

**ТЕСТ ДЛЯ ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ В МАГИСТРАТУРУ ФАКУЛЬТЕТА
ПСИХОЛОГИИ МГУ
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences.

1. As soon as they _____ the luggage, Jimmy saw he _____ it in a hurry.

- A) unpacked / unpacking
- B) unpacked / had packed
- C) have unpacked / was packing
- D) would unpack / had been packing
- E) unpacked / has been unpacking

2. The librarian said she was sorry the edition I was after was not there – it was sure _____ in a few days.

- A) to be coming in
- B) to have come in
- C) to being come in
- D) having been coming in
- E) came in

3. When he _____ to correct the mistake, he thought it _____ not a very good idea to rely on his brother's crib.

- A) has been told / has been
- B) was told / had been
- C) told / was
- D) was told / has been
- E) had been told / was

Complete each sentence by choosing the correct preposition.

4. She has no control _____ that dog

- A) on
- B) over
- C) with
- D) under
- E) above

5. You should be pleased _____ the results.

- A) for
- B) over
- C) with

- D) at
- E) unto

6. We swam deep _____ the sea to the coral beds.

- A) below
- B) beneath
- C) under
- D) in
- E) through

Put the correct prefix (such as in-, un-, under-, etc) in each blank below.

7. ____humane: completely without any feelings of sympathy or kindness towards others, not caring about the suffering of people or animal.

8. ____inclination: a feeling of not wanting to do something

9. ____estimate: to guess or think that something is bigger or better than it really is

Complete each sentence by writing the word shown in CAPITALS with the correct suffix (an ending such as –al, -ence, -ment etc).

10. She's _____ that she may lose custody of her children. (FEAR)

11. He takes the responsibilities of _____ very seriously. (FATHER)

12. As manager, he's _____ of all his players. (PROTECT)

Complete each sentence by choosing the correct modal verb.

13. They left at 8 am – they _____ be here by now!

- A) can
- B) ought to
- C) will
- D) would
- E) could

14. He's moody so he _____ be difficult to get on with sometimes.

- A) can
- B) might
- C) should
- D) must
- E) ought to

15. You _____ have told me you'd be late – I've been waiting!

- A) could
- B) would
- C) must
- D) might
- E) may

Complete each sentence by choosing the correct verb.

16. If he hadn't given me a lift, I _____ late.

- A) might be
- B) will've been
- C) would've been

17. _____ you happen to need my assistance, just call me.

- A) Shall
- B) Should
- C) Might

18. If you _____ only look at me now, you would understand how much you mean to me.

- A) had
- B) would
- C) should

19. It's very important you _____ here on time. Tardiness is frowned upon.

- A) be
- B) might be
- C) ought to be
- D) were
- E) must be

20. The editor-in-chief insists that he _____ this article as soon as possible.

- A) writes
- B) write
- C) wrote
- D) shall write
- E) ought to write

21. I wish I _____ better today!

- A) felt
- B) feel
- C) have felt
- D) had felt

Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the verb shown in CAPITALS.

22. The programme's audience has _____ dramatically in the last few months. (SHRINK)
23. They _____ the logs together with ropes. (BIND)
24. I _____ out of bed to answer the door. (SPRING)

Definite article or zero article?

25. I like _____ food.
- A) Indian
 - B) the Indian
 - C) either could be used here
26. Do you like _____ cheese?
- A) Stilton
 - B) the Stilton
27. She's gone to _____.
- A) office
 - B) the office

Reported speech: complete the sentences below.

28. "Put it here." – He told me _____.
29. "What do you do?" – She wondered _____.
30. "Do you want it?" – Joe asked me _____.
31. "Don't forget!" – He reminded me _____.
32. "Where did you live?" He wanted to know _____.

Write the sentence phonetically transcribed below:

33. ə'kju:t 'stres ɪz ə 'trænzənt 'steɪt əv ə'raʊzɪ wɪθ 'tɪpəkli 'klɪr 'ɑ:nset ənd ɒf'set 'pætərnz

34. ðə 'krɒnɪk ,ɪnə'bɪlɪtɪ tə sli:p 'nɔ:məli ɪz kə:ld ɪn 'sɒmnɪə

35. ɪn 'frɑɪdɪən dri:m ə'næləsɪs 'leɪnt kən'tent ɪz ðə 'hɪdŋ 'mi:nɪŋ əv ə dri:m

36. ʌn'kɒnfəs ɪz ðə dəʊ'meɪn əv ðə 'saɪki ðæt stə:z rɪ'prest 'ɜ:dʒɪz ənd 'prɪmɪtɪv 'ɪmpʌlsɪz

Choose the right spelling for each word.

37. _____
A) shizophrenia
B) schizophrenia
C) scizophrenia

38. _____
A) aggression
B) agression
C) aggresion

39. _____
A) accomodate
B) accommodate
C) acommodate

40. _____
A) halucination
B) haluccination
C) hallucination

41. _____
A) hippocampus
B) hypocampus
C) hipocampus

42. _____
A) hypnosis
B) hipnosys
C) hipnosis

43. _____
A) harras
B) harass
C) harrass

44. _____
A) disonance
B) dissonance
C) dissonanse

45. _____
A) agoraphobia
B) agarophobia
C) agorophobia

Put the words below in the right order to make proverbs.

46. Right, two, don't, wrongs, a, make.

47. Pen, is, sword, mightier, the, the, than.

48. Rome, as, when, do, Romans, the, in, do.

49. Us, of, as, all, none, smart, of, is, as, us.

50. Going, the, the, tough, when, gets, get, going, tough.

Put the missing word in each blank to complete the following article. Use only one word for each blank.

Are faces special?

Faces are important visual stimuli – accurate recognition of faces allows us to differentiate (51) _____ mate from our nonmates, our friends from our (52) _____. This importance has led to suggestions that we may have evolved with special mechanisms for face recognition. Do we recognize faces in the same way (53) _____ we do (54) _____ objects, or are they special? This issue has been the source of some debate.

There are several pieces of evidence that strongly support a faces-are-special position (see Farah, Wilson, Drain, & Tanaka, 1998, for an excellent overview and discussion). First, there is evidence that the brain regions involved in face recognitions are not the same as those involved in object recognition. (55) _____ example, some patients with brain injuries show impairment of face recognition, but not impairment of recognizing objects of equal visual difficulty. Second, there are recordings from single brain (56) _____ in monkeys that respond to faces and not to other visual stimuli. (57) _____, infants' preferences for faces can be seen very soon after birth, suggesting some innate mechanism. For example, (58) _____ they are 30 minutes old, infants will watch a moving face longer than they will other equivalent objects. Fourth, changes in the orientation of faces interfere with recognition (59) _____ more than it does for other visual stimuli. (60) _____ taking a photograph of someone you know (61) _____ and turning it upside down – it is much harder to recognize. This change in usual orientation affects the recognition of most kinds of objects, but much (62) _____ so for faces. This greater impairment for faces when the objects are inverted is called the *inversion effect*.

Although most teenagers agree on the effects, there is debate about how to interpret them. We focus here on one argument concerning how to interpret the first and last point above to give a flavour for the controversy. Gauthier and Tarr (1997) suggest (63) _____ the different data for faces may not be due to their being innately special, but rather to their being treated differently than many other objects in two ways. First, we simply have much more experience with faces than with other objects, so part of the specialness may be due to this much greater experience. Second, when recognizing faces we need to know exactly (64) _____ face it is, whereas when recognizing many other objects we only need to know the category, such as whether it is cup not exactly which cup it (65) _____.

Link the names of the outstanding psychologists in the left column (66-75) to their respective fields of psychology, theories and therapies shown in the right column (A-G).

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 66. Gordon Willard Allport | A) Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) |
| 67. Albert Ellis | B) Person-centered therapy |
| 68. Leon Festinger | C) Need theory |
| 69. Victor Frankl | D) experimental psychology |
| 70. Abraham Maslow | E) Logotherapy |
| 71. David McClelland | F) Theory of cognitive development |
| 72. Carl Rogers | G) humanistic psychology |
| 73. Jean Piaget | H) Social comparison theory |
| 74. Alexander Luria | I) personality psychology |
| 75. Wilhelm Maximilian Wundt | J) neuropsychology |

66. ____; 67. ____; 68. ____; 69. ____; 70. ____; 71. ____; 72. ____; 73. ____; 74. ____; 75. ____.

Spot the odd ones out: in each A-B-C group below, find an option that is irrelevant in connection with the other two in terms of a specific psychological theory, school or group of like-minded psychologists.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 76. ____ | A) dissociative amnesia B) cyclothymic disorder C) major depressive disorder |
| 77. ____ | A) coping ability B) anticipated effort C) psychological essentialism |
| 78. ____ | A) Edward Tolman B) Sigmund Freud C) John B. Watson |
| 79. ____ | A) motive B) working memory C) incentive |
| 80. ____ | A) extinction B) habituation C) attribution |
| 81. ____ | A) conditioning B) self-help C) empathy |

In each blank, put the right terms whose definitions are provided below.

82. . The distance between the actual developmental level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance, or in collaboration with more capable peers.

The term coined by Lev Vygotsky is _____

83. . Therapy that focuses on ways to unite mind and body to make a person whole.

84. An act performed with the goal of benefiting another person

85. The force that initiates, guides and maintains goal-oriented behaviors, causing people to take action, whether to grab a snack to reduce hunger or enroll in college to earn a degree.

86. Cognitive structures that organize information around themes or subjects

87. A factor playing a role in relationship maintenance, causing people to idealize their partner. As a result, people's satisfaction with a relationship grows and the relationship is likely to endure.

88. The ways in which events, stimuli, and behavior become associated with one another.

89. The psychology experiment characteristic, that is manipulated or changed.

90. The extent to which the results of the study can be generalized to other situations and to other people.

91. An inactive substance or preparation used as a control in an experiment or test to determine the effectiveness of a medicinal drug.

Put the right letter in each blank below.

92. The psychologists Tim Shallice and Donald Norman have proposed an influential theory of executive control called the _____ model.

- A) psychological immune system
- B) supervisory attentional system
- C) person-centered therapy

93. Wundt analyzed the constituents of the mind by using a method called _____ which involves the subjective observation of one's own experience.
- A) introspection
 - B) individuation
 - C) self-help
94. Edward Tolman viewed _____ behavior as an act defining the proper level for psychological study, without regard to underlying molecular elements of neural, muscular, or glandular levels of study.
- A) molecular
 - B) atomic
 - C) molar
95. A basic problem in the study of linguistic _____ is that any difference in thought observed between people who speak different languages might arise from other cultural differences between the two groups.
- A) incongruity
 - B) relativity
 - C) relevance
96. Humanistic theorists commonly claim that one's _____ reality is one's real world; it provides the basis for the person's contentment or lack of contentment and governs his or her actions in the physical world.
- A) existential
 - B) phenomenological
 - C) subjective
97. According to the principle of association by _____ some concepts are associated because their referents have occurred together in a person's previous sensory experience.
- A) contiguity
 - B) commonality
 - C) compatibility
98. _____ memory is the type that enters a person's conscious thought. It is so called because it can be assessed directly in tests that ask the person to recall and report the remembered information
- A) Semantic
 - B) Episodic
 - C) Explicit

Translate the text below into Russian.

99. *The Psychodynamic, Cognitive, and Behavioral Perspectives*

While psychodynamic theories are concerned with the role of hidden conflicts and drives, cognitive and behavioral theories are more concerned, respectively, with the person's conscious thoughts and actions. From the cognitive and behavioral perspective (which are

often combined), mental disorders are learned, maladaptive habits of thinking and acting that have been acquired through the person's interaction with the environment.

Translate the text below into English.

100. Неадаптивный ход мысли может приобретаться в результате общения со слишком требовательными родителями и в процессе социального общения других видов. Говоря о таких неадаптивных привычках, как злоупотребление алкоголем или уклонение от социального общения, потенциально вызывающее состояние тревоги, отмечают их оперантную обусловленность, в основе которой лежит получение краткосрочного удовольствия или временное снижение уровня тревожности.

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