



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۴۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: متون روان شناسی به زبان خارجه ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: روانشناسی گرایش روانشناسی عمومی ۱۲۱۲۰۱۸

1-He worked hard to promote peace.

- |           |            |              |           |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. stress | 2. advance | 3. emphasize | 4. evolve |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|

2-The area of psychology concern with a maladaptive or abnormal human behavior is called.....

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. empiricism    | 2. psychotherapy       |
| 3. structuralism | 4. clinical psychology |

3-A tentative suggestion designed to elicit the reactions of others is called.....

- |               |             |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. aggressive | 2. disorder | 3. approach | 4. impulse |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

4-The ..... argued it was better to look at way the mind works the way it does than to describe its parts.

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. psychotherapy | 2. self-actualization    |
| 3. functionalism | 4. humanistic psychology |

5-.....is measured by experimenter and may be influenced by the other variable.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dependent variable    | 2. Independent variable |
| 3. Cause-effect relation | 4. Correlational design |

6-Psychoanalysts believed that they can predict personality of people.

- |           |            |             |              |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. report | 2. observe | 3. forecast | 4. interpret |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|

7-In .....a positive correlation means that higher scores on one variable are associated with higher scores on a second variable.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. descriptive design | 2. hypothesis          |
| 3. self-report        | 4. correlationa design |

8-The process by which many genes interact to create a single characteristic is called.....

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. polygenic transmission | 2. monogenic transmission |
| 3. heredity               | 4. fertilize              |

9-Twins that develop from two different eggs fertilized by two different sperm is called.....

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. identical twins       | 2. adoption studies |
| 3. twin-adoption studies | 4. fraternal twins  |



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10- It is primary structure in the hindbrain and is involved in muscle coordination and the maintenance of body equilibrium is called.....

1. medulla                      2. glial                      3. pons                      4. cerebellum

11- A hindbrain structure regulates breathing , heart rate , and blood pressure is called.....

1. glial cells                      2. reticular formation  
3. medulla                      4. spinal cord

12- The lens of the eye focuses the visual image on the .....

1. pupil                      2. ciliary                      3. retina                      4. iris

13- During .....,the body of mother is very sensitive.

1. pregnancy                      2. exposure                      3. conception                      4. perception

14- .....can cause serious physical damage to babies before they are born.

1. Conception                      2. Rubella                      3. Anvil                      4. Cornea

15- .....is the final and longest stage pf prenatal development.

1. Embryonic stage                      2. Germinal stage                      3. Fetal stage                      4. Critical stage

16- Everything in the world that was not made by people is called.....

1. nurture                      2. nature                      3. genetic                      4. defect

17- People with .....behavior are most likely to engage in criminal behavior.

1. personal                      2. logical                      3. anti social                      4. developmental

18- The second major stage of cognitive development (ages 2-5), which begins with the emergence of symbolic thought is called .....

1. preoperational stage                      2. formal operational stage  
3. sensorimotor stage                      4. concrete operational stage

19- ..... is the period of rapid maturation in which the person becomes capable of sexual maturation.

1. Puberty                      2. Egocentrism  
3. Sexual maturation                      4. Conservation

20- Most of the mental disorders we interviewed said that they had experienced a profound sense of failure.

1. self-controlled                      2. most important                      3. be free                      4. discerning



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21- We want to compare the grades of male .....female students at the university.

1. limited                      2. transition                      3. versus                      4. restrict

22- Without the feeling of ....., the most talented person will feel inferior.

1. self-actualization                      2. self-confidence  
3. self-report                      4. self-worth

23- We can draw some interesting .....from this data .

1. discrimination                      2. conformity                      3. encourage                      4. generalization

24- The behavior which is determined more by shared goals is called.....

1. collectivist culture                      2. individualistic culture  
3. normative culture                      4. social culture

25- .....increases when social motives focus our attention on the fact that people belong to in-groups or out-groups.

1. prejudicial                      2. prejudicially                      3. prejudice                      4. pressure

26- The mental effects of .....are always unpredictable.

1. hallucinogen                      2. hypersomnia                      3. insomnia                      4. depressant

27- If the ..... is omitted repeatedly, the condition response gradually decreases.

1. conditioned response                      2. operant conditioning  
3. unconditioned response                      4. unconditioned stimulus

28- .....occurs when a response is weakened by outcomes that follow it.

1. reinforcement                      2. reproduction                      3. punishment                      4. motivation

29- Your research environment shows a very .....situation .

1. pupil                      2. store                      3. resemble                      4. artificial

30- .....are thousands or tens of thousands of connected units to model a task that might be performed by tens of millions neurons in the brain.

1. ecological validity                      2. connectionist networks  
3. experimental networks                      4. cognitive network

31- She uses the .....of the family to describe the role of the state.

1. metaphor                      2. implicit                      3. consistency                      4. repository



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32- .....is a long-lasting process fixing information in long term memory.

1. implicit                      2. interference                      3. consolidation                      4. repository

33- .....can be transferred to long-term memory if it is practiced.

1. working memory                      2. short term memory  
3. explicit memory                      4. dynamic memory

34- This approach will..... an understanding of human development .

1. enhance                      2. diverse                      3. foster                      4. range

35- In linguistic, .....refers to grammar and the sentences's underlying structure.

1. surface structure                      2. deep structure  
3. semantic                      4. babbling

36- ..... is basic speech sound that distinguishes one word from another.

1. phoneme                      2. eloquent                      3. cooing                      4. symbol

37- The study of meaning in any and all of the manifestations is .....

1. metacognition                      2. sensitive                      3. nativist                      4. semantic

38- Vocabulary and information tests are good measures of .....

1. fluid intelligence                      2. creative intelligence  
3. analytical intelligence                      4. crystal intelligence

39- Since learning always occurs within environments , it is important to distinguish between shared and ..... influences.

1. nonshared enviromental                      2. spatial enviromental  
3. triarchic enviromental                      4. multiple

40- .....intelligence is the ability to distinguish among our own feelings.

1. interpersonal                      2. intrapersonal  
3. fluid                      4. bodily-kinesthetic