>mawleds

<variant>tajweed

<variant>azan

<variant>fuzzyist

<variant>quran

<question>In the work "Goryuntuler Kitabi" laid the foundations of one of the sections of physics-optics:

<variant>Ibn Haytham

<variant>Omar Khayyam

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>A. Yugnaki

<question>The Arab inventor of the pendulum clock:

<variant>Ibn Yunus

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Ibn Haytham

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al-Idrisi

<question>One of the greatest zoologists of the Muslim world, author of the book "Kitab al-Khaiwan" (a book about animals):

<variant>Al Jahiz

<variant>Ibn Khaytham

<variant>Ibn Yunus


<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Al-Idrisi

<question>The greatest Arab scientist who drew a map of the world, very similar to the modern one:

<variant>Al-Idrisi

<variant>Ibn Yunus

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<variant>Al Jahiz

<variant>Ibn Khaytham

<variant>Al-Farabi

<question>The fundamental idea of Islam:

<variant>monotheism

<variant>polytheism

<variant>Jewish influence

<variant>Confucian influence

<variant>Shinto influence

<question>The invention of the Arabs:

<option>clock

<option>silk

<variant>gunpowder

<option>seismograph

<variant>compass

<question>Islam originated in Arabia in:

<variant>the first half of the 7th century

<variant>mid 5th century

<variant>late 4th century

<variant>3rd century

<variant>2nd century

<question>In addition to the Arabic language, Islamic culture is also dominated by:

<variant>Persian, Turkish

<variant>Egyptian, Syriac

<variant>Hebrew, Greek

<variant>Kazakh, Tajik

<variant>Chinese, Latin

<question>Arab scientist who made a great contribution to medicine:

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Alkhazen

<variant>Rudaki

<variant>Firdousi

<variant>Mahmud Kashgari

<question>The heyday of Arab culture occurred in ... centuries:

<variant>VIII-IX

<variant>VI-VII

<variant>XI-XII

<variant>IX-X

<variant>X-XI

<question>Arab astronomy was based on the writings of:

<variant>Ptolemy

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Plato

<variant>Socrates

<question>A type of culture that is in opposition to normal cultural identity:

<variant>marginal

<variant>nomadic

<variant>Eurasian

<variant>archaic

<variant>Western

<question>The people inhabiting the territory between the supercultures of East and West:

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<variant>Kazakhstan

<variant>Russia

<variant>Kyrgyzstan

<option>China

<variant>Uzbekistan

<question>Tolerance is:

<variant>tolerance

<variant>decency

<variant>mercy

<variant>honesty

<variant>sincerity

<question>The main theme of the 16th century poets:

<variant>national values, land problem

<option>social policy, economics

<option>education, poverty problem

<variant>trade, political issues

<variant>relationships, trade problems

<question>Problems of Kazakh culture covered in the works of Sh.Valikhanov:

<variant>ethics, customs, rituals, life

<variant>politics, sociology, economics

<option>geography, economics

<variant>natural science, geography, politics

<variant>politics, geography

<question>A.Kunanbaev's work about humanism:

<variant>words of edification

<variant>lyric songs

<variant>hymns about nature

<variant>translations

<option>historical works

<question>Weaknesses in the culture of Soviet Kazakhstan:

<variant>small number of national professional staff, distortion of national values

<option>formation of light industry, high growth of heavy industry

<variant>a decline in agriculture, a small number of cities

<variant>rapid growth of religious organizations and sects

<variant>social injustice, economic downturn

<question>First Kazakh artist:

<option>A. Kasteev

<variant>B.Tulkiev

<variant>A. Galymbaeva

<variant>G.Ismailova

<variant>K.Kanseit

<question>The founder of the Kazakh theater:

<variant>Zh.Shanin

<variant>Sh.Aimanov

<variant>M.Auezov

<variant>A. Mambetov

<variant>B.Ayukhanov


<question>Global problems of modern culture:

<variant>language, national consciousness, security

<variant>politics, economics, law

<variant>economics, social society

<variant>ecology, politics, religion

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<variant>ethnography, politics, economics

<question>"Madaniyat" in Arabic:

<variant>city

<variant>aul

<variant>district

<variant>region

<variant>edge

<question>World culture is:

<variant>a collection of the best achievements in the culture of various peoples of the globe

<variant>cultural achievements of many peoples

<variant>achievements in the culture of the peoples of Europe and North America

<variant>culture established in the 20th century.

<variant>culture of the ancient world and the Enlightenment

<question>Sectors of spiritual culture where various types of national culture:

<variant>national language, music, literature

<variant>industrial technology

<variant>scientific achievements

<variant>international policy norms

<variant>achievements of national culture

<question>A way to improve the level of professional culture:

<option>obtaining specialized education

<variant>education and upbringing in the family

<variant>self-development

<variant>increasing literacy in society

<variant>increasing self-awareness

<question>The reasons for the division of culture into material and spiritual:

<variant>various forms of human activity

<variant>growth of self-awareness in people

<variant>appearance of religion

<variant>growth of spiritual consciousness

<variant>develop cities

<question>The author of the concept of ethnogenesis in culture:

<variant>L. Gumilev

<variant>V.Vernadsky

<variant>N. Berdyaev

<variant>V.Soloviev

<variant>S.Freud

<question>Cultural pluralism is:

<variant>existence of different cultures

<variant>cultural development process

<variant>subculture development process

<variant>confrontation of different cultures

<variant>revolution in spiritual culture

<question>The function of culture that ensures historical continuity and the transfer of social experience:

<variant>informational

<option>protective

<variant>introductory

<variant>normative

<variant>significant

<question>Cultural continuity is:

<variant>transfer of cultural experience from generation to generation

<variant>repeating cultural experience

<variant>culture function

<variant>progressive development of culture

<variant>preservation of culture conservation

<question>A function of culture that ensures the transmission of information through human communication:

<variant>communicative

<option>protective

<variant>informational

<variant>significant

<variant>normative

<question>Elite culture is a culture:

<variant>pecially gifted minority

<variant>Christendom

<variant>peoples of Europe and America

<variant>socially secure part of society

<variant>of a pessimistic spirit

<question>Total denial of conventional cultural values:

<variant>nihilism

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>decadence

<option>immoralism

<variant>symbolism

<question>Myths explaining the origin of man on earth:

<variant>anthropological

<variant>cosmological

<variant>calendar

<variant>belligerent

<variant>ideological

<question>A concept that explains the value of a person:

<variant>humanism

<option>anthropology

<variant>morality

<option>ethics

<variant>anthropomorphy

<question>Earliest taboos known to mankind:

<option>prohibition of incest

<variant>Prohibition on the consumption of pork meat

<variant>ban on addressing elders by name

<variant>ban on separation from the tribe, theft

<variant>ban on murder and theft